

By this we shall know whether you be that ancient Prelate which you say was first constituted for the reduction of quiet and unanimity into the Church.

Milton, Church-Government, l. 100.

2. Reduction; abatement.

After a little reduction of his passion, and that time and further meditation had disposed his senses to their perfect estate.

History of Patient Grief, p. 40. (Halticell.)

reducent (rē-dū'sent), *n.* [*L. reducere*, *ppr.* of *reducere*: see *reduce*.] *I. a.* Tending to reduce.

II. n. That which reduces. *Imp. Dict.*
reducer (rē-dū'ser), *n.* 1. One who or that which reduces, in any sense.

The first methods enumerated are those in general use as reducers or developers in photography.

Silver Surbom, p. 95.

An accumulator is indeed merely a chemical converter which is unequalled as a pressure-reducer.

Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 583.

2. A joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter. It may be of any form, straight, bent, etc. Also called *reducing-coupling*.

reducibility (rē-dū-sibil-i-ti), *n.* [*L. reducibilis*, *adj.* (see *-ibility*).] Reducibleness; reducibility.

The theorem of the reducibility of the general problem of transformation to the rational is, however, stated without proof in this paper.

It was, however, quite evident, from . . . the history and the complete reducibility of the tumour, that it must be a pulmonary hernia.

reducible (rē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [*OF. redusable* = *Sp. reducible* = *Pg. reduciel* = *It. riducibile*; as *reducer* + *-ible*. Cf. *redueable*.] Capable of being reduced; convertible.

In the new World they have a World of Drinks; for there is no Root, Flower, Fruit, or Pulse but is reducible to a notable liquor.

The line of its motion was neither straight nor yet reducible to any curve or mixed line that I had met with among unath mathians.

I have never been the less satisfied that no cause reducible to the known laws of nature occasioned my sufferings.

Reducible circuit. See *circuit*.—Reducible hernia, a hernia whose contents can be returned by pressure or posture.

reducibleness (rē-dū'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reducible.

The reducibleness of ice back again into water.

reducibly (rē-dū'si-bli), *adv.* In a reducible manner.

reducine (rē-dū'sin), *n.* [*L. reduce* + *-ine*.] A decomposition product of nrochrome.

reducing-coupling (rē-dū'sing-kup'ling), *n.* Same as *reducer*, 2.

reducing-press (rē-dū'sing-pres), *n.* An auxiliary press used in sheet-metal work to complete shapes that have been partially struck up.

reducing-scale (rē-dū'sing-skāl), *n.* A form of scale used by surveyors to reduce chains and links to acres and roods by inspection, and also in mapping and drawing to different scales; a surveying-scale.

reducing-T (rē-dū'sing-tē), *n.* A T-shaped pipe-coupling, having arms different from the stem in diameter of opening. It is used to unite pipes of different sections. Also written *reducing-tee*.

reducing-valve (rē-dū'sing-valv), *n.* In *steam-engine*, a peculiar valve controlled by forces acting in opposite directions. The parts are so arranged that the valve opens to its extreme limit only when the pressure on the delivery side is at a prescribed minimum, closing the part in the valve-seat more or less when this minimum is exceeded. The pressure on the delivery side of the valve is thus kept from varying (except between very narrow limits) from its predetermined pressure, although the pressure on the opposite side may be variable, and always higher than on the delivery side. Such valves are much used for maintaining lower pressures in steam-heating and -drying apparatus than is carried in the boiler. They are also used in automatic air-brakes for railways and in other pneumatic machines, and, in some forms, as gas-regulators for equalizing the pressure of gas delivered to gas-burners, etc. Also called *pressure-reducing valve*.

reducti (rē-duk't), *v. t.* [*L. reducere*, *pp.* of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*.] To reduce.

All the kynes host there beying assembled and reducte into one company.

May let me reduct some two or three shillings for points and ribbands.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 5.

reduct (rē-duk't), *n.* [*L. ML. reductus*, a withdrawing-place: see *redout*.] In *building*, a lit-

tle piece, or cut taken out of a part, member, etc., to make it more uniform, or for any other purpose, or a quirk. *Geilt.*

reductibility (rē-duk-ti-bil-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réductibilité*; as *reduct* + *-ibility*.] The quality of being reducible; reducibleness. *Imp. Dict.*

reductio ad absurdum (rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-sēr'-dum). [*L. reductio*, a leading, reduction; *ad*,

to; *absurdum*, neut. of *absurdus*, absurd: see *absurd*.] A reduction to an absurdity; the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstration.

In geometry the reductio ad absurdum consists in drawing a figure whose parts are supposed to have certain relations, and then showing that this leads to a conclusion contrary to a known proposition, whence it follows that the parts of the figure cannot have those relations. Thus, in Euclid's "Elements" the proposition that if a triangle has two angles equal the sides opposite those angles will be equal is proved as follows. In the triangle ABC, let the angles ABC and ACB be equal. Then, suppose AB to be greater than AC. Lay off BD = AC and join DC. Then, comparing the two triangles ACB and BDC, we have in the former the sides AC and BC and their included angle ACB equal in the latter to the sides DB and CB and their included angle DBC. Hence, these two triangles would be equal, or the part would be equal to the whole. This proof is a *reductio ad absurdum*. This kind of reasoning is considered somewhat objectionable as not showing the principle from which the proposition flows; but it is a perfectly conclusive mode of proof, and in fact, is in all cases readily converted into a direct proof. Thus, in the above example, we have only to compare the triangle ABC with itself, considering it as two triangles according as the angle B is named before C or vice versa. In the triangle ABC the angles B and C with the included side BC are respectively equal in the triangle ACB to the angles C and B with the included side CB; hence the other parts of the triangles are equal, and the side AC opposite the first angle B in the first triangle is equal to the side AB opposite the first angle C in the second triangle.

reduction (rē-duk'shon), *n.* [*OF. reduction*, *F. réduction* = *Pr. reductio* = *Sp. reducción* = *Pg. redução* = *It. riduzione*, < *L. reductio* (n-), a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restoration, < *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*, *reduct*.] The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced. (a) The act of bringing back or restoring.

For reduction of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church. *Ep. Burnet*, Records, II. ii.

(b) Conversion into another state or form: as, the reduction of a body to powder, the reduction of things to order.

(c) Diminution. as, the reduction of the expenses of government; the reduction of the national debt; a reduction of 25 per cent. made to wholesale buyers.

Let him therefore first make the proper reduction in the account, and then see what it amounts to.

(d) Conquest; subjugation: as, the reduction of a province under the power of a foreign nation; the reduction of a fortress. (e) A settlement or parish of South American Indians converted and trained by the Jesuits.

Governug and civilizing the natives of Brazil and Paraguay in the missions and reductions, or ministrelug, at the hourly risk of his life, to his coreligionists in England under Elizabeth and James I., the Jesuit appears alike devoted, indefatigable, cheerful, and worthy of hearty admiration and respect.

The Indians [under the Jesuits in Paraguay] were gathered into towns or communal villages called *bougaden* or *reductions*, where they were taught the common arts, agriculture, and the practice of rearing cattle.

(f) The bringing of a problem to depend on a problem already solved. (g) The transformation of an algebraic expression into another of a simpler kind. (h) The lowering of the values of the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or of the antecedent and consequent of a ratio, by dividing both by the same quantity. (i) The conversion of a quantity expressed in terms of one denomination so as to express it in terms of another denomination. As *ascending reduction* is conversion to terms of larger units; *descending reduction*, conversion to terms of smaller units.

(j) The proof of the conclusion of an indirect syllogism from its premises by means of a direct syllogism and immediate inferences. This is said to be a *reduction* to the mode of direct syllogism employed. (k) A direct syllogism proving, by means of conversions and other immediate inferences, that the conclusion of an indirect syllogism follows from its premises. (l) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, design, draft, etc., on a smaller scale, preserving the original proportions; also, the result of this process. (m) In *surgery*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place. (n) Separation of a metal from substances combined with it: used especially with reference to lead, zinc, and copper, and also applied to the treatment of iron ore, as when steel is made from it by a direct process. (o) In *astronomy*, the correction of observed quantities for instrumental errors, as well as for refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, so as to bring out their cosmical significance. A similar process is applied to observations in other physical sciences. (p) In *Scots law*, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, etc.—

Apagogical reduction, in *logic*, a reduction in which the contradictory of the conclusion becomes one of the premises, and the contradictory of one of the premises the conclusion. Apagogical reduction is an application of the *reductio ad absurdum*, and is also called *reductio per impossibile*. Example:

Baroco.
All M is P.
Some S is not P.
Ergo, Some S is not M.

Reductio per impossibile.
All M is P.
All S is M.
Ergo, All S is P.

Camestres.
All M is P.
No S is P.
Ergo, No S is M.

Long Reduction.
No P is S.
All M is S.
Ergo, No M is S.

Ostensive reduction, that reduction which has for its premises the original premises or their conversions, and for its conclusion the original conclusion or its converse.

Reduction and reduction-improportion, in *Scots law*, the designations given to the two varieties of rescissory actions. See *improportion*, 2.—Reduction redutive, an action in which a decree of reduction which has been erroneously or improperly obtained is sought to be reduced.

Reduction to the ecliptic, the difference between the anomaly of a planet reckoned from its node and the longitude reckoned from the same point.—Short reduction, in *logic*, a reduction which differs from the original syllogism only in having one of its premises converted. The following is an example:

Cesare.
No M is P.
All S is P.
Ergo, No S is M.

Short Reduction.
No P is M.
All S is P.
Ergo, No S is M.

=Syn. (c) Lessening, decrease, abatement, curtailment, abridgment, contraction, retrenchment.

reduction-compasses (rē-duk'shon-kum'pas-ez), *n. pl.* Proportional dividers, or whole-and-half dividers.

reduction-formula (rē-duk'shon-fōr'mū-lā), *n.* In the *integral calculus*, a formula depending on integration by parts, reducing an integral to another nearer to one of the standard forms.

reduction-works (rē-duk'shon-wōrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A metallurgical establishment; smelting-works.

reductive (rē-duk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. réductif* = *Sp. Pg. reductivo* = *It. riduttivo*, < *L. reductus*, *pp.* of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduct*, *reduc*.] *I. a.* Having the property, power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; whether it were of a great and perfect grief, and productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and reductive of these to act.

Reduction redutive. See *reduction*.—Reductive conversion, in *logic*, a conversion of a proposition in which there is some modification of the subject or predicate: as, no man is a mother, therefore no mother is some man. See *conversion*, 2.—Reductive principle, a principle by which an indirect syllogism is reduced to a direct mood. The reductive principles were said to be conversion, transposition, and reductio per impossibile.

II. n. That which has the power of reducing. So that it should seem there needed no other reductive of the numbers of men to an equality than the wars that have happened in the world.

reductively (rē-duk'tiv-ē), *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.

Love, and simplicity, and humility, and usefulness: . . . I think these do reductively contain all that is excellent in the whole conjunction of Christian graces.

reduiti, *n.* See *redout*.
redundance (rē-dun'dans), *n.* [*OF. redondance*, *F. redondance*, *redondance* = *Sp. Pg. redundancia* = *It. ridondanza*, < *L. redundantia*, an overflow, superfluity, excess, < *redundant* (t-s), redundant: see *redundant*.] 1. The character of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

He is a poor unwieldy wretch that commits faults out of the redundancy of his good qualities.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

redundancy (rē-dun'dan-si), *n.* [As *redundance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redundance*.

The mere Redundancy of youth's contentness.

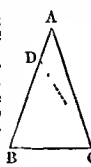
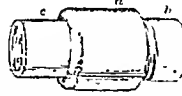
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

=Syn. Verbosity, Tautology, etc. (see *pleonasm*); surplussage.

redundant (rē-dun'dant), *a.* [*OF. redondant*, *F. redondant*, *redondant* = *Sp. Pg. redundante* = *It. ridondante*, < *L. redundant* (t-s), *ppr.* of *redundare*, overflow, rebound: see *redound*.] 1. Rolling or flowing back, as a wave or surge.

On his rear, Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd Fold above fold, a surging maze! his head . . . Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass Floated redundant.

Milton, P. L., ix. 503.



redundant

2. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot*, *Aliments*, iv. 1.

With foliage of such dark *redundant* growth.

Cowper, *Task*, i. 226.

A farmer's daughter, with *redundant* health.

Crabbe, *Works*, VIII. 216.

3. Using or containing more words or images than are necessary or useful: as, a *redundant* style.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched.

Watts.

Redundant chord or interval, in music, same as *augmented chord or interval*—that is, one greater by a half-step than the corresponding major chord or interval. Also *pluperfect*, *extreme*, *superfluous chord or interval*. See *redundant fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc.—**Redundant hyperbola**, a curve having three or more asymptotes. **Redundant number**, a number the sum of whose divisors exceeds the number itself.

redundantly (rē-dūn'dant-lī), *adv.* In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

red-underwing (rēd'ūn'dēr-wing), *n.* A large British moth, *Catocala nupta*, expanding three inches, having the under wings red bordered with black. See *underwing*.

reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *v.* [*< ML. (L.L. in derived noun) reduplicatus*, pp. of *reduplicare* (*> It. reduplicare* = *Sp. Pg. reduplicar*), redouble, *< L. re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double, duplicate; see *duplicate*. Cf. *redouble*.] *I. trans.* 1. To double again; multiply; repeat.

That *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour.

By. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, vii.

Then followed that musing and *reduplicated* laugh of his, so like the joyous bark of a dog when he starts for a rattle with his master.

Lowell, *The Century*, XXXV. 514.

2. In *philol.*, to repeat, as a syllable or the initial part of a syllable (usually a root-syllable). See *reduplication*.

II. intrans. In *philol.*, to be doubled or repeated; undergo reduplication: as, *reduplicating verbs*.

reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [= *F. redupliqui* = *Sp. Pg. reduplico* = *It. reduplicato*, *< ML. reduplicatus*, pp.; see the verb.] 1. Redoubled; repeated; reduplicative.

Reduplicate words are formed of repetitions of sound, as in murmur, singsong. *S. S. Holleman*, *Mythology*, p. 23.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Valvate, with the edges folded back so as to project outward; said of petals and sepals in one form of estivation. (b) Describing an estivation so characterized. Also *reduplicate*.

reduplication (rē-dū'pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. reduplication* = *Sp. reduplicacion* = *Pg. reduplicação* = *It. reduplicazione*, *< L. reduplicatio(n-)*, *< (ML.) reduplicare*, redouble, reduplicate; see *reduplicate*.] 1. The act of reduplicating, redoubling, or repeating, or the state of being reduplicated.

Jesus, by *reduplication* of his desire, fortifying it with a command, made it in the Baptist to become a duty.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 97.

The memory brain is liable to change in two respects, which considerably modify its structure. viz. (1) through the evanescence of some parts, and (2) through the partial recurrence of like impressions, which produces *reduplications* of varying amount and extent in other parts.

J. Ward, *Lect. Brit.*, XX. 61.

2. In *rhct.*, a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins.

—3. In *philol.*: (a) The repetition of a syllable (usually a root-syllable), or of the initial part, often with more or less modification, in various processes of word-formation and inflection. In our languages it is especially the perfect tense that exhibits reduplication: thus, Gothic *hailahd*, *lathcerim*, Greek *παύειν*, Sanskrit *babhora*; but also the present tense, thus Latin *sisto*, Greek *δωκω*, Sanskrit *dadoud*, etc.; and elsewhere. (b) The new syllable formed by reduplication. —4. In *logic*, an expression affixed to the subject of a proposition, showing the formal cause of its possession of the predicate: as, "man, as an animal, has a stomach," where the expression "as an animal" is the reduplication. —5. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a folding of a part; a folded part; a fold or duplication, as of a membrane, of the skin, etc. Also *reduplicate*. —*Attic reduplication*, in *Gr. gram.*, reduplication in the perfect of some verbs beginning with *a, e, i*, by prefixing the first two letters of the stem to the same letters with temporal augment: as *ἀλάλacha* from *ἀλάλacha*, *ἀλάλacha* from *ἀλάλacha*. A similar reduplication is found in the second aorist (*ἔγραυα* from *ἔγραυα*) and in the present (*ἀπαρῶ*). This reduplication did not especially characterize the Attic as distinguished from contemporary dialects, but was called *Attic* by late grammarians as opposed to the less classic form used in their own days.

reduplicative (rē-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< F. reduplicatif* = *Sp. Pg. reduplicativo* = *It. reduplicativo*, *< NL. reduplicativus*, *< ML. reduplicare*, reduplicate; see *reduplicate*.] 1. Containing or effecting reduplication, in any sense.

Some logicians refer *reduplicative* propositions to this place, as "Men, considered as men, are rational creatures"—that is, because they are men. *Watts*, *Logic*, ii. 2.

2. In *bot.*, same as *reduplicate*, 2.

reduplicature (rē-dū'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [*< reduplicate* + *-ure*.] Same as *reduplication*, 5. [*Rare*.]

The body [in *Phyllopora*] is either cylindrically elongated and clearly segmented, without free *reduplicature* of the skin, e. g. *Branchipus*, or it may be covered by a broad and flattened shield. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 416.

Reduviidae (rē-dū'vī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Stenophens, 1820), < Reduvius* + *-idae*.] An important family of predaceous bugs, named from the genus *Reduvius*.

They have the thoracic segments concentrated, the coxae short, two ocelli, four-jointed antennae, a three-jointed rostrum, three-jointed tarsi, and long strong legs, of which the anterior are sometimes prehensile. It is a large and wide-spread family, containing a great variety of forms grouped into nine subfamilies and many genera. Throughout their life they are predaceous and feed on other insects. A very few species, like *Corephus sanguinatus*, suck the blood of warm-blooded animals. See also *Calliomeria*, *Harpactor*, *Pirates*, and *Reduvius*.

reduvioid (rē-dū'vī-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Reduvius* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reduviidae*; resembling a reduviid.

II. n. A member of the family *Reduviidae*.

Reduvius (rē-dū'vī-us), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < L. reduvia*, a hangman.] A genus of

heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidae*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antecular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

redux (rē'duks), *a.* [*L.*, that leads or brings back, also led or brought back, *< r. duere*, lead or bring back; see *reduce*.] 1. Led or brought back, as from a distance, from captivity, etc.: as, "Astrea *Redux*" (the title of a poem by Dryden on the restoration and return of Charles II.).

Lady Laura Standish is the best character in "Phineas Finn" and its sequel "Phineas Redux."

Trollope, *Autobiog.*, xvii.

2. In *med.*, noting the return of certain physical signs, after their disappearance in consequence of disease.

redwara (rēd'wār), *n.* A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*, the common tangle.

red-wat (rēd'wot'), *a.* [*< red* + *wat*, a *Sc.* form of *wet*; see *wet*.] Wetted by something red, as blood. [*Scotch*.]

The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blade of my name; but my heart says, Let bygones be bygones. *Blackwood's Mag.*, VII. 351.

redwater (rēd'wāt'ēr), *n.* A disease of cattle, also called *hemoglobinuria*, or *hemoglobinemia*, because the coloring matter (hemoglobin) of the red blood-corpuscles which have been broken up in the system appears in the urine, and imparts to it a pale-red or a dark-red, port-wine color. The disease prevails in various countries in undrained unimproved meadows and in woods, whence it is also called *wood-evil*. According to some, it is caused by the ingestion of food growing in such localities; others attribute it to rheumatic attacks, resulting from exposure. Redwater is also a prominent symptom of Texas cattle fever, and occasionally accompanies anthrax in cattle. It is rarely observed among sheep and swine.

red-water tree (rēd'wāt'ēr trē), *n.* The sassy-bark tree. See *Erythrophloeum*.

redweed (rēd'wēd), *n.* 1. The corn-poppay, *Papaver Rhoeas*, whose red petals have been used as a dye. Also applied locally to various reddish-stommed plants. [*Eng.*]—2. A species of *Phytolacca*, or pokeweed. [*West Indies*.]

red-whelk (rēd'hwelk), *n.* A whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*. See *cut* under *reversed*. [*Local, Eng.*]

red-whiskered (rēd'hwis'kērd), *a.* Having red whiskers: applied in ornithology to several birds: as, the *red-whiskered bulbul*, *Otocompsa jocosus* of India.

redwing (rēd'wing), *n.* 1. The red-winged thrush of Europe, *Turdus iliacus*.—2. The red-winged marsh-blackbird of America, *Agelaius phoeniceus*. See *Agelaius* and *blackbird*.

red-winged (rēd'wingd), *a.* Having red wings, or red on the wings.

red-withe (rēd'with), *n.* A high-climbing vine of tropical America, *Combretum Jacquinii*. [*West Indies*.]

redwood (rēd'wūd), *n.* 1. The most valuable of Californian timber-trees, *Sequoia sempervirens*, or its wood. It occupies the Coast ranges, where exposed to ocean fogs, from the northern limit of the State to the southern borders of Monterey county, but is most abundant north of San Francisco. It is the only congener of the famous big or mammoth tree, which it almost rivals in size. It grows commonly from 200 to 300 feet high, with a straight cylindrical trunk, naked to the height of 70 or



100 feet; the diameter is from 8 to 12 feet. The bark is from 6 to 12 inches thick, of a bright cinnamon color; the wood is of a rich brownish red, light, straight-grained, easily worked and taking a fine polish, and very durable in contact with the soil. Its wood is widely used as building timber on the Pacific coast of the United States; in California it is used almost exclusively for shingles, fence-posts, railway-ties, telegraph-poles, wharves, etc.

2. The name is also applied to various other trees. Thus, the East Indian redwoods are *Sonchida febrifuga*, also called *East Indian mahogany*; *Pterocarpus santalinus*, the red sandalwood (see *sandalwood*); and *P. indicus* (including *P. dalbergioides*), the Andaman redwood, or padouk. The last is a lofty tree of India, Burma, the Andaman Islands, etc., with the heart-wood dark-red, close-grained, and moderately hard, used for furniture, gun-carriages, carts, and for many other purposes. Other trees called *redwood* are *Cornus mas*, of Turkey; *Rhamnus Lythroxylon*, the Siberian buckthorn; *Melania Lythroxylon* of the Stereaceae, an almost extinct tree of St. Helena; the Jamaican *Laplacea* (*Gordonia*) *Hamatylon* of the Ternstroemiaceae; *Columbina ferruginea*, a rhombaceous tree of the Bahamas; *Ocotea arborescens* of the Cape of Good Hope; *Ceanothus spinosus*, a shrub or small tree of southern California; and any tree of the genus *Erythroxylon*. *Redwood* is also a local name of the Scotch blue. See *pine*.

red-wood (rēd'wūd), *a.* [Also *red-wud*; *< red* + intensive (cf. *red-mad*, etc.) + *wood*, *mad*; see *wood*.] Stark mad. [*Scotch*.]

An' now she's like to rin *red-wud* about her Whisky.

Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

ree¹ (rē), *v. t.* [Also *rie*; supposed to be a dial. reduction of *riddle*.] To riddle; sift; separate or throw off. [*Prov. Eng.*]

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

ree² (rē), *a.* [*< ME. *ree, reh*, *< AS. hreih, hrih*, contr. *hrea*, fierce, wild, stormy, troubled, = *OS. hre*, wild.] 1. Wild; outrageous; crazy. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. Half-drunken; tipsy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ree³ (rē), *n.* [*Cf. ree², o.*] A state of temporary delirium. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ree⁴ (rē), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A river; a flood. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ree⁵ (rē), *interj.* A reduction (as an exclamation) of *ree*, dialectal form of *right*; used in driving horses.

reebok (rē'bok), *n.* [*< D. reebok* = *E. roebuck*; see *roebuck*.] A South African antelope, *Pelea capreola*; so called by the Dutch colonists. The horns are smooth, long, straight, and slender, and so sharp at the point that the Hotentots and Bushmen use them for needles and bodkins. The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length, 24 feet high at the shoulder, of a lighter and more graceful form than most other antelopes, and extremely swift. Also *re-bok* and *re-bok*.

reecht, *n.* [*< ME. reche, reech*, an assimilated form of *reck*, smoke; see *reck*.] Smoke.

Such a rothun of a *reche* roa.

Alliterative Poems (L. E. T. S.), II. 1009.

reechily, *adv.* [*< reechly + -ly2.*] Smokily; squalidly.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechily*.
Like bacon hanging on the chimney roof.
D. Batehill, See me and See me not, sig. C. 2 b. (Nares.)
reëcho (rē-ek'ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. *re-eccho*; *< re- + echo*.] I. *intrans.* To echo back; sound back or reverberate again.

A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw; . . .
And the high dome *re-echoed* to his nose.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 86.

II. *trans.* To echo back; return; send back; repeat; reverberate again: as, the hills *reëcho* the roar of cannon.

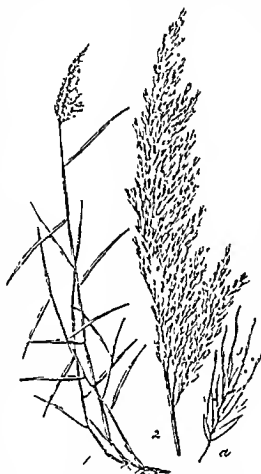
The consecrated roof
Re-echoing pious anthems! *Conquer*, Task, i. 313.
reëcho (rē-ek'ō), *n.* [*< reëcho, v.*] The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

The hills and valleys here and there resound
With the *re-echoes* of the deeper-mouth'd bound.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, l. 4.
reechly (rē'ehi), *a.* [An assimilated form of *reeky*.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; squalid; filthy.

The kitchen malkia pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 225.

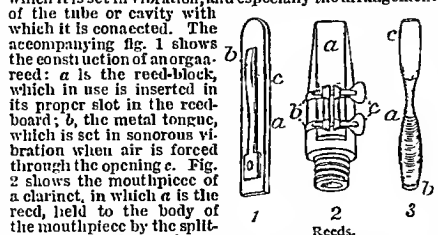
reed¹ (rēd), *n.* [*< ME. reed, red, reod*, irreg. *rebed, rēbed*, *< AS. hreōd = OD. riet*, D. *riet* = MLG. *riet*, LG. *ried* = OHG. *riot*, *riot*, MHG. *riet*, G. *riet*, *riet*, a reed; root unknown.] 1. Any tall broad-leaved grass growing on the margins of streams or in other wet places; especially, any grass of one of the genera *Phragmites*, *Arundo*, or *Ammophila*. The common reed is *Phragmites communis*, a stately grass from 5 to 12 feet high, found in nearly all parts of the world. It serves by its creeping root-stocks to fix alluvial banks; its stems form perhaps the most durable thatch, and are otherwise useful; and it is planted for ornament. See the generic names, and phrases below. Compare *reed-grass*.

He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed, and fens.
We glided winding under ranks
Of iris, and the golden reed.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.
2. Some one of other more or less similar plants. See phrases below.—3. A musical pipe of reed or cane, having a mouthpiece made by slitting the tube near a joint, and usually several finger-holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe; hence, figuratively, pastoral poetry. See *cut under pipe*¹.
I'll . . . speak between the charge of man and boy
With a reed voice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.
Sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 315.
Now she tries the reed, anon attempts the Lyre.
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.
4. In music: (a) In musical instruments of the oboe and clarinet classes, and in all kinds of organs, a thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal, so fitted to an opening into a pipe as nearly to close it, and so arranged that, when a current of air is directed through the opening, the reed is drawn into or driven against it so as to close it, but immediately springs back by its own elasticity, only to be pressed forward again by the air, thus producing a tone, either directly by its own vibrations or indirectly by the sympathetic vibrations of the column of air in the pipe. When the reed is of metal, the pitch of the tone depends chiefly on its size; but when of reed or cane, it may be so combined with a tube that the pitch shall depend chiefly on the size of the air-column. A free reed is one that vibrates in the opening without touching its edges; a *beating* or *striking* reed is one that extends slightly beyond the opening. In orchestral instruments, the wood wind group includes several reed-instruments, which have either double reeds (two wooden reeds which strike against each other, as in the oboe, the bassoon, the English horn, etc.) or a single reed (a wooden reed striking against an opening in a wooden mouthpiece or beak, as in the clarinet, the basset-horn, etc.). A pipe-



Common Reed (*Phragmites communis*).
1, flowering plant; 2, the panicle;
3, a spikelet.

organ usually contains one or more sets of reed-pipes, the tongues of which are nearly always striking reeds of brass. (See *reed-pipe*.) A reed-organ is properly a collection of several sets of reeds, the tongues of which are free reeds of brass. (See *reed-organ*.) In the brasswind group of instruments, with but few exceptions, the tone is produced by the player's lips acting as free-membranous reeds within the cup of the mouthpiece. The mechanism of the human voice, also, is essentially a reed-instrument, the vocal cords being simply free membranous reeds which may be stretched within the tube of the larynx. The quality of the tone produced by a reed varies indefinitely, according to the material and character of the reed itself, the method in which it is set in vibration, and especially the arrangement of the tube or cavity with which it is connected. The accompanying fig. 1 shows the construction of an organ-reed: a is the reed-block, which in use is inserted in its proper slot in the reed-board; b, the metal tongue, which is set in sonorous vibration when air is forced through the opening c. Fig. 2 shows the mouthpiece of a clarinet, in which e is the reed, held to the body of the mouthpiece by the split-heads d, which are drawn tight by the screws c. Air entering between the reed and the margin of an opening which it covers causes it to produce a musical tone, the pitch of which is varied partly by the position of the mouthpiece in the mouth and partly by the action of the keys. Fig. 3 shows the mouthpiece of an oboe, and similar reeds are used for bassoons and bagpipes. The reed is made of two counterparts of the same shape bound together by the thread a. The lower and middle parts of the mouthpiece are circular in cross-section, but the upper part c, the reed proper, is flattened. Air forced through this opening causes the reed to emit a harsh tone, which is softened in quality by the tube of the instrument. (b) In reed-instruments of the oboe class, and in both pipe- and reed-organs, the entire mechanism immediately surrounding the reed proper, consisting of the tube or box the opening or eschallot of which the reed itself covers or fills, together with any other attachments, like the tuning-wire of reed-pipes. (See *reed-organ* and *reed-pipe*.) In the clarinet the analogous part is called the *beak* or *mouthpiece*. (c) Any reed-instrument as a whole, like an oboe or a clarinet; as, the *reeds* of an orchestra. (d) In organ-building, same as *reed-stop*.—5. A missile weapon; an arrow or a javelin: used poetically.



With cruel Skill the backward Reed
He sent, mid, as he fled, he slew.
Prior, To a Lady, st. 8.
The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed
And wing'd with flame,
Like Indian reeds blown from his silver tongue.
Tennyson, The Poet.
6. Reeds or straw prepared for thatching; thatch: a general term: as, a bundle of *reed*.—7. A long slender elastic rod of whalebone, ratan, or steel, of which several are inserted in a woman's skirt to expand or stiffen it.—8. In mining, any hollow plant-stem which can be filled with powder and put into the cavity left by the withdrawal of the needle, to set off the charge at the bottom. Such devices are nearly or entirely superseded by the safety-fuse. Also called *spire*.—9. An instrument used for pressing down the threads of the wool in tapestry, so as to keep the surface well together.—10. A weavers' instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. It is made of parallel slips of metal or reed, called *dents*, which resemble the teeth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart.

The reed for weaving the same is measured in an equally complex manner, for the unit of length is 37 inches, and according to the number of hundreds of dents or splits it contains, so is the reed called. For instance, a "fourteen-hundred reed" means that 37 inches of a reed of that number, no matter what length, contains 1400 dents, or about 38 per inch. *A. Bartlett*, Weaving, p. 320.

11. In her., a bearing representing a weavers' reed. See *slay*².—12. A Hebrew and Assyrian unit of length, equal to 6 cubits, generally taken as being from 124 to 130 inches.
A measuring reed of six cubits long, of a cubit and a handbreadth each. *Ezek.* xl. 5.
13. Same as *runnet-bag*. *W. B. Carpenter*.—14. In arch., carp., etc., a small convex molding; in the plural, same as *reeding*, 2.
The three pillars [of the temple] which stand together are fluted; and the lower part, filled with cables of reeds, is of one stone, and the upper part of another.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. H. 169.

Canary reed, the reed canary-grass. See *Phalaris*.—Dutch reeds, in the arts, the stems of several kinds of horsetail or scouring-rush (*Equisetum*) used, on account of their silicious crust, to polish wood and even metals.—Egyptian reed, the papyrus.—Fly-reed, in weaving, a reed of a fly-shuttle loom, provided with springs which limit the force with which the reed strikes the weft-thread to a constant or very nearly a constant quantity, and thus produce a greater uniformity of texture.

Great reed, a reed of the genus *Arundo*, especially *Arundo Donax*.—Harmonic reed. See *harmonic*.—Indian reed, the canna or India-shot.—New Zealand reed, a fine ornamental grass, *Arundo conspicua*, blooming earlier than pampas-grass.—Number of the reed, set of the reed, in weaving. See *number*.—Paper reed. See *paper-reed*.—Reed bent. See *bent*².—Reed bent-grass. Same as *small reed* (which see, below).—Reed meadow-grass. See *meadow-grass*.—Reed of hemp. Same as *boon*.—Sea-reed, or sea-sand reed, the murram or mat-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.—Small reed, any species of *Calamagrostis* or of *Deasyxia*, including the useful blue-joint grass.—Trumpet-reed, *Arundo occidentalis*, of tropical America (West Indies).—Wood-reed, writing-reed, *Calamagrostis Epigeios*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

reed¹ (rēd), *v. t.* [*< ME. reelen*; *< reed*¹, *n.*] 1. To thatch. Compare *reed*¹, *n.*, 6.
Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare of the moss, and go bent in the reed.
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. In carp., arch., etc., to fashion into, or decorate with, reeds or reeding.

reed², *a.* An obsolete form of *reed*¹ (still extant in the surname *Reed*).

reed³, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *read*¹.

reedbeet, *n.* [*< reed*¹ + *beer* as in *pillow-beer*, etc.] A bed of reeds.

A place where reedes grow: a *reedbeere*.
Nomenclator, (Nares.)

reed-bird (rēd'bērd), *n.* 1. The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called in the late summer and early fall months, when the male has exchanged his black-and-buff dress for a plain yellowish streaked plumage like that of the female, and when it throngs the marshes in great flocks, becomes very fat, and is highly esteemed for the table. The name *reed-bird* obtains chiefly in the Middle States, where the birds haunt the fields of water-oats or wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*); further south, where it similarly throngs the rice-fields, it is called *rice-bird*. It is known as *butter-bird* in the West Indies, and is also called *ortolan*. See *bobolink*, *Dolichonyx*, *ortolan*.

2. A reed-warbler.

reedbuck (rēd'buk), *n.* [Tr. D. *rietbok*.] A name of several kinds of aquatic African antelopes; specifically, *Eleotragus arundinaceus*. Also *rietbok*.

reed-bunting (rēd'bun'ting), *n.* The black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schauinslandi*. It is a common bird of Europe, frequenting the reeds of marshes and fens, and is about six inches long. Also called *reed-sparrow*.

reedent (rēd'ən), *a.* [*< reed*¹ + *-ent*².] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

Through *reedent* pipes convey the golden flood,
I invite the people [bees] to their wonted food.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, l. 885.

reeder (rēd'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. *redere, redare*; *< reed*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who thatches with reeds; a thatcher. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 426.—2. A thatched frame covering blocks or tiles of dried china-clay, to protect them from the rain while permitting free ventilation.

A number of thatched gates or *reeders*.
Spenser, *Enyea*, Manus., I. 637.

reed-ground, *n.* See *reidground*.

reed-grass (rēd'grās), *n.* [= D. *rietgras* = G. *riet*-*(ried)*-*gras*; as *reed*¹ + *grass*.] 1. The hur-reed, *Sparganium ramosum*.—2. Any one of the grasses called reeds, and of some others, commonly smaller, of similar habit. See phrases.—Salt reed-grass, *Spartina polytachya*, a tall stout salt-marsh grass with a dense oblong purplish raceme, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—Small reed-grass. Same as *small reed* (which see, under *reed*¹).—Wood reed-grass, either of the two species of *Cinna*, *C. arundinacea* and *C. pendula*, northern grasses in America, the latter also in Europe. They are graceful sweet-scented woodland grasses, apparently of no great value.

reedification¹ (rē-ed'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *reedification*, F. *reedification* = Sp. *reedificacion* = Pg. *reedificação* = It. *riedificazione*; as *re-* + *edification*.] The act or operation of rebuilding, or the state of being rebuilt.

The town was compellid to help to the *Reedification* of it.
Leland, Itinerary (1789), III. 11.

reedify¹ (rē-ed'i-fī), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *reedify*; ME. *redifyen*; *< OF. reedifier*, F. *riedifier* = Sp. Pg. *reedificar* = It. *riedificare*, *< LL. reedificare*, build again, rebuild, *< LL. re-*, again, + *edificare*, build: see *edify*.] To rebuild; build again after destruction.

The ruin'd wals he did *reedifye*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 46.
Return'd from Babylon by leave of klugs
Their lord, whom God disposed, the house of God
They first *re-edifye*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 350.

reediness (rē'di-nes), *n.* The state or property of being reedy, in any sense.

It [the Liszt organ] possesses great freedom from *reediness* in sound.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 402.

The greater number of these tests are to detect *reediness*, lamination, or looseness in the fibrous structure of the iron, these defects occurring more frequently in angle, T, and beam irons than in plates.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 332.

reeding (rē'ding), *n.* [*< ME. redyunge*; verbal *n.* of *reed*¹, *v.*] 1. Thatching. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Redyng of howses. *Arundinacea*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 427.

2. In *arch.*, a series of small convex or banded moldings designed for ornament; also, the convex fluting or cabling characterizing some types of column.

These [external walls of Wuswas at Warka] were plastered and covered by an elaborate series of *reedings* and square slankings, forming a beautiful and very appropriate mode of adorning the wall of a building that had no external openings. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, 1. 162.

3. The milling on the edge of a coin.—4. In *silk-weaving*. See the quotation.

Reeding and harnessing are subsidiary processes in putting the warp in proper shape on the loom. These consist in putting each warp thread through its proper slit in the reed and eyelet in the harness.

Harper's Mag., LXXI 256.

reed-instrument (rēd'in'strū-ment), *n.* A musical instrument the tone of which is produced by the vibration of a reed; especially, an orchestral instrument of the oboe or of the clarinet family.

reed-knife (rēd'nif), *n.* A long knife-shaped implement of metal for reaching and adjusting the tuning-wires of reed-pipes in a pipe-organ. Also called *tuning-knife*.

reedless (rēd'les), *a.* [*< reed*¹ + *-less*.] Destitute of reeds.

Yonks tumbled before their parents were.
Whom foul Cooeyns *reedless* banks enclose. *May*.

reedling (rēd'ling), *n.* [*< reed*¹ + *-ling*¹.] The bearded tit, *Parus* or *Calamophila biarmicus*, a common bird of Europe and Asia; so called from frequenting reeds. Also called *reed-phasant*.

reed-mace (rēd'mās), *n.* The cattail; any plant of the genus *Typha*, chiefly *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, the great and the lesser reed-mare, the two species known in England and North America. *T. latifolia* is the common plant. It is a tall, straight, erect aquatic with long flag-like leaves and long dense spikes of small flowers, brown when mature. The abundant down of the ripened spikes makes a poor material for stuffing pillows, etc., the leaves were formerly much used by coopers to prevent the joints of casks from leaking, and have been made into mats, chair-bottoms, etc. It is so named either directly from its reed-like character and the resemblance of its head to a mace (club), or (*Prior* Popular Names of British Plants) from its being placed in the hands of Christ as a mace or scepter in pictures and in statues. Less properly called *bulrush*. In the United States known almost exclusively as *cattail* or *cattail flag*.

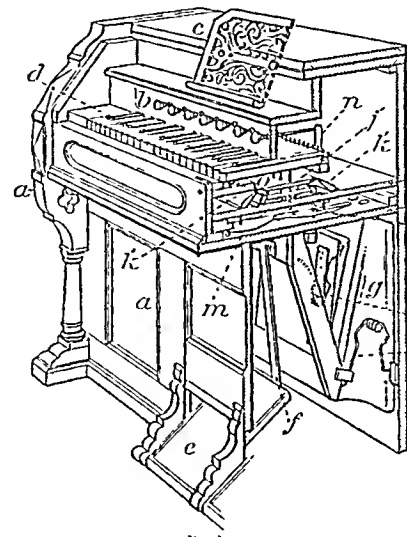
reed-mote (rēd'mōt), *n.* Same as *fusca*, 1. *Hallucell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

reed-moth (rēd'mōth), *n.* A British moth, *Macrogaster arundinis*.

reed-motion (rēd'mō'shən), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism which, in power-looms, moves the batten, carrying the reed for beating up the weft between the threads of the warp. The term has also been inappropriately applied to a "stop-motion" whereby when the shuttle is trapped in its passage through the warp, the movement of the batten is stopped, to prevent breaking warp-threads by the impact of the reed against the shuttle. See *stop-motion*.

reed-organ (rēd'or-gən), *n.* A musical instrument consisting essentially of one or more graduated sets of small free reeds of metal, which are sounded by streams of air set in motion by a bellows, and controlled from a keyboard like that of the pianoforte. The two principal varieties are the *harmonium*, which is common in Europe and the so-called *American organ*, the chief essential difference between which is that the former is sounded by a compression-bellows driving the air outward through the reeds, and the latter by a suction bellows drawing it inward through them. The tone of the harmonium is usually keener and more nasal than that of the American organ. The apparatus for compressing or exhausting the air and for distributing the current among the various sets of reeds and among the channels belonging to the various details of the keyboard, is not essentially different from that of a pipe-organ, though on a much smaller scale. (See *organ*.) The bellows, however, is usually operated by means of alternating treadles. The keyboard is exactly similar to that of the pipe organ or the pianoforte, and has a compass of about four or five octaves. The tone-producing apparatus consists of one or more sets of small brass vibrators or reeds (see illustration); the pitch of the tone depends on the size of their vibrating tongues, and its quality on their proportions and on the character of the resonating cavities with which they are connected. Each set of vibrators constitutes a *stop*, the use of which is controlled by a stop-knob. The possible variety of qualities is rather limited. The treadles operate feelers, which are connected with a general bellows, so that the current of air may be maintained at a constant

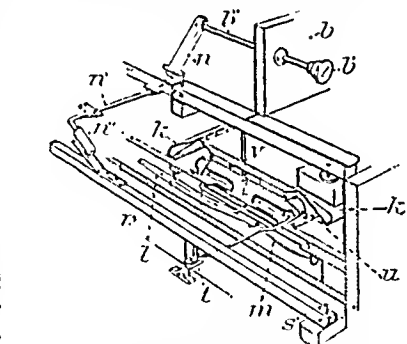
tension; but in the harmonium the waste-valve of the bellows may be closed by drawing a stop-knob called the *expression-stop*, so that the force of the tones may be directly varied by the rapidity of the treading. In the American organ the force of the tones is varied by a lever, operated by the player's knee, which opens or closes a shutter in the box inclosing the vibrators. The harmonium sometimes has a mechanism called the *percussion*, providing a little hammer to strike the tongue of each reed as its digital is depressed, thus setting it into vibration very promptly.



Reed-organ.

a, case; *b*, stop-rail and stops; *c*, music-rack; *d*, keyboard; *e*, one of the pedals of the bellows; *f*, one of the pedal or treadle-levers which operate the bellows; *g*, *h*, pedal spring which lifts the pedal after the latter has been released from the pressure of the foot; *i*, bellows-spring which opens the bellows after compression; *j* and *k*, upper and lower boards of wind chest, inclosing space into which air is delivered from the bellows; *l*, reed-board, which supports the reeds in slots formed therein (see cut under *reed*¹); *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, reeds; *aa*, a valve-spring which closes the valve after the latter is opened by push-pin shown in the cut below. There is one of these valves for each key, admitting wind to one or more reeds of a set or such sets of reeds as are allowed to act by the stops pulled out, and of a particular tone corresponding with the key; *aa*, stop-arm; *bb*, key frame.

ly. A *trundle* is often introduced, consisting of a revolving fan, by which the current of air is made to oscillate slightly. More than one manual keyboard and a pedal keyboard, with separate stops for each, as in the pipe-organ, occur in large instruments. Occasionally a set of pipe-stops is also added. Various devices for sustaining tones



Stop-action of Reed-organ.

bb, stop-arm; *cc*, stop-knob; *dd*, stop-shank; *ee*, stop-arm; *ff*, rock-lever, connected at *ff* to the lever *bb*, the latter being pivoted to a set of *aa*. A downwardly projecting arm engages the trunk of another rock lever *gg*, connecting with and actuating the stop-valve *cc*; *hh*, *ii*, *jj*, *kk*, *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *oo*, *pp*, *qq*, *rr*, *ss*, *tt*, *uu*, *vv*, *ww*, *xx*, *yy*, *zz*, reed valve opened by the push pin *rr*, and closed by the spring *ss*.

In the bass after the fingers have left the digitals, or for emphasizing the treble, are sometimes introduced. Pianofortes are made with a harmonium attached (sometimes called an *arolian* attachment). The reed-organ has become one of the commonest of musical instruments. Its popularity rests upon its capacity for concerted music, like the pianoforte and pipe-organ, combined with simplicity, portability, cheapness, and stability of intonation. Artistically regarded, its tone is apt to be either weak and negative of brass and unsympathetic. A variety of recent invention, the *reedian*, has a remarkably powerful and mellow tone.

reed-palm (rēd'pām), *n.* A ratan-palm; a palm of the genus *Calamus*.

reed-pheasant (rēd'fōz'ant), *n.* The bearded titmouse or reedling, *Parus biarmicus*; so called in allusion to the long tail. Also called simply *pheasant*. [*Norfolk, Eng.*]

reed-pipe (rēd'pip), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed or tongue: opposed to *flue-pipe*. Such pipes consist of a *foot* or *mouthpiece* containing the reed, and a tubular *body* furnishing a column of air for sympathetic vibration. The term *reed* is applied to both the vibrating tongue and the mechanism immediately surrounding it.

In the latter sense, a reed consists of a metal tube connecting the foot and the body of the pipe; at its lower end is an oblong opening or eschallot, over or in which is fixed the brass tongue or reed proper. The effective length of the tongue is controlled by a movable spring or *tuning-screw*, the head of which projects outside the pipe-foot. The pitch of the tone depends primarily upon the vibrating length of the tongue, but is modified by the length of the air-column in the body of the pipe. A reed-pipe, therefore, is tuned both on the reed and on the top of the pipe. The quality of the tone depends somewhat on the form of the tongue, but chiefly on that of the body as a whole. The force of the tone depends on the pressure of the air-current, on the size of the inlet to the foot, and on the exact adjustment of the tongue to the eschallot. Most reed-pipes have striking reeds, but free reeds are occasionally used. A set of reed-pipes is called a *reed-stop*.

reed-pit (rēd'pit), *n.* [*ME. reede pytte*; *< reed*¹ + *pit*¹.] A fen. *Prompt. Parv.* (*Hallucell*.)

reed-plane (rēd'plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a concave-soleo piano used in making beads.

reed-sparrow (rēd'spar'ō), *n.* Same as *reed-bunting*. [*Local, Eng.*]

reed-stop (rēd'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a set or register of reed-pipes the use of which is controlled by a single stop-knob: opposed to *flue-stop*. Each partial organ usually has one or more such stops, though they are less invaluable in the pedal organ than in the others. They are generally intended to imitate some orchestral instrument, as the *trumpet* (usually placed in the great organ), the *oboe* (usually in the swell organ), the *clarinet* (usually in the choir organ), the *trombone* (usually in the pedal organ), the *cornopean*, the *clarion*, the *contrabasso*, etc. They may be of eight-feet, four-feet, or sixteen-feet tone. (See *organ*.) Reed-stops are especially valuable because of their powerful, incisive, and individual quality, which is suited both for solo effects and for the enrichment of all kinds of combinations. The most peculiar reed-stop is the *vox humana*. A reed-stop is often called simply a *reed*.

reed-thrush (rēd'thrush), *n.* The greater reed-warbler, *Acrocephalus turdoides*.

Specimens of the . . . reed-thrush, to use its oldest English name.

Farrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 365. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

reed-tussock (rēd'tus'ok), *n.* A British moth, *Orgyia crenosa*. See *tussock*.

reed-wainscot (rēd'wain'skōt), *n.* A British moth, *Nonagria cuneata*.

reed-warbler (rēd'wār'blēr), *n.* One of a group of Old World sylvine birds, constituting the genus *Acrocephalus*. The species to which the name specially applies is *A. streperus* or *A. arundinaceus*, also called *Calamohæpe* or *Silicaria arundinacea*. Another species, *A. turdoides*, is known as the greater reed-warbler, reed-thrush, and reed-wren.

reed-work (rēd'wērk), *n.* In *organ-building*, the reed-stops of an organ, or of a partial organ, taken collectively: opposed to *flue-work*.

reed-wren (rēd'rēn), *n.* 1. The greater reed-warbler.—2. An American wren of the family *Troglodytidae* and genus *Thryothorus*, as the great Carolina wren, *T. carolinensis*, or Bewick's wren, *T. bewicki*. There are many species, chiefly of the subtropical parts of America, the two named being the only ones which inhabit much of the United States. **reedy** (rē'di), *a.* [*< reed*¹ + *-y*¹. Cf. *AS. hreōdliht*, *reedy*.] 1. Abounding with reeds.

Ye healthy wastes, linnix'd with *reedy* fens.
Burns, Eclog. on Miss Burnet.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed.

With the tip of her *reedy* wand
Making the sign of the cross.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castil Cuillé, i.

3. Noting a tone like that produced from a reed-instrument. Such tones are usually somewhat nasal, and are often thin and cutting.

The blessed little creature answered me in a voice of such heavenly sweetness, with that *reedy* thrill in it which you have heard in the thrush's even-song, that I hear it at this moment.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

4. Noting a quality of iron in which bars or plates of it have the nature of masses of rods imperfectly welded together.

reef¹ (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; *< D. rif* = *MLG. rif*, *ref*, *LG. rīf*, *reif* (> *G. rīf*), a reef, = *leel. rif* = *Dan. rer*, a reef, sand-bank; akin to *leel. rīfa*, a fissure, rift, rent, = *Sw. rēfru*, a strip, cleft, gap; *Sw. rēfrel*, a sand-bank, = *Dan. rerle*, a sand-bank, bar, shoal, a strip of land, a lath; prob. from the verb, *leel. rīfa*, etc., rive, split: see *rīc*. Cf. *rīf*¹.] 1. A low, narrow ridge of rocks, rising ordinarily but a few feet above the water. A reef passes by increase of size into an island. The word is especially used with reference to those low islands which are formed of coralline debris. See *atoll*, and *coral reef*, below.

Atolls have been formed during the sinking of the land by the upward growth of the reefs which primarily fringed the shores of ordinary islands.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 165.

The league-long roller thundering on the reef.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Any extensive elevation of the bottom of the sea; a shoal; a bank; so called by fishermen.

The *riff*, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east and to the northward about three miles. *Dampier*, Voyages, I., an. 1681, note.

3. In Australia, the same as *lode*, *vein*, or *ledge* of the Cordilleran miner: as, a quartz-*reef* (that is, a quartz-*vein*).

Many a promising gold field has been ruined by having bad machinery put up on it. *Reefs* that would have paid handsomely with good machinery are abandoned as unpayable, and the field is deserted.

H. Finch-Hatton, Advance Australia, p. 218.

4. A kind of commercial sponge which grows on reefs. [A trade-name.]

British Consul Little of Havana says, according to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," that the classes (of sponges) included are sheep wool, velvet, hard head, yellow, grass, and glova. Very little *reef*, if any, is found in Cuba. *Science*, XIV, 351.

Coral reef, an accumulation of calcareous material which has been secreted from the water of the tropical ocean, and especially of the Pacific to the south of the equator, by the reef-building corals. Such accumulations, which are often of great dimensions, offer curious peculiarities of form and distribution. They have been classified under the names of *fringing* and *barrier reefs* and *atolls*. *Fringing reefs* border the land; *barrier reefs* extend parallel with but at some distance from the shore; *atolls* are approximately circular or elliptical in form, and typical atolls inclose a lagoon, which usually communicates with the ocean by one or more passages through the reef. Barrier reefs may be hundreds of miles in length; that off the shore of Australia is 1,250 miles long, and from 10 to 90 broad. Atolls vary from 1 to 50 miles and over in diameter. The principal mass of a coral reef consists essentially of dead coral, together with more or less of the skeletons and shells of other marine organisms; this dead material is mingled with debris resulting from the action of breakers and currents on the coralline formation. The exterior of such a reef, where conditions are favorable to the development of the coral animals, especially on its seaward face, is covered with a layer or mantle of living and growing coral, and the rapidity and vigor of this growth depend on the supply of food brought by the oceanic currents. Where the conditions for this supply have not been favorable, there the reefs are not found; where the conditions have been such as to encourage growth, but have ceased to have this character, there the formation of the reef has slackened or been stopped altogether. Investigations have shown that the reef-building corals cannot flourish where the temperature of the surface-water sinks below 70°; in the typical coral regions the temperature is decidedly higher than that, and its range very small. Neither can the reef-builders work at a considerable depth, or above the level of low tide; their entire vertical range is not more than 15 or 20 fathoms at the utmost. These conditions of coral-reef formation, coupled with the fact that the carbonate of lime in the form in which it has been left by the death of the organisms by which it was secreted is decidedly soluble in sea-water, are sufficient to account for all the peculiarities in the distribution and mode of occurrence of these remarkable structures. It is because the currents sweep along toward the eastern shores of the continents are warm and constant that, while the western sides of Africa and South America exhibit only isolated patches of coral, the eastern borders are abundantly supplied with it. It is not now considered necessary to call in the assistance of a general subsidence of the Pacific Ocean bottom in order to account for the form of the atolls; for it is the opinion of most of the recent investigators that all the characteristic features of the coral formations—whether these occur as fringing or barrier reefs, or as atolls—can be produced in regions of subsidence or of elevation, as well as in those where no change of level is taking place.

reef² (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; < ME. *rif*; < MD. *rif* (also *rif*), D. *reef* = LG. *reff*, *rif* (> G. *reef*, *reff*) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* = Dan. *reh*, a reef of a sail; of uncertain origin; perhaps of like origin with *reef¹*. Hence *reef²*, *v.*, and *reef³*.] *Naut.*, a part of a sail rolled or folded up, in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind. In topsails and courses, and sometimes in topgallantsails, the reef is the part of the sail between the head and the first reef-band, or between any two reef-bands; in fore-and-aft sails reefs are taken on the foot. There are generally three or four reefs in topsails, and one or two in courses.

Calms are our dread; when tempests plough the deep,
We take a reef, and to the rocking sleep.
Crabbe, Works, I. 48.

Close reef. See *close²*.—French reef, reefing of sails when they are fitted with rope jacksays instead of points.
reef² (rēf), *v.* [*< reef²*, *n.* Cf. the doublet *reef³*.] *I. trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to take a reef or reefs in; reduce the size of (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part and securing it by tying reef-points about it. In square sails the reef-points are tied round the yard as well as the sail; in fore-and-aft sails they may or may not be tied round the boom which extends the foot of the sail. In very large ships, where the yards are so large as to make it inconvenient to tie the reef-points around them, the sails are sometimes reefed to jacksays on the yards.

Up, aloft, lads! Come, reef both topsails!
Davenant and Dryden, Tempest, I. 1.

2. To gather up stuff of any kind in a way similar to that described in def. 1. Compare *reefing*.—Close reefed, the condition of a sail when all its reefs have been taken in.—To reef paddles, in steamships, to disconnect the float boards from the paddle-arms and bolt them again nearer the center of the wheel, in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.—To reef the bowsprit, to rig in the bowsprit. The phrase usually has

application to yachts; men-of-war are said to *rig* in their bowsprits.

The bowsprits on cutters can be reefed by being drawn closer in and fiddled.
Yachtman's Guide.

II. intrans. See the quotation. [Colloq.]

In some subtle way, however, when the driver moves the bit to and fro in his mouth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse, as if something of the jockey's spirit were thus conveyed to his mind. If this motion be performed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called *reefing*.
The Atlantic, LXIV, 115.

reef³ (rēf), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Se.) *reif*, *rief*; < ME. *ref*; < AS. *hredf*, seabby, leprosy, rough (> *hredf*, *hredf*, seabbiness, leprosy, *hredf*, leprosy, *hredf*, a leper), = OHG. *riob*, leprosy, = Icel. *hrjafir*, seabby, rough. Cf. Icel. *ryf*, seurf, eruption of the skin; perhaps connected with *rifa*, break: see *rive*.] *I. a.* Seabby; scurvy.

Kings and nations, swith awa!
Reif randies, I disown ye!

Burns, Louis, What Reek I by Thee?

II. n. 1. The itch; also, any eruptive disorder. [Prov. Eng.]=2. Dandruff. [Prov. Eng.]

reef-band (rēf'band), *n.* A strong strip of canvas extending across a sail, in a direction parallel to its head or foot, to strengthen it. The reef-band has eyelet-holes at regular intervals for the reef-points which secure it when reefed.—**Balance reef-band**, a reef-band extending diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail. See *reef²*, *n.*

reef-builder (rēf'bil'dér), *n.* Any coral which builds a reef.

reef-building (rēf'bil'ding), *a.* Constructing or building up a coral reef, as a reef-builder.

reef-criingle (rēf'kring'gl), *n.* See *criingle* (*a*).

reef-earing (rēf'ēr'ing), *n.* See *earing*.

reefer¹ (rēf'ér), *n.* [*< reef¹* + *-er¹*.] An oyster that grows on reefs in the wild or untransplanted state; a reef-oyster.

reefer² (rēf'ér), *n.* [*< reef²* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who reefs; a name familiarly applied to millshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. *Admiral Smyth*.

The steerage or gun-room was ever heaven, the scene of happiness unalloyed, the home of darling reefers who own the hearts they won long years ago, the abode of blithy mirth, of tarry jollity.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII, 166.

2. A short coat or jacket worn by sailors and fishermen, and copied for general use by the fashions of 1888-90.

reef-goose (rēf'gōs), *n.* The common wild goose of North America, *Bernicla canadensis*. See *ent* under *Bernicla*. [North Carolina.]

reefing (rēf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *reef²*, *v.*] In *apophony*, the gathering up of the material of a curtain, valance, or the like, as in short festoons.

reefing-beckets (rēf'ing-bek'ets), *n. pl.* Seamen's straps fitted with an eye and toggle, used in reefing when sails are fitted with French reefs. The toggle part is generally seized to the iron jacksay on the yard, and the tail of the strap is taken around the rope jacksay on the sail, the eye being then placed over the toggle.

reefing-jacket (rēf'ing-jak'et), *n.* A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

reefing-point (rēf'ing-point), *n.* *Naut.*, a reef-point.

reef-jig, reef-jigger (rēf'jig, -jig'ér), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle sometimes used in reefing to stretch the reef-band taut before knotting the points.

reef-knot (rēf'not), *n.* Same as *square knot* (which see, under *knot*).

reef-line (rēf'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a temporary means of spilling a sail, arranged so that it can serve when the wind is blowing fresh.

reef-oyster (rēf'ois'tér), *n.* A reofer. See *reef-er¹* and *oyster*.

reef-pendant (rēf'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, in fore-and-aft sails, a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, with a tackle attached, to haul the after-leech down to the boom while reefing; in square sails, a rope fastened to the leech of the sail and rove up through the yard-arm, having a purchase hooked to the upper end, to serve as a reef-tackle.

reef-point (rēf'point), *n.* *Naut.*, a short piece of rope fastened by the middle in each eyelet-hole of a reef-band, to secure the sail in reefing.

reef-squid (rēf'skwid), *n.* A lashing or caring used aboard the luggers on the south coast of England to lash the outer cringle of the sail when reefing.

reef-tackle (rēf'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle fastened to the leeches of a sail below the close-

reef band, used to haul the leeches of the sail up to the yard to facilitate reefing.

reek¹ (rēk), *v.* [*< ME. reek, rooken*; (*a*) < AS. *roccan* (strong verb, pret. *rocc*, pl. *rucon*), smoke, steam, = OFries. *riaka* = D. *rieken*, *ruiken* = MLG. *ruken*, LG. *ruiken*, *rieken* = OHG. *riuhan*, *riohhan*, MHG. *riecken*, G. *riecken* (pret. *roch*), smell, *rauchen*, smoke, = Icel. *rjúka* (pret. *rauk*, pl. *ruku*) = Sw. *röka*, *ryka* = Dan. *røge*, *ryge* = Goth. **riuhan* (not recorded), smoke; (*b*) < AS. *reccan* (pret. *rehte*) (= OFries. *rēka* = D. *rooken* = MLG. *rōken* = OHG. *rouhan* = Icel. *reykja*, tr., smoke, steam. Hence *reek¹*, *n.* No connection with Skt. *raja*, *rajas*, dimness, sky, dust, pollen, *rajani*, night, √ *ranj*, dye.] **I. intrans.** To smoke; steam; exhale.

The encense out of the fyr reketh sote [sweet].
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2612.

Frae many a spout came running out
His reeking-hot red gore.
Battle of Trarant-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed.
Milton, P. L., viii. 256.

The reeking entrails on the fire they threw,
And to the gods the grateful odour flew.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xii. 211.

The floor reeked with the recent scrubbing, and the goddess did not like the smell of brown soap.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxvi.

II. trans. To smoke; expose to smoke.

After the halves [of the moulds] are so coated or reeked, they are fitted together.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 423.

reek¹ (rēk), *n.* [*< ME. reek, rek, rike, reik* (also assimilated *reche*, > E. *reche*), < AS. *rēc*, smoke, vapor, = OS. *rōk* = OFries. *rēk* = D. *rook* = MLG. *roke*, LG. *rook* = OHG. *rouh*, MHG. *rouch*, G. *rauch*, smoke, vapor, = Icel. *reykr*, smoke, steam (cf. *rōkr*, twilight: see *Ragnarök*), = Sw. *röl* = Dan. *røg*, smoke; from the verb. Cf. Goth. *riukis*, darkness, smoke.] 1. Smoke; vapor; steam; exhalation; fume. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch.]

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As reek of the rotten fens.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 121.

As hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 86.

The reek it rose, and the flame it flew,
And oh the fire augmented high.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 178.

The reek o' the cot lung over the plain
Like a little wee cloud in the world its lane.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

24. Incense.

Reek, that is a gretynful prayer of men that do penance.
M.S. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 25. (*Hallivell*.)

Kale through the reek. See *kale*.

reek² (rēk), *n.* [*< ME. reek*, < AS. *hredc* = Icel. *hraukr*, a heap, rick. Cf. the related *rick* and *ruck*.] A rick; also, a small bundle of hay. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

I'll instantly set all my hands to thrashing
Of a whole reek of corn.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1. (*Nares*.)

reeky (rē'ki), *a.* [Also in Sc. spelling *reckie*, and assimilated *reechy*; < *reek¹* + *-y¹*.] 1. Smoky; soiled with smoke.

Nów he [the devil] 's taen her hame to his ain reeky den.
Burns (1st ed.), There lived a Carle on Kellyburn Braes.

2. Giving out reek or vapor; giving out fumes or odors, especially offensive odors. See *reek¹*.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With reeky shanks, and yellow chapless skulls.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 83.

Seeing the reeky
Repast placed before him, scarce able to speak, he
In ecstasy muttered, "By Jove, Cocky-lecky!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 310.

reel¹ (rēl), *n.* [*< ME. reel, reele, rele, reyle*, a reel, < AS. *reol*, also *hrool* (glossing ML. *alibrum*), a reel; cf. Icel. *hræll*, *ræll*, a weavers' rod or sley; Gael. *ruidhil*, a reel for winding yarn on. Root unknown. Cf. *reel²*.] A cylinder or frame turning on an axis, on which thread, yarn, string, rope, etc., are wound. Specifically—(a) A roller or bobbin for thread used in sewing; a spool.

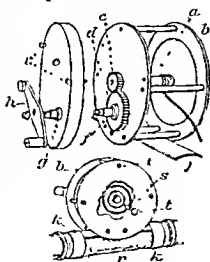
Down went the blue-frilled work-basket, . . . dispersing on the floor recls, thimble, muslin-work.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

(b) A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, etc.

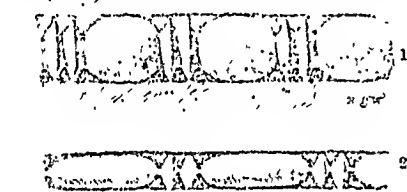
Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel,
Oh leeze me on my rock an' reel.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

(c) In *rope-making*, the frame on which the spun-yarns are wound as each length is twisted, previous to tarring or laying up into strands. (d) The revolving frame upon which silk-fiber is wound from the cocoon. (e) Anything prepared for winding thread upon, as an open framework

turning on a pivot at each end, upon which thread is wound as it is spun, or when a skein is opened for use. (f) In *teleg.*, a barrel on which the strip of paper for receiving the message is wound in a recording telegraph. *Encyc. Dict.* (g) A wheel used by English and Scotch whalers for regaining the tow-line. It is not employed by Americans. (h) *Naut.*, a revolving frame varying in size, used for winding up hawsers, hose, lead-line, log-lines, etc. (i) A windlass for hoisting oyster-dredges. (j) In *millng.*, the drum on which the bolting-cloth is placed. (k) In *agri.*, a cylinder formed of light slats and radial arms, used with a reaper to gather the grain into convenient position for the knives to operate on it, and to direct its fall on the platform. (l) In *baking*, a cylindrical frame carrying bread-pans suspended from the horizontal arms of the frame. It is used in a form of oven called a *reel oven*. (m) A device used in angling, attached to the rod, for winding the line, consisting of a cylinder revolving on an axis moved by a small crank or spring. The salmon-reel is about four inches, and the trout reel about two inches in diameter; the length is about two inches. In angling the reel plays an important part, its use and action requiring to be in perfect accord or correspondence with the play of the rod and line. To meet these requirements, clicks and multipliers are employed. The click checks the line from running out too freely, and the multiplier gathers in the slack with increased speed. (n) A hose carriage. — Off the reel, one after another without a break: in uninterrupted succession: as, to win three games off the reel. [Colloq.] — Reel-and-head molding, in *arch.*, etc., a simple molding consisting of elongated or spindle-shaped bodies alter-



Click-reel
a, spool mounted in sides of the frame or case b; c, pinion on the axis of the spool; d, small gear meshing with e (in use these wheels are covered by the cover f); f, axis of the wheel d (this axis is squared on the outer end and fits into the crank socket g, when the cover f is attached to the frame by small screws i); h, crank fitted to crank-socket g; j, reel-seat, a, a, reel bands which fasten the reel-seat to the rod r; s, click which, when not pressed out of engagement with a small serrated wheel on the end of the spool shaft opposite the pinion c, emits a sound when the line is running out and warns the sportsman that his bait is taken. t, click button, which presses out the click from its engagement with the serrated wheel, as when winding in the line.



Reel-and-head Molding.
1. Greek (Erechtheum) 2. Renaissance Venice

nating with heads either spherical or flattened in the direction of the molding. — Reel of paper, a continuous roll of paper as made for use on web printing-machines. [Eng.] — Reel oven. See oven.

reel¹ (rēl), v. t. [*ME. reien, reolen, relien, reiel*; from the noun: see *reel²*, n. Cf. *reel²*, v.] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle, or a fishing-line.

To karde and to kembe, to elouten and to wasche, To rubbe and *rely*. *Piers Plouman* (C), xi. 81.

I sny nothing of his lips; for they are so thin and slender that, were it the fashion to *reel* lips as they do yaru, one might make a skein of them.

Jarris, tr. of Don Quixote, II. li. 15. (*Darvies*.)

Silk *reeling* is one of the industries. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 47.

To *reel in*, in *angling*, to recover by winding on the reel (the line that has been paid out). — To *reel off*, to give out or produce with ease and fluency, or in a rapid and continuous manner. [Colloq.]

Mr. Wink and Mr. Paulmann (telegraphers), who sent in the order named, *reeled off* exactly the same number of words. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. vii. 7.

To *reel up*, to wind up or take in on a reel (all the line). *reel²* (rēl), v. [*Early mod. E. also relc*; *ME. relen*, turn round and round; appar. a particular use of *reel¹*, v., but cf. *icel. ridhlaask*, rock, waver, move to and fro (as ranks in battle), *< ritha*, tremble. Not connected with *roll*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn round and round; whirl.

Hit [the boat] *reled on round* upon the roze ythes [rough waves]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 147.

2. To sway from side to side in standing or walking; stagger, especially as one drunk.

To knyatez he kest his yze, & *reled* hym vii & thoun.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), i. 220.

But when they saw the Almayne *rele* and stagger, then they let fall the rayle between them.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

The tinker he laid on so fast, That he made Robin *reel*. *Robin Hood and the Tinker* (Child's Ballads, V. 235).

Nathlesse so sore a buff to him it lent That made him *rele*, and to his brest his beyer bent. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 6.

Fleeced darkness like a drunkard *reels* From forth day's path. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 3. She [France] staggered and *reeled* under the burden of the war. *Bolingbroke*, State of Europe, viii.

3. To be affected with a whirling or dizzy sensation: as, his brain *reels*.

Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons, They make your youthful fancies *reel*. *Burns*, Oh leave Novels.

When all my spirit *reels* At the shouts, the lengues of lights, And the roaring of the wheels. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvi.

=Syn. 2. *Reel*, *Stagger*, and *Totter* have in common the idea of an involuntary unsteadiness, a movement toward falling. Only *animate beings reel or stagger*; a tower or other erect object may *totter*. *Reel* suggests dizziness or other loss of balance; *stagger* suggests a burden too great to be carried steadily, or a walk such as one would have in carrying such a burden; *totter* suggests weakness: one *reels* upon being struck on the head; a drunken man, a wounded man, *staggers*; the infant and the very aged *totter*.

Pale he turn'd, and *reel'd*, and would have fall'n, But that they stay'd him up. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

His breast heaved, and he *staggered* in his place, And stretched his strong arms forth with a low moan. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 270.

He [Newcastle] thought it better to construe a weak and rotten government, which *tottered* at the smallest breath, . . . than to pay the necessary price for sound and durable materials. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

II.; *trans.* 1. To turn about; roll about.

Runneth his rede yzen [eyes] ho *reled* aboute. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (L. E. T. S.), i. 304.

2. To roll. And Sisyphus nu huge round stone dñd *rele* Against an hill. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 35.

3. To reel or stagger through. You are too indulgent. Let us grant, it is not Amis to . . . keep the turn of tripping with a slave; To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4. 20.

4. To enso to reel, stagger, totter, or shinke. *reel²* (rēl), n. [*< reel¹*, v.] A staggering motion, as that of a drunken man; giddiness.

(The attendant . . . carries off Lepidus [drunk].) . . . Eno. Drink thou; increase the *reels*. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 7. 100.

Instinctively she paused before the arched window, and looked out upon the street, in order to seize its permanent objects with her mental grasp, and thus to steady herself from the reel and vibration which affected her more immediate sphere. *Emerson*, Seven Gables, xvi.

reel³ (rēl), n. [Formerly also *reill*; *< Gael. rightil*, a reel (dance).] 1. A lively dance, danced by two or three couples, and consisting of various circling or intertwining figures. It is very popular in Scotland. The *strathspey* (which see) is slower, and full of sudden jerks and turns.

There's threesome *reels*, there's foursome *reels*, There's hornpipes and strathspeys, man. *Burns*, The Dell cam Fiddlin' thro' the Town.

Rhythm' merr'y we be a', And dance, till we be like to fa', The reel of Tullochgorum.

Rev. J. Skinner, Tullochgorum.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duplo (or rarely sextuple), and characterized by notes of equal length.

Gilles Dunceane illd goe before them, playing this *reill* or duncane upon a small trumpet.

News from Scotland (1591), sig. B. III.

Virginia reel, a country-dance supposed to be derived from the English "Sir Roger de Coverley." [U. S.]

reel³ (rēl), v. t. [*< reel³*, n.] To dance the reel; especially, to describe the figure 8 as in a reel.

The dancers quick and quicker flew: They *reel'd*, they set, they cross'd, they cleek'd. *Burns*, Twa o' Shanters.

reelable (rēl'ā-bl), a. [*< reel¹* + *-able*.] Capable of being reeled, or wound on a reel.

At least six species of Bombyx . . . form *reelable* cocoons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 60.

reel-band (rēl'band), n. A band of metal used to confine a reel in the reel-bed of a fly-rod.

reel-bed (rēl'bed), n. The place on an anglers' rod where the reel is fitted; a reel-seat.

reel-check (rēl'chek), n. Any device for checking the run of a fishing-line from the reel.

reel-click (rēl'klik), n. An attachment to an anglers' reel, by a light pressure of which the movement of the line is directed. It checks the line from running out too freely. Some clicks graduate the strain upon the line, checking it almost entirely, or permitting it to run without any check at all. The click also indicates to the cast what the fish is doing.

reel-cotton (rēl'kot'n), n. Sewing-cotton which is sold on reels instead of being made up into balls, including generally the finer grades. Compare *spool-cotton*.

reëlect (rē-ē-lekt'), v. t. [*< re- + elect*. Cf. F. *réélire*, *reëlect*, = Sp. *reelegir* = Pg. *reeleger* = It. *rieleggere*.] To elect again.

The chief of these was the strategos or commander-in-chief, who held his office for a year, and could only be re-elected after a year's interval. *Brougham*.

reëlection (rē-ē-lek'shən), n. [= F. *réélection* = Sp. *reeleccion* = Pg. *reeleição* = It. *rielezione*; as *re- + election*.] Election a second time for the same office: as, the *reëlection* of a former representative.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of *reëlection* open. *Swift*.

Several Presidents have held office for two consecutive terms. . . . Might it not be on the whole a better system to forbid immediate *re-election*, but to allow *re-election* at any later vacancy? *B. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 381.

reeler (rō'lēr), n. 1. One who reels, in any sense; specifically, a silk-winder.

The syndicaté were able to advance somewhat the price of cocoons, and to induce the *reelers* to provide themselves liberally for fear of a further rise.

U. S. Cons. Report, No. 73 (1887), p. lxxxiv.

2. The grasshopper-warbler, *Aerocephalus nigriviridis*: so called from its note. [Local, Eng.]

In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the *Reeler*, from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the beginning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But, this kind of reel being now dumb, in such districts the country-folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by the fishermen.

Yarrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 385. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

reel-holder (rēl'hōl'dēr), n. 1. A frame or box with pins upon which reels of silk, cotton, etc., for use in sewing can be put, free to revolve, and kept from being scattered. See *spool-holder*. [Eng.] — 2. *Naut.*, on a man-of-war, one of the watch on deck who is stationed to hold the reel and haul in the line whenever the log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed.

reëligibility (rē-ē-lī-jī-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. *rééligibilité*; as *reëligible* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] Eligibility for being reelected to the same office.

With a positive duration [of the presidency] of considerable extent I connect the circumstance of *reëligibility*. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 72.

There is another strong feature in the new constitution which I as strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual *reëligibility* of the President.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 201.

reëligible (rē-ē-lī-jī-bl), a. [= F. *rééligible* = It. *rieleggibile*; as *re- + eligibile*.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

One of his friends introduced a bill to make the tribunes legally *reëligible*. *Froude*, Caesar, p. 29.

reeling (rō'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *reel¹*, v.] 1. The act or process of winding silk, as from the cocoons. — 2. The use of the reel of an anglers' rod. *Forest and Stream*.

reeling-machine (rō'ling-mā-shēn'), n. 1. A machine for winding thread on reels or spools; a spooling-machine or silk-reel. *E. H. Knight*. — 2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the yarn from the bobbins of the spinning- or twisting-frames, and winds it into hanks or skeins.

reel-keeper (rēl'kē'pēr), n. In *angling*, any device, as a clamping ring, etc., for holding a reel firmly on the butt section of a rod.

reel-line (rēl'lin), n. A fishing-line used upon a reel by anglers; that part of the whole line which may be reeled, as distinguished from the casting-line or leader.

reel-oven (rēl'uv'n), n. See oven.

reel-pot (rēl'pōt), n. A drunkard. *Middleton*. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

reel-rall (rēl'ral), adv. [Appar. a repetition of *reel*; cf. *whim-wham*, *rip-rap*, etc.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

The world's n' *reel-rall* but wif me and Kate. There's nothing but broken heads and broken hearts to be seen. *Donald and Flora*, p. 17. (*Jamieson*.)

reel-seat (rēl'sēt), n. 1. The plate, groove, or bed on an anglers' rod which receives the reel. — 2. A device used by anglers to fasten the reel to the butt of the rod. It is a simple bed-plate of sheet-brass, or of silver, screwed down upon the butt of the rod, with a pair of clamps, into which the plate of the reel slides.

Adjusting n light . . . reel . . . to the *reel-seat* at the extreme butt of the [fishing]-rod. *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

reel-stand (rēl'stand), n. A form of reel-holder.

reem¹, n. and r. An obsolete form of *ream¹*.

reem², v. t. Same as *ream²*.

reem³ (rēm), v. i. [*< ME. remen*, *< AS. hrīman*, *lūreman*, cry, call out, boast, exult, also murmur, complain, *< lūreman*, cry, shout.] To cry or mean.

Hallivell. [North. Eng.]

reem⁴ (rēm), n. A dialectal variant of *rimc²*.

reem⁵ (rēm), *n.* [*< Heb.*] The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament (Job xxxix. 9, etc.), variously translated 'unicorn,' 'wild ox,' and 'ox-antelope,' now identified as *Bos primigenius*.

Will the tall reem, which knows no Lord but me,
Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee?
Young, Paraphrase on Job, l. 241.

reembark (rē-om-bärk'), *v.* [= *F. rembarquer* = *Sp. Pg. reembarear*; as *re- + embark.*] *I. trans.* To embark or put on board again.

On the 22d of August, 1776, the whole army being re-embarked was safely landed, under protection of the shipping, on the south-western extremity of Long Island.
Letcham, Hist. Great Britain, George III.

II. intrans. To embark or go on board again.

Having performed this ceremony [the firing of three volleys] upon the island, . . . we re-embarked in our boat.
Cook, First Voyage, II. v.

reembarkation (rē-em-bär-kā'shən), *n.* [*< re- + embarkation.*] A putting on board or a going on board again.

Reviews, re-embarkations, and councils of war.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., iii. 2. (Latham.)

reemingt, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *reem*³, *v.*] Lamenting; groaning.

On this wise, all the weke, woke that within,
With Remynge & rauthe, Renkes to be hold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8606.

reenact (rē-e-nakt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + enact.*] To enact again, as a law.

The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a Law made by Claudius, the Tribune, . . . and re-enacted by the Julian Law of Concessions.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 259.

The Southern Confederacy, in its short-lived constitution, re-enacted all the essential features of the constitution of the United States.
L. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 397.

reenactment (rē-e-nakt'mənt), *n.* [*< reenact + -ment.*] The enacting of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Clarke.*

reenforce, reenforcement, etc. See *reinforce*, etc.

reengender (rē-en-jen'dēr), *v. t.* [*< re- + engender.*] To regenerate.

The renovating and reengendering spirit of God.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 4.

reenslave (rē-en-slāv'), *v. t.* [*< re- + enslave.*] To enslave again; east again into bondage.

reenslavement (rē-en-slāv'mənt), *n.* [*< reenslave + -ment.*] The act of reenslaving, or subjecting anew to slavery.

Consenting to their reenslavement, we shall pass . . . under the grasp of a military despotism.
The Independent, April 24, 1862.

reestamp (rē-eu-stamp'), *v. t.* [*< re- + estamp.*] To estamp again. *Bedell.*

reënter (rē-en'tēr), *v.* [*< re- + enter.* Cf. *F. rentrer*, *reënter*, = *It. rientrare*, shrink.] *I. intrans.* 1. To enter again or anew.

That glory . . . into which He re-entered after His passion and ascension.
Waterland, Works, IV. 66.

2. In *law*, to resume or retake possession of lands previously parted with. See *reëntry*, 2.

As in case of Dissaisin, the law hath been, that the disseisor could not re-enter without action, unless he had as it were made a present and continual claim.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii. 128.

II. trans. 1. To enter anew: as, (a) to reënter a house; (b) to reënter an item in an account or record.—2. In *engraving*, to cut deeper, as lines of an etched plate which the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by repeated printing.

reëntering (rē-en'tēr-ing), *n.* In *hand-block calico-printing*, the secondary and subsequent colors, which are adapted to their proper place in the pattern on the cloth by means of pin-points. Also called *grounding-in*. *E. H. Knight.*

reëntering (rē-en'tēr-ing), *p. a.* Entering again or anew.—**Reëntering angle**, an angle pointing inward (see *angle*); specifically, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inward toward the defended place.

All that can be seen of the fortress from the river, upon which it fronts, is a long, low wall of gray stone broken sharply into salient and reëntering angles with a few canon on barbette.
The Century, XXXV. 521.

Reëntering polygon. See *polygon*.

reenthron (rē-en-thrōn'), *v. t.* [*< re- + enthrone.*] To enthrone again; restore to the throne.

He disposes in his hands the scheme
To reenthron the king.
Southorne.

reenthronement (rē-en-thrōn'mənt), *n.* [*< reenthron + -ment.*] The act of enthroneing again; restoration to the throne.

reenthronize (rē-en-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [*< re- + enthrone.*] To reenthronize. [Rare.]

This Mastaba they did re-enthronize, and place in the Ottoman Empire.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 22.

reëntrance (rē-en'trans), *n.* [*< re- + entrance*¹.] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their re-entrance into life.
Hooker.

It is not reasonable to think but that so many of their orders as were outed from their fat possessions would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account heretics.
Dryden, Religio Laici, Pref.

reëntrant (rē-en'trant), *a.* [= *F. reentrant* = *Pg. reintrante* = *It. rientrante*; as *re- + entrant.*] Same as *reëntering*.

A reentrant fashion. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXX. 216.

Reëntrant angle. See *angle*³.—**Reëntrant branch**, in *geom.* See *branch*, 2 (d).

reëntry (rē-en'tri), *n.* [*< re- + entry.*] 1. The act of reëntering; a new or fresh entry.

A right of re-entry was allowed to the person selling any office on repayment of the price and costs at any time before his successor, the purchaser, had actually been admitted.
Brougham.

2. In *law*, the resuming or retaking possession of lands previously parted with by the person so doing or his predecessors: as, a landlord's reëntry for non-payment of rent.—**Proviso for reëntry**, a clause usually inserted in leases, providing that upon non-payment of rent, public dues, or the like, the term shall cease.

reënterset, *v. t.* [For *reverse*, < *OF. renverser*, *reverso*: see *reverse*.] To reverse.

Reëntersing his name.
Donne, Pseudo-Martyr, p. 274. (Eneyc. Diet.)

reeper (rē'pēr), *n.* A longitudinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used in the East as a building-material.

reermouse, *n.* See *reermouse*.

rees¹, *n.* See *racel*.

rees² (rēs), *n.* A unit of talo for herrings (= 375).

reescate¹, *v. t.* Same as *rescat*.

reesk (rēsk), *n.* [Also *reysk*, *reys*; < *Gael. riasg*, coarse mountain-grass, a marsh, fen. Cf. *rishl*, *rushl*.] 1. A kind of coarse or rank grass.—2. Waste land which yields such grass. [Scotch in both senses.]

reest¹, *v.* See *reest*.

reest² (rēst), *v.* [Also *reist*, a dial. form of *rest*²; see *rest*².] *I. intrans.* To stand stubbornly still, as a horse; balk. [Scotch.]

In cart or ear thou never reestit,
The steyest brae thou had lue fac'd it.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. trans. To arrest; stop suddenly; halt. [Scotch.]

reestablish (rē-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [*< re- + establish.* Cf. *OF. restablir*, *retablir*, *F. rétablir*, *Pr. restablir*, *Sp. restablecer*, *Pg. restabelecer*, *It. ristabilire*, *reestablish*.] To establish anew; set up again: as, to reestablish one's health.

And thus was the precious tree of the crosse reestablished in his place, and thanneynt myrales renewid.
Holy Rood (L. E. T. S.), p. 161.

The French were re-established in America, with equal power and greater spirit, having lost nothing by the war which they had before gained.
Johnson, State of Affairs in 1756.

reestablisher (rē-es-tab'lish-ēr), *n.* One who reestablishes.

Restorers of virtue, and re-establishers of a happy world.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

reestablishment (rē-es-tab'lish-mənt), *n.* [*< reestablish + -ment.* Cf. *OF. reestablissement*, *retablissement*, *F. rétablissement*, *Sp. restablecimiento*, *Pg. restabelecimento*, *It. ristabilimento*.] The act of establishing again, or the state of being reestablished; restoration.

The Jews . . . made such a powerful effort for their re-establishment under Barchoab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire.
Addison, Of the Christian Religion, viii. 6.

The re-establishment of the old system, by which the dean and chapter (jointly) may have the general conduct of the worship of the church, and the care of the fabric.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 183.

reestate¹ (rē-es-tāt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + estate.*] To reestablish; reinstato.

Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to re-estate us in it.
Wallis, Two Sermons, p. 26.

reested, reestit (rēs'ted, -tit), *p. a.* See *reested*.

reet¹ (rēt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *root*¹.

The highest tree in Elmond's wood,
He's pu'd it by the reet.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, l. 180).

reet² (rēt), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *right*.

reet² (rēt), *v. t.* [A dialectal variant of *right*.] To smooth, or put in order; comb, as the hair.

Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]

reetle, *v. t.* [A freq. of *reet²*.] To put to rights; repair. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reeve¹ (rēv), *n.* [*< ME. reeve, reve*, < *AS. gerēfa* (rarely *gereāfa*, with loss of prefix *rēfa*, with syncope in Anglian *grāfa*), a prefect, steward, fiscal officer of a shire or county, reeve, sheriff, judge, count; origin uncertain. The form *gerēfa* suggests a derivation (as orig. an honorary title), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *rōf* (= *OS. rōf, ruof*), famous, well-known or valiant, stout, a poetical epithet of imprecise meaning and unknown origin. But *gerēfa* may perhaps stand for orig. **grēfa* (Anglian *grāfa*) = *OFries. grēva* = *D. graaf* = *OHG. grāvo*, *MHG. grāve, grāve*, *G. graf*, a count, prefect, overseer, etc.: see *graf, grave, greave*.] 1. A steward; a prefect; a bailiff; a business agent. The word enters into the composition of some titles, as *borough-reeve, hog-reeve, portreeve, sheriff* (shire-reeve), *town-reeve*, etc., and is itself in use in Canada and in some parts of the United States.

Selde falleth the seruant so deepe in arerages
As doth the reeve other the conterroller that rekena mot
and a counte
Of al that thei hauen had of hym that is here maister.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 293.

His lordes schcep, his neet, his dayerie,
His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie,
Was holly in this reeves governyng.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 599.

In ancient time, almost every manor had his reeve, whose authority was not only to levie the lords rents, to set to worke his servants, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie, but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to lendde them forth to war, when necessitie so required.
Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 484. (Hallivell.)

A lord "who has so many men that he cannot personally have all in his own keeping" was bound to set over each dependent township a reeve, not only to exact his lord's dues, but to enforce his justice within its bounds.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 217.

The council of every village or township [in Canada] consists of one reeve and four councillors, and the county council consists of the reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships and villages within the county.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, l. 2.

2. A foreman in a coal-mine. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Local].—**Fen reeve**, in some old English municipal corporations, an officer having supervision of the fens or marshes.

The Fen Reeve [at Dunwich] superintends the stocking of the marshes, and his emoluments are from 5*l.* to 6*l.* a year.
Municip. Corp. Report (1855), p. 2222.

reeve² (rēv), *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *reeve*.

reeve³ (rōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reeved* or *rove*, ppr. *reeving*. [*< D. reeven* = *Dau. rebe*, reef or reeve, < *reef*, a reef: see *reef*², *n.* Cf. *reef*², *v.*, a doublet of *reeve*³.] Tho *pp. rove* is irreg., appar. in imitation of *rove*, pret. and pp. of *have*.] *Naut.*, to pass or run through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, eringle, etc., as the end of a rope.

When first leaving port, studding-sail gear is to be rove, all the running rigging to be examined, that which is unfit for use to be got down, and new rigging rove in its place.
R. U. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 15.

reeve⁴ (rēv), *n.* [Appar. formed by irreg. vowel-change from the original of *ruff*²; see *ruff*².] A bird, the female of the ruff, *Macchetes pugnax*. See *Pavonella*, and cut under *ruff*².

The reeves lay four eggs in a tuft of grass, the first week in May. *Pennant, Brit. Zool.* (ed. 1776), p. 458. (Jodrell.)

Reeves's pheasant. See *Phasianus*.

reexamination (rē-eg-zam-i-nā'shən), *n.* [= *Sp. reexaminación* = *Pg. reexaminação*; as *re- + examination*.] A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in *law*, the examination of a witness after a cross-examination.

reexamine (rē-eg-zam'in), *v. t.* [= *Sp. Pg. reexaminar*; as *re- + examine*.] To examine anew; subject to another examination.

Spend the time in re-examining more daly your cause.
Hooker.

reexchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *n.* [*< re- + exchange, n.*] 1. A renewed exchange.—2. In *com.*, the difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonoured in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and amount of it depeud on the rate of exchange between the two countries. *Wharton.*

reexchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *v. t.* [*< re- + exchange, v.*] To exchange again or anew.

reexhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *v. t.* [*< re- + exhibit.*] To exhibit again or anew.

reexhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *n.* [*< reexhibit, v.*] A second or renewed exhibit.

reexperience

reexperience (rē-eks-pē'ri-ē-us), *n.* [*< re- + experience, n.*] A renewed or repeated experience.
reexperience (rē-eks-pē'ri-ē-us), *v. t.* [*< re- + experience, v.*] To experience again.
reexport (rē-eks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [= *F. réexporter*; as *re- + export*.] To export again; export after having imported.

The goods, for example, which are annually purchased with the great surplus of eighty-two thousand hogsheds of tobacco annually re-exported from Great Britain, are not all consumed in Great Britain.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.
reexport (rē-eks-pōrt'), *n.* [*< réexport, v.*] 1. A commodity that is reexported.—2. Reexportation.

Foreign sugars have not been taken to Hawaii for re-export to the Pacific Coast. *The American, VI. 357.*

reexportation (rē-eks-pōrt-tā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. réexportation*; as *reexport + -ation*.] The act of exporting what has been imported.

In allowing the same drawbacks upon the re-exportation of the greater part of European and East India goods to the colonies as upon their re-exportation to any independent country, the interest of the mother country was sacrificed to it, even according to the mercantile ideas of that interest. *Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.*

reextent (rē-eks-tent'), *n.* [*< re- + extent*.] In law, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, or the like. See *extent*, 3.

reezet, *v. t.* See *reast*.

reezed, *a.* See *reasted*.

ref. An abbreviation of (a) *reformed*; (b) *refugee*.

refraction (rē-fak'shōn), *n.* [= *F. refraction* = *Sp. refracción*, *< L. n. fr. *refractio(n)-*, for *refectio(n)-*, a restoring (cf. *refactor*, a restorer): see *refectio(n)*.] Retribution.

The Sovereign Minister, who was then employed in Lithuania, was commanded to require *refraction* and satisfaction against the informers on nation inventors and forgers of the infamous mis-information. *Hutch, Vocal Forest, p. 113.*

refait (*F. pron. rē-fā'*), *n.* [*L. a drawn game, < refait, pp. of refaire, do again. < re-, again, + faire, do; see fait*.] A drawn game; specifically, in *rangé-et-noir*, a state of the game in which the cards dealt for the players who bet on the red equal in value those dealt for the players who bet on the black.

refashion (rē-fash'ōn), *v. t.* [= *OF. refaçonner, refaçonner*, *F. refaçonner*, fashion over, refashion; as *re- + fashion, v.*] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time or anew.

refashionment (rē-fash'ōn-ment), *n.* [*< re-fashion + -ment*.] The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. *L. Hunt.*

refasten (rē-fas'ten), *v. t.* [*< re- + fasten*.] To fasten again.

reflect (rē-fekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. reflectus, pp. of reflex, restore, refresh, remake, < re-, again, + facere, make; see fact* (*F. refect, refit*).] To refresh; restore after hunger or fatigue; repair.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale because in sleep some pounds have perspired, and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *reflected*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.*

reflect (rē-fekt'), *p. a.* [= *ME. reflecten*, *< L. reflectus*, refreshed, restored, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh; see *refect*, *v.*] Recovered; restored; refreshed.

Tak thanne this drawht, and, when thou art wel refreshed and *relect*, thou shal be more bydefast to styte (rise) into hegete questions. *Chaucer, Boethius, b. prose 6.*

refection (rē-fek'shōn), *n.* [*< ME. refectio(n), refectio(n), < OF. refectio(n), F. refectio(n) = Pr. refectio(n) = Sp. refectio(n) = Pg. refecção, refecção = It. refectio(n), < L. refectio(n)-*, a restoring, refreshment, remaking, *< reflex, pp. reflexus*, restore, remake: see *refect*.] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast: applied especially to meals in religious houses.

And when we were returned agen into ye sayde chapel of oure Lady, after a lytel *refectio(n)* with mete and drynke . . . *Sir R. Glynforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.*

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night Demand *refection*, and to rest invite. *Pope, Illad, xxiv. 751.*

Beside the rent in kind and the feudal services, the chief who had given stuck was entitled to come with a company . . . and feast at the Daer-stock tenant's house at particular periods. . . . This "right of *refection*" and liability to it are among the most distinctive features of ancient Irish custom. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 161.*

2. In civil law and old Eng. law, repair; restoration to good condition.

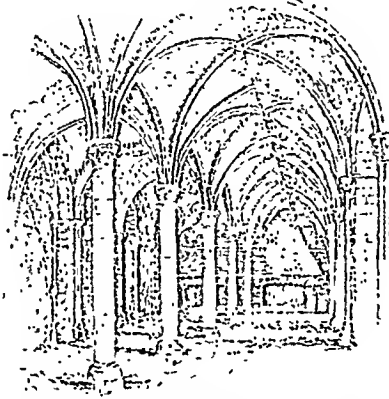
refectioner (rē-fek'shōn-ēr), *n.* [*< refectio(n) + -er*.] One who has charge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery.

Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitchenier and Refectioner, were just arrived with a sumptuous mule loaded with provisions. *Scott, Monastery.*

refective (rē-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< reflect + -ive*.] 1. *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

2. *n.* That which refreshes.
refectorer (rē-fek'tō-rēr), *n.* [*< F. refectorier = Sp. refectorero = Pg. refectorero = It. refettorieri, < ML. refectorarius*, one who has charge of the refectory, *< refectorium*, refectory: see *refectory*.] Saino as *refectioner*.

refectory (rē-fek'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *refectories* (-riz). [= *OF. refectoir, refectoir*, also (with intrusive *r*) *refectoir, refectoir, refectur, refector*, etc., *F. refectoire* and *refectoir* = *Pr. refector*, etc., = *Sp. refectorio, refectorio* = *Pg. refectorio* = *It. refettorio*, *< ML. refectorium*, a place of refreshment, *< L. reficere*, pp. *refectus*, refresh, restore, reflect: see *refect*.] A room of refreshment;



Refectory of the Monastery of Mont St. Michel, Normandy; 13th century

an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in a convent, monastery, or seminary where the meals are eaten. Compare *frail*.

Sacred to neatness and repose, the alcove, The chamber, or refectory. *Cooper, Task, vi. 572.*

To whom the monk . . . "a guest of ours Told us of this in our refectory." *Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

refelt (rē-fel'), *v. t.* [*< OF. refeller, < L. refellere*, show to be false, refute, *< re-, again, back, + fallere*, deceive (*> falsus*, false): see *fall*.] To refute; disprove; overthrow by arguments; set aside.

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd, How he *refell'd* me, and how I repel'd. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 91.*

I shall confute, refute, repel, *refel*, Explode, exterminate, expunge, extinguish like a rush-candle this same heresy. *Chapman, Revenge for Honour, 1. 2.*

refeoff (rē-fel'), *v. t.* [*< ME. refellen*; as *re- + feoff*.] To feoff again; reinvest; reendow.

Kyng Arthur *refeoff* hym a-gain in his londe that he hadde be-fore. *Merlin (L. E. T. S.), III. 470.*

refer (rē-fēr'), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *referred*, *pp. referring*. [*< ME. referren, < OF. referer, F. référer = Pr. referre = Sp. referir = Pg. referir-se, referir = It. riferire, < L. referre*, bear back, rotate, refer, *< re-, back, + ferre*, bear, = *F. bear*. Cf. *confer*, *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, *prefer*, *transfer*, etc. Cf. *relate*.] 1. *trans.* 14. To bear or carry back; bring back.

Alle thinges hen *referred* and brouht to nowht. *Chaucer, Boethius, III. prose 11.*

He lyes in heav'n, among the saints *referred*. *P. Fletcher, Elliza.*

Cut from a crab his crooked claws, and hide The rest in earth, a scorpion thence will glide, And shoot his sting: his tail, in circles tossed, Refers the limbs his backward father lost. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.*

2. To trace back; assign to as origin, source, etc.; impute; assign; attribute.

We tie to the land, to the realm, whose king is a child: which some interpret and refer to childish conditions. *Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

Mathomet *referred* his new laws to the mogul Gabriel, by whose direction he gave out they were made. *Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.*

In the political as in the natural body, a sensation is often *referred* to a part widely different from that in which it really resides. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

3. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; deliver over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, information, decision, and the like: as, to *refer* a matter to a third person; parties to a suit *refer* their cause to arbitration; the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report, or for trial and decision.

Now, touching the situation of measures, there are as many or more proportions of them which I *refer* to the makers phantastic and choice.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

I *refer* it to your own judgment.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

4. Reflexively, to betake one's self to; appeal.

I do *refer* me to the oracle. *Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 116.*

My father's tongue was loosed of a sudden, and he said aloud, "I *refer* myself to God's pleasure, and not to yours." *Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.*

5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bacon.*

6. To assign, as to a class, rank, historical position, or the like.

A science of historical palmistry . . . that attempts to *refer*, by distinctions of penmanship, parchment, paper, ink, illumination, and abbreviation, every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writer. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 78.*

7. To defer; put off; postpone. [*Rare*.]

Marry, all but the first [challenge] I put off with engagement; and, by good fortune, the first is no matter of light. I am sure that that's *referred*: the place where it must be ended is four days' journey off. *Ben Jonson, King and no King, III. 2.*

My account of this voyage must be *referred* to the second part of my travels. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.*

8. To direct for information; instruct to apply for any purpose.

My wife . . . *referred* her to all the neighbors for a character. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xl.*

I would *refer* the reader . . . to the admirable exposition in the August issue of the "Westminster Review." *Contemporary Rev., LIV. 320.*

= *Syn. 2. Ascribe, Charge*, etc. See *attribute*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have relation; relate.

Breaking of Bread: a Phrase which . . . manifestly *refers* to the Eucharist. *Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.*

2. To have recourse; apply; appeal: as, to *refer* to an encyclopedia; to *refer* to one's notes.

Of man, what see we but his station here, From which to reason, or to which *refer*? *Pope, Essay on Man, l. 20.*

3. To allude; make allusion.

I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion. I *refer* to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves. *Channing, Perfect Life, p. 11.*

4. To direct the attention; serve as a mark or sign of reference.

Some suspected passages . . . are degraded to the bottom of the page, with an asterisk *referring* to the places of their insertion. *Pope, Pref. to Shakespeare.*

5. To give a reference: as, to *refer* to a former employer for a recommendation. = *Syn. 1.* To belong to, pertain to, concern.—1 and 3. *Allude, Hint*, etc. See *advert*.

referable (ref'ēr-ā-ble), *a.* [*< OF. referable, < referer*, refer: see *refer* and *-able*. Cf. *referrible*.] Capable of being referred; that may be assigned; admitting of being considered as belonging or related to.

As for those names of *Ἀποδείξις*, *Σύστα*, &c., they are all *referable* to *ἰσχυρὰ*, which we have already taken notice of in our defence of the Cabbala.

Dr. H. More, The Cabbala, iv. 4.

Other classes of information there were—partly obtained from books, partly from observation, to some extent *referable* to his two main employments of politics and law.

R. Choate, Addresses and Orations, p. 301.

France is the second commercial country of the world; and her command of foreign markets seems clearly *referable*, in a great degree, to the real elegance of her productions. *Glaughton, Night of Right, p. 17.*

Isaac Barrow, Sir Thomas Browne, Henry More, Dr. Johnson, and many other writers, down to our own time, have *referrible* instead of *referable*. . . . Possibly it was pronunciation. In part, that deformed *referrible*, and discouraged *referable*. *P. Hall, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.*

referee (ref'ēr-ē), *n.* [*< F. référé*, pp. of *referer*, refer: see *refer*.] 1. One to whom something is referred; especially, a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; an umpire.

He was the universal *referee*; a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was solved by him in a moment, and in a manner which satisfied both parties. *Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 5.*

2. Specifically, in law, a person selected by the court or parties under authority of law to try a cause in place of the court, or to exam-

The *retardative* effects would also be largely increased, to a serious extent, in fact, in the case of the telephone.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII, 717.

retardatory (rē-tūr'dā-tō-rī), *a.* [*< retard + -atory.*] Tending or having power to retard.

Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power. *Athenaeum*, No. 2802, p. 308.

retarder (rē-tūr'dēr), *n.* One who retards; that which serves as a hindrance, impediment, or cause of retardation.

This dispersive way of enquiry is so far from advancing science that it is no inconsiderable retarder. *Gleanings*.

retardment (rē-tūr'd'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. retardement, F. retardement = Pr. retardamen = Pg. retardamento = It. ritardamento, < ML. "retardare, < L. retardare, retard: see retard.*] The act of retarding; a retardation; delay.

Which Mallet or which Art no more could stay
Than witches' charms can a retardment bring
To the resurrection of the Day,
In resurrection of the Spring.

Coleridge, Upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return.

retardant (rē-tūr'dānt), *n.* [*< re- + tannu, n.*] The retardation of a tannu. [*Rare.*]

With such a tannu and retardant, ye, in manner cheeks
and cheeks mate to the uttermost of my patience.

Hall, Richard III., l. 10. (*Wallace*.)

retch¹ (rech), *v.* [*< (a) < ME. rechen, < AS. reccan, stretch, extend, hold forth (see under rack¹, r.); mixed in mod. dial. use with (b) reach, < ME. rechen, < AS. ræcan, reach: see reach¹.*] To reach. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I *retch* with a weapon or with my hands, je attains.

Paingrave. (*Wallace*.)

retch² (rech), *v. t.* [*Also formerly or dial. rureh; < ME. "rechen, < AS. hræcan, clear the throat, hawk, spit (cf. hræca, spittle, expectoration, hræcan, hawking, clearing the throat, "hræc-tun, hræctan, ennetate, retch, hræctung, retching) = Icel. hrækja, hawk, spit (hræki, spittle); cf. OHG. rachiōn, MHG. rachen, hawk; prob. ult. imitative (cf. hawk³). The AS. hræc, throat, = MD. racheo = OHG. racha, MHG. rureh, G. rachen, throat, jaws, ure prob. unrelated.*] To make efforts to vomit.

The cries of the said larks given in wine hote is greatly commended for the *retching* and spitting of blood.

Widdow, Tr. of Mary, xlv. 4.

"Beloved Julio, hear me still beseeching!"

(Here he grow hatched with *retching*.)

Byron, Don Juan, ll. 20.

retch³ (rech), *v. t. and t.* [*An assimilated form of reach.*] Same as reach.

retchless (rech'les), *a.* [*An assimilated form of reckless.*] Same as reckless.

I left my native soil, full like a *retchless* man.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 354.

They are such *retchless* flies as you are, that blow out money abroad in every corner; your foolish having of money makes them. *L. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, III, 1.

retchlessly (rech'les-ly), *adv.* Same as recklessly.

I do horribly and *retchlessly* neglect and lightly regard thy wrath hanging over my head.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II, 202.

retchlessness (rech'les-ness), *n.* Same as recklessness.

A viper that last eat a passage through me,
Through mine own bowels, by thy *retchlessness*.

L. Jonson, Blometick Lady, iv, 1.

rete (rē'tē), *n.*; pl. *retia* (rē'shī-jī). [*NL., < L. reb, a net.*] In anat., a vascular network; a plexus, plexure, or congeries of small vessels; in bot., a structure like network.

It sends out convoluted vessels (*retia*) from the large cerebral cleft, which are connected with the roof of the cleft.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 513.

Epidermal rete. Same as rete mucosum.—**Rete Halleri.** Same as rete vasculum testis.—**Rete Malpighii.** Same as rete mucosum.—**Rete mirabile,** a network or plexus of small veins or arteries, formed by the immediate breaking up of a vessel of considerable size, terminating either by ramifying in a single vessel (dipolar), or in capillaries (multipolar).—**Rete mirabile geminum** or conjugatum, a plexus in which arteries and veins are combined.—**Rete mirabile of Galen,** a meshwork of vessels formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some mammals.—**Rete mirabile simplex,** a plexus consisting of arteries only, or of veins only.—**Rete mucosum,** the deeper, softer part of the epidermis, below the stratum granulosum, consisting of prickly cells. Also called stratum spinosum, rete mucosum Malpighii, rete Malpighii, stratum Malpighii, corpus reticulare, corpus mucosum, Malpighian layer, epidermal rete. See cuts under skin and nerve-gland.—**Rete vasculum testis,** a network of vessels lying in the mediastinum testis, into which the straight tubules empty. It holds the accumulated secretion of the testis, discharging through the vasa deferentia. Also called rete vasculum Halleri, rete Halleri, rete testis, rete testis Halleri, spermatic rete.

reticulous (rē-tū'shu), *a.* [*Irreg. < rote + -ious.*] Same as retiform.

retention (rē-tēk'shun), *n.* [*< L. retentus, pp. of retinere, uncover, disclose, < re-, back, + te-*

gere, cover: see tegument.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a retention of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle*, Works, I, 688.

retell (rē-tel'), *v. t.* [*< re- + tell.*] To tell again.

Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,
May reasonably die, and never rise
To do him wrong. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., l. 2, 73.

retent, *n.* [*ME., for retenu, retinue: see retinue.*] Retinue.

Syre Degraunt ys whom [home] went,
And after hys *reten* sent.
Sir Degraunt, 930. (*Wallace*.)

retenancet, *n.* [*ME., also retenuance, retenuance, also retenuance, < OF. retenance, < ML. "retentia, < L. retinere, retain: see retain. Cf. retinue.*] Retinue.

Made was ymmied in metelca me thought;
That nile the rise *retenuance* that regneth with the false
Were bidden to the bride. *Piers Plowman* (B), ll. 62.

retent (rē-tent'), *n.* [*< L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] That which is retained. *Imp. Diet.*

retention (rē-tēn'shun), *n.* [*< OF. retention, F. rétention = Pr. retentio = Sp. retencion = Pg. retenção = It. ritenzione, < L. retentio(n), a retaining, < retinere, pp. retinens, retain: see retain.*] 1. The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint; reserve.

His life I gave him and did thereto add
My love, without *retention* or restraint.
Shak., T. N., v. 1, 84.

2. The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

While no thoughtful Englishman can deny the acquisition of India, yet a thoughtful Englishman may easily defend its *retention*. *L. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 360.

3. Continuance or perseverance, as in the use or practice of anything; preservation.

A forward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, vi.

Looked at from the outside, the work (western doorway of tower of Traù) is of the best and most finished kind of Italian Romanesque; and we have here, what is by no means uncommon in Dalmatia, an example of the late retention of the forms of that archaic style. *L. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 182.

4. The act of retaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the retentive faculty: often used as synonymous with memory.

No woman's heart
So big, to hold so much; they lack *retention*.
Shak., T. N., II, 4, 60.

The next faculty of the mind, whereby it makes a further progress towards knowledge, is that which I call *retention*, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received.

Locke, Human Understanding, II, 10.

Any particular accumulative task will become easier, and . . . more difficult feats of *retention* will become possible. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 237.

Hence—5†. That which retains impressions, as a tablet. [*Rare.*]

That poor *retention* could not so much hold,
Nor need I tollies thy dear love to secure;
Therefore to give them from me was I bold,
To trust those tables that receive thee more.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxii.

6. In med.: (a) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the *retention* of food or medicine by the stomach; *retention* of urine. Hence—(b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intubated to contain it only for a time.—7†. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

Sir, I thought it fit
To send the oil and miserable king
To some *retention* and appointed guard.
Shak., Lear, v. 2, 47.

8. In *Neots law*, a lion; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid.—**Retention cyst**, a cyst which originates in the retention of some secretion, through obstruction in the efferent passage.—**Retention of urine**, in med., a condition in which there is inability to empty the bladder voluntarily.—Syn. 2. Retention, preservation. See keep.

retentive (rē-tēn'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. retentif = Pr. retentiu = Sp. Pg. It. retentivo, < L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] 1. a. 1†. Serving to hold or confine; restraining; confining.

Nor useless dungeon, nor strong links of Iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit.
Shak., J. C., l. 2, 65.

2. Retaining; having the power to keep or preserve: as, a body *retentive* of heat or of magnetism; the *retentive* force of the stomach.—3. Specifically, in psychol., retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

As long as I have a *retentive* faculty to remember any thing, his Memory shall be fresh with me.

Hewell, Letters, II, 30.

Each mind . . . becomes specially *retentive* in the direction in which its ruling interest lies and its attention is habitually turned. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 294.

Retentive faculty, the faculty of mental retention; the memory.

II.† *n.* That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

Those secret shocks . . . readily conspire with all outward *retentives*.

Sp. Hall, Nabal und Abigail.

retentively (rē-tēn'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

retentiveness (rē-tēn'tiv-ness), *n.* The property of being retentive; specifically, in psychol., the capacity for retaining mental presentations: distinguished from *memory*, which implies certain relations existing among the presentations thus recorded. See *memory*.

Even the lowered vital activity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished *retentiveness* of impressions. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 100.

Retentiveness is both a biological and a psychological fact; memory is exclusively the latter.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX, 47.

Magnetic retentiveness. Same as *coercive force* (which see, under *coercive*).

retentivity (rē-tēn'tiv-ty), *n.* [= *F. rétentivité*; as *retentive* + -ity.] Retentiveness; specifically, in magnetism, coercive force (which see, under *coercive*).

This power of resisting magnetization or demagnetization is sometimes called *coercive force*; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*.

E. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 80.

retenuet, *n.* An obsolete form of *retinue*.

Retepora (rē-tēp'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarek, 1801), < L. rete, net, + porus, a pore: see pore².*] The typical genus of *Reteporidae*. *R. cellulosa* is known as *Neptune's raffles*.

retepore (rē-tēp'ōr), *n.* and *a.* [*NL. Retepora.*] 1. *n.* A member of the *Reteporidae*.



Retepora (Retepora tubulata), natural size.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidae*.

Reteporidae (rē-tēp'ō-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Retepora + -idae.*] A family of chelostomatous polychaetes, typified by the genus *Retepora*. The zoarium is calcareous, erect, fixed, foliaceous, and fenestrate (whence the name), unilaminar, reticulated or freely ramose in one plane; and the zoecia are aced.

retetalarian (rē'tē-tā-lā-rī-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *retetalarian*.

retetax (rē-tēks'), *v. t.* [*< L. retexere, unweave, unravel, break up, cancel, also weave again, < re-, back, again, + texere, weave: see tex.*] To unweave; unravel; hence, to undo; bring to naught; annul.

Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the forwardness of some complaints did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retetax*. *Sp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, l. 57. (*Darwin*.)

retetexture (rē-tēks'tūr), *n.* [*< re- + texture. Cf. retetax.*] The act of weaving again.

My Second Volume . . . as treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and *Retetexture* of Spiritual Tissues or Garments, forms, properly speaking, the Transcendental or ultimate Portion of this my work on Clothes.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, III, 2.

rethorix, *n.* A Middle English form of *rhetor*.

rethorixet, *n.* Obsolete form of *rhetoric*.

rethorixet, *a.* See *rhetorian*.

rethorixetly, *adv.* See *rhetorically*.

retia, *n.* Plural of *rete*.

retial (rē'shī-ā), *a.* [*< rete + -ial.*] Pertaining to a rete, or having its character.

ine and report on a question in aid of the court, or to perform some function involving judicial or quasi-judicial powers.—*Syn.* *Umpire, Arbitrator, etc.* See *judge, n.*

referee (ref-ē-rē'), *v. t.* [*referee, n.*] To preside over as referee or umpire. [Colloq.]

The boys usually asked him to keep the score, or to referee the matches they played. *St. Nicholas*, XIV, 50.

reference (ref-ēr-ōns), *n.* [*F. référence* = *Sp. Pg. referencia* = *It. riferenza*, < *ML. *referentia*, < *L. referen(t)-s*, pp. of *referre*, refer: see *refer*.]

1. The act of referring. (a) The act of assigning; as, the reference of a work to its author, or of an animal to its proper class. (b) The act of having recourse to a work or person for information; consultation; as, a work of reference; also used attributively. (c) The act of mentioning or speaking of (a person or thing) incidentally.

But distance only cannot change the heart;
And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true,
One proof should serve—a reference to you.

Couper, Epistle to Joseph Hill.

(d) In law: (1) The process of assigning a cause pending in court, or some particular point in a cause, to one or more persons appointed by the court under authority of law to act in place of or in aid of the court. (2) The hearing or proceeding before such person. Abbreviated *ref.*

2. Relation; respect; regard: generally in the phrase *in or with reference to*.

Ros. But what will you be call'd?

Cel. Something that hath a reference to my state;
No longer Celia, but Alana.

Shak. As you like it, I, 2. 123.
I have dwelt so long on this subject that I must contract what I have to say to reference to my translation.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If we take this definition of inappreciability, and examine it with reference to the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.*

3. That which is or may be referred to. (a) A written testimonial to character or ability. Hence—(b) One of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, or the like.

4. A direction in a book or writing to refer to some other place or passage: often a mere citation, as of book, chapter, page, or text.—5. Assignment; apportionment.

I crave fit disposition for my wife.

Due reference of place and exaltation [maintenance].

Shak., Othello, i. 3. 233.

6. An appeal.

Make your full reference freely to my lord,
Who is so full of grace that it flows over
On all that need. *Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 23.*

Book or work of reference, a book, such as a dictionary or an encyclopedia, intended to be consulted as occasion requires.—Reference Bible, a Bible having references to parallel passages, with or without brief explanations, printed on the margin.—Reference book, a book or work of reference.—Reference library, a library containing books which can be consulted only on the spot: in contradistinction to a *lending* or *circulating library*.—Reference-marks, in printing, the characters * † ‡ § ¶, or figures, or letters, used in a printed page to refer the reader from the text to notes, or vice versa.

referendar (ref-ēr-en-dār'), *n.* [*G.*: see *referendary*.] In Germany, a jurist, or one not yet a full member of a judicial college, whose functions vary in different states. In Prussia, since 1869, two examinations are required in the judicial service; after passing the first the candidate becomes a referendar, and serves generally without pay and without a vote.

referendary (ref-ēr-en-dā-ri), *n.* [*< OF. referendaire, referendaire, F. référendaire* = *Sp. Pg. referendario* = *It. referendario, referendario* = *G. referendar*, < *ML. referendarius*, an officer through whom petitions were presented to and answered by the sovereign, and by whom the sovereign's mandates were communicated to the courts, commissions signed, etc., < *L. referendus*, to be referred to, gerundive of *referre*, refer: see *refer*.] 1. One to whom or to whose decision anything is referred; a referee.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of trust and judgment; . . . but let him choose well his referendaries, for else he may be led by the nose. *Bacon, Suitors (ed. 1857).*

If I were by your appointment your referendary for news, I should write but short letters, because the times are barren. *Dante, Letters, xxiv.*

2. An officer acting as the medium of communication with a sovereign.—3. [*Tr. Gr. περενδάρης*.] An official who is the medium of communication between the patriarch of Constantinople and the civil authorities. This office has existed since the sixth century.

referendum (ref-ēr-en-dum), *n.* [= *G. referendum*, etc., < *NL. referendum*, neut. of *L. referendus*, gerundive of *referre*, refer: see *referendary*.] 1. A note from a diplomatic agent addressed to his government, asking for instructions on particular matters.—2. In Switzerland, the right of the people to decide on certain laws or measures which have been passed by the legislative body. In one of its two forms, *facultative referendum* (contingent on certain conditions

or obligatory referendum, it exists in nearly all the cantons. Since 1873 the facultative referendum forms part of the federal constitution: if 8 cantons or 30,000 voters so demand, a federal measure must be submitted to popular vote.

referential (ref-ēr-on'shal), *a.* [*< reference* (*ML. *referentia*) + *-al*.] Relating to or having reference; relating to or containing a reference or references.

Any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own referential use. *Athenæum*, No. 2944, p. 411.

referentially (ref-ēr-en'shal-i), *adv.* By way of reference.

referment (rē-fēr-ment), *n.* [= *It. riferimento*; as *refer* + *-ment*.] A reference for decision.

There was a referment made from his Majesty to my Lord's Grace of Cant., my Lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford. *Alp. Laud, Diary, Dec. 6, 1624.*

referment (rē-fēr-ment'), *v.* [= *Pg. refermentar*; as *re* + *ferment*.] 1. *intrans.* To ferment again.

II. *trans.* To cause to ferment again.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,

Revives its fire, and referments the blood.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vi.

referrer (rē-fēr-ēr), *n.* One who refers.

referrible (rē-fēr-i-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. referible* = *Pg. referível*; as *refer* + *-ible*. Cf. *referable*.] Same as *referable*.

Acknowledging . . . the secondary [substance] to be referrible also to the primary or central substance by way of causal relation. *Dr. H. More, Immortal, of Soul, l. 4.*

I shall only take notice of those effects of lightning which seem referrible . . . partly to the distinct shapes and sizes of the corpuses that compose the destructive matter. *Boyle, Works, III. 682.*

Some of which may be referrible to this period.

Hallam.

refetel, *v. t.* [*< ME. refeten*, < *OF. refeter*, *refaiter*, < *refait*, < *L. refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, refect: see *refect*. Cf. *refit*.] To refect; refresh.

Thay ar happen also that hungeres after ryght

For thay schal frely be refete ful of alle goode.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 20.

refigure (rē-fīg-ūr), *v. t.* [*< ME. refiguren*; < *re* + *figure*.] 1. To go over again; figure anew; represent anew.

Refiguring hire shap, hire womanhede,

Withhine his herte, and every word or dede

That passed was. *Chaucer, Troilus, v. 472.*

The child doth not more expressly refigure the visage of his Father then that book resembles the stile of the Remonstrant. *Milton, Apology for Smeatymnus.*

When the fog is vanishing away,

Little by little doth the sight refigure

Whate'er the mist that crowds the air conceals.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxi. 35.

Specifically—2. In *astron.*, to correct or restore the parabolic figure of: said of a parabolic mirror.

refill (rē-fīl'), *v. t. and i.* [*re* + *fill*.] To fill again.

See I round the verge a vine-branch twines.

See I how the mimic clusters roll,

As ready to refill the bowl!

Broome, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, l.

refine (rē-fīn'), *v.* [= *Sp. Pg. refinar*; as *re* + *finer*. Cf. *F. raffiner* (= *It. raffinare*), *refino*, < *re* + *affiner*, *refino*, fine (metal): see *affine*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To bring or reduce to a pure state; free from impurities; free from sediment; defecate; clarify; fino: as, to refine liquor, sugar, or petroleum.

Wines on the lees well refined. *Isa. xxv. 6.*

The temper of my love, whose flame I find

Fin'd and refined too oft, but faintly flashes,

And must within short time fall down in ashes.

Shilling, Aurora, Sonnet xxii.

Now the table was furnished with fat things, and wine that was well refined. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122.*

2. In *metal*, to bring into a condition of purity as complete as the nature of the ore treated will allow. Used chiefly with reference to gold and silver, especially with reference to the separation (parting) of these two metals from each other and from the baser metals with which they are combined in what are known as bullion-bars or bricks of mixed metals, as they come from the mills located at or near the mines. Refining is, in general, the last stage or stages in the metallurgical treatment of an ore. As the term *refining* is commonly used with reference to the manufacture of iron, it means the partial decarburization and purification of pig in the open-hearth furnace, for the purpose of rendering it more suitable for use in the puddling-furnace in which the process of converting it into malleable iron is completed. This method of puddling is called *dry puddling*. The operation of converting pig-into wrought-iron in the open-hearth furnace, when begun and completed without puddling, is generally called *fining*, and in this process charcoal or coke is used. There are many modifications of the fining process, but the principle is the same in all. In puddling, raw coal is used, and the fuel does not come in contact with the metal; in fining, the ore and fuel (either charcoal or coke) are together upon the same hearth. The

various fining processes for converting pig-into wrought-iron, with charcoal as fuel, were of great importance before the invention of puddling, by which method much the larger part of the wrought-iron now used in the world is prepared, and this is done, for the most part, without previous partial decarburization of the pig in the refinery, by the process known as *wet puddling*, or *pig-boiling*. See *puddle* and *finery*.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined. *Zech. xiii. 9.*

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 11.

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, inelegant, rude, clownish, and the like; make elegant; raise or educate, as the taste; give culture to; polish: as, to refine the manners, taste, language, stylo, intellect, or moral feelings.

So it more faire accordingly it [beauty] makes,

And the grosse matter of this earthly myne

Which clotheth it thereafter doth refine.

Spenser, In Honour of Beaulieu, l. 47.

Love refines

The thoughts, and heart enlarges.

Milton, P. L., viii. 590.

Refined madder. See *madder*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become pure; be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,

Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer has refined on Boccaccio, and has mended the stories which he has borrowed. *Dryden, Pref. to Fables.*

But let a lord once own the happy lines,

How the wit brightens! how the style refines!

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 421.

A new generation, refining upon the lessons given by himself [Shelley] and Keats, has carried the art of rhythm to extreme variety and finish. *Siedmann, Viet. Poets, p. 380.*

3. To exhibit nicety or subtlety in thought or language, especially excessive nicety.

You speak like good blunt soldiers; and tis well enough;
But did you live at court, as I do, gallants,
You would refine, and learn an apter language.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining,
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining.

Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 35.

refined (rē-fīnd'), *p. a.* Purified; elevated; cultivated; subtle: as, a refined taste; a refined discrimination; refined society.

There he men that be so sharp, and so over-sharpe or refined, that it seemeth little unto them to interpret words, but also they hold it for an office to diline thoughts.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwases, 1577), p. 133.

Modern taste

Is so refined, and delicate, and chaste.

Couper, Table-Talk, l. 511.

refinedly (rē-fīned-li), *adv.* With refinement; with nicety or elegance, especially excessive nicety.

Will any dog . . .

Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,

To turn a wheel?

Dryden, Essay upon Satire, l. 135.

Some have refinedly expounded that passage in Matt. xii.

Calvin, On Jonah (Calv. Trans. Soc., 1847), p. 20.

refinedness (rē-fīned-nes), *n.* The state of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

Great semblances of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, refinedness. *Barrow, Works, III. xv.*

refinement (rē-fīn-ment), *n.* [= *Pg. refinamento*; as *refine* + *-ment*. Cf. *F. raffinement* = *It. raffinamento*.] 1. The act of refining or purifying; the act of separating from a substance all extraneous matter; purification; clarification: as, the refinement of metals or liquors.

The soul of man is capable of very high refinements, even to a condition purely angelical.

Dr. H. More, Immortal, of Soul, iii. 1.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. The state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, debasing, or the like; purity of taste, mind, etc.; elegance of manners or language; culture.

I am apt to doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not at least equalled the refinements of it.

Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

This refined taste is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this refinement, as we are born with a disposition to receive and obey all the rules and regulations of society.

Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xiii.

Refinement as opposed to simplicity of taste is not necessarily a mark of a good aesthetic faculty.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 544.

4. That which proceeds from refining or a desire to refine; a result of elaboration, polish, or nicety: often used to denote an over-nicety, or

affected subtlety: as, the *refinements* of logic or philosophy; the *refinements* of cunning.

It is the poet's *refinement* upon this thought which I most admire. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 303.

From the small experience I have of courts, I have ever found *refinements* to be the worst sort of all conjectures: . . . of some hundreds of facts, for the real truth of which I can account, I never yet knew any refiner to be once in the right. *Swift*, *Change in Queen's Ministry*.

As used in Greece, its (the Doric column's) beauty was very much enhanced by a number of *refinements* whose existence was not suspected till lately, and even now cannot be detected but by the most practised eye. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, i. 212.

5†. Excessive or extravagant compliment; a form of expression intended to impose on the hearer.

I must tell you a great piece of *refinement* of Harley. He charged me to come to him often; I told him I was loth to trouble him in so much business as he had, and desired I might have leave to come at his leisure; which he immediately refused, and said that was not a place for friends to come to. *Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, v.

= *Syn.* 3. *Cultivation*, etc. See *culture*.

refiner (rē-fī'nēr), *n.* 1. One who refines liquors, sugar, metals, etc.

And he shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver. *Mul.* iii. 3.

2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift*.

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overwise in discrimination, or in argument, reasoning, philosophy, etc.

Whether (as some phantastical *refiners* of philosophy will needs persuade us) hell is nothing but error, and that none but fools and idiots and mechanical men, that have no learning, shall be damned. *Nashe*, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 66.

No men see less of the truth of things than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle and overwise in their conceptions. *Addison*.

4†. One who indulges in excessive compliment; one who is over-civil; a flatterer.

The worst was, our gilded *refiners* with their golden promises made all men their slaves in hope of recompenses. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, i. 103.

For these people have fallen into a needless and endless way of multiplying ceremonies, which have been extremely troublesome to those who practise them, and insupportable to every body else; insomuch that wise men are often more uneasy at the over-civility of these *refiners* than they could possibly be in the conversation of peasants or mechanics. *Swift*, *Good Manners*.

5. An apparatus for refining; specifically, in England, a gas-purifier.

refinery (rē-fī'nēr-i), *n.*; pl. *refineries* (-iz). [*refine* + *-ry*. Cf. *F. raffinerie*, a refinery, < *raffiner*, refino; see *refine*.] A place or establishment where some substance, as petroleum, is refined; specifically, in *metal*, a place where metals are refined. See *refine* and *finery*².

refit (rē-fit'), *v.* [*re-* + *fit*, *v.* Partly due to *ME. refeten*, repair; see *refete*.] *I. trans.* 1. To fit or prepare again; restore after damage or decay; repair: as, to *refit* ships of war.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.
Dryden, *Æneid*, l. 777.

We loaded, in order to *refit* our vessels and store ourselves with provisions. *Addison*, *Frozen Words*.

2. To fit out or provide anew.

II. intrans. To repair damages, especially damages of ships.

Having received some damage by a storm, we . . . put in here to *refit* before we could adventure to go farther. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, i. 418.

At each place (Tampa Bay and Pensacola Bay) we have a railroad terminus, while at the latter harbor are ample means for *refitting*. *Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.*, x. 586.

refit (rē-fit'), *n.* [*refit*, *v.*] The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship: as, the vessel came in for *refit*.

refitment (rē-fit'mēt), *n.* [*refit* + *-ment*.] The act of refitting.

refl. An abbreviation of *reflexive*.

reflair, *n.* [*ME.*; as *re-* + *flair*.] An odor.

gif hit watz semly on to sene,
A fayre *reflair* get fro hit flot,
Ther wouns that worthily I wot & wene.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 46.

reflair, *v. i.* [*ME. reflaren*; < *reflair*, *n.*] To arise, as an odor.

Hall's floscampy, and flower vyrgynall,
The odour of thy goodnes *reflairs* to vs all.
York Plays, p. 444.

reflame (rē-flām'), *v. i.* [*re-* + *flame*.] To blaze again; burst again into flame.

Stamp out the fire, or this
Will smoulder and *reflame*, and burn the throne
Where you should sit with Philip.
Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, i. 5.

reflect (rē-flekt'), *v.* [*OF. reflecter*, *F. réfléchir* (= *Sp. reflectar*, *reflejar*), *reflect*; vernaenlary, *OF. reflectir*, bend back, *F. réfléchir*, reflect, etc., = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reflectir* = *It. riflettere*, *reflettere*, reflect; < *L. reflectere*, bend backward, < *re-*, back, + *flectere*, bend; see *flection*.] *I. trans.* 1. To bend back; turn back; cast back; throw back again.

Reflect I not on thy baseness court-contempt?

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4. 758.
And dazed with this greater light, I would *reflect* mine eyes to that reflexion of this light.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 13.
Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations.

Do you *reflect* that Guilt upon me?
Congreve, *Way of the World*, ii. 3.

2. Hence, figuratively, to bend the will of; persuade. [*Rare.*]

Such rites beset ambassadors, and Nestor urged these,
That their most honours might *reflect* enraged Achilles.
Chapman, *Iliad*, ix. 180. (*Davies*.)

3. To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws: as, to *reflect* light, heat, or sound; incident and *reflected* rays. See *reflection*, 2.

Then, grim in arms, with lusty vengeance flies,
Arms that *reflect* a radiance through the skies.
Pope, *Iliad*, xv. 137.

Like a wave of water which is sent up against a seawall, and which *reflects* itself back along the sea.
W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 40.

4. To give back an imago or likeness of; mirror.

Nature is the glass *reflecting* God,
As by the sea *reflected* is the sun.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1007.

Heaven *reflected* in her face. *Cooper*, *A Comparison*.
The vast bosom of the Hudson was like an unruffled mirror, *reflecting* the golden splendor of the heavens.
Irring, *Kniekerbocker*, p. 344.

Among the lower forms of life there is but little variation among the units; one *reflects* the other, and species are founded upon differences that are only determined by using the micrometer.

Amer. Nat., June, 1899, p. 578.

II. intrans. 1. To bend or turn back; be *reflected*.

Let thine eyes
Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold
How loathed black it is.

Deau. and Fl., *Captain*, iv. 5.

Not any thing that shall
Reflect injurious to yourself.

Shirley, *Love's Cruelty*, i. 1.

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, etc.; give reflections; return rays or beams: as, a *reflecting* mirror or gem.

She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes,
Where, lo, two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies;
Two glasses, where herself herself beheld
A thousand times, and now no more *reflect*.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 1130.

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon something; think or consider seriously; revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct; ponder or meditate.

Who saith, Who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect*.
Sir J. Denham, *Prudence*.

Content if hence the mule and their wants may view,
The learn'd *reflect* on what before they knew.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 740.

We cannot be said to *reflect* upon any external object except in so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture.

Let boys and girls in our schools be taught to think; let them not be drilled so much in remembering as in *reflecting*.
J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 137.

4. To bring reproach; cast censure or blame: followed by *on* or *upon*.

This kind of language *reflects* with the same ignominy upon all the Protestant Reformation that have bin since Luther.
Milton, *Ilkonoklastes*, xiii.

She could not bear to hear Charles *reflected* on, notwithstanding their difference.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

5†. To shine.

Lord Saturnine; whose virtues will, I hope,
Reflect on Rome as Titan's rays on earth,
And ripen justice. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, i. 2. 226.

= *Syn.* 3. To consider, meditate upon, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, study.

reflect, *n.* [*reflect*, *v.*] A reflection. [*Rare.*]

Would you in blindness live? these rays of mine
Give that *reflect* by which your Beauties shine.
Haywood, *Apollo and Daphne* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [VI. 289]).

reflected (rē-flekt'ed), *p. a.* 1. Cast or thrown back: as, *reflected* light.—2. In *anat.*, turned back upon itself. See *reflection*, 10.—3. In *entom.*, turned upward or back: as, a *reflected*

margin.—4. In *her.*, same as *reflexed*, 3.—*Flected* and *reflected*. See *flected*.—*Reflected* light, in painting, the subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to bring out their forms. It is treated as reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, whether seen in the picture or supposed to influence it from without.

reflectent (rē-flek'tent), *a.* [*L. reflecten(t)-s*, *ppr. of reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. Bending or flying back; reflected.

The ray descendunt, and the ray *reflectent*.

Sir E. Digby, *Nature of Man's Soul*. (*Latham*.)

2. Capable of reflecting.

When light passes through such bodies, it finds at the very entrance of them such resistences, where it passes, as serve it for a reflecting body, and yet such a *reflectent* body as hinders not the passage through, but only from being a straight line with the line incident.

Sir E. Digby, *Of Bodies*, xiii.

reflectible (rē-flek'ti-bl), *a.* [*reflect* + *-ible*. Cf. *reflexible*.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

reflecting (rē-flek'ting), *p. a.* 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface.

A perfectly *reflecting* body is one which cannot absorb any ray. Polished silver suggests such a body.
Tait, *Light*, § 307.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative; provident: as, a *reflecting* mind.

No *reflecting* man can ever wish to adulterate manly piety (the parent of all that is good in the world) with mummery and parade.

Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, iii.

Reflecting circle, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, constructed on the principle of the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle.—*Reflecting dial*. See *dial*.—*Reflecting galvanometer*. See *Thomson's mirror galvanometer*, under *galvanometer*.—*Reflecting goniometer*. See *goniometer*.—*Reflecting lamp*, a lamp with an upper reflector so arranged as to throw downward those rays of light which tend upward.—*Reflecting level*. (a) An instrument for determining a horizontal direction by looking at the reflection of an object at a distance. Thus, in Mariotte's level, the level is determined by bisecting the distance between the direct image of an object and its reflection in a sort of artificial horizon. In Cassini's level, a telescope hangs vertically, carrying before its object-glass a plane mirror inclined 45° to the line of sight. (b) An instrument in which a slow-moving bubble is viewed by reflection, so that the image of the middle of it can be seen by the side of the direct image of a distant object. Such are Abney's and Locke's levels, used by topographers. See *Loeke level*, under *level*.—*Reflecting microscope*. See *microscope*.—*Reflecting power*, the power possessed by any surface of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat. This power is a maximum for the polished metals and a minimum for a surface of lampblack; it is the reciprocal of the absorptive (and radiating) power.—*Reflecting quadrant*. See *quadrant*, 4.—*Reflecting sight*, in dreams, a reflecting surface placed at such an angle as to reflect to the eye light from one direction only. *E. H. Knight*.—*Reflecting telescope*. See *telescope*.

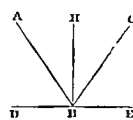
reflectingly (rē-flek'ting-li), *adv.* 1. With reflection.—2. With censure; reproachfully; censoriously. [*Rare.*]

A great indiscretion in the archbishop of Dublin, who applied a story out of Theophrastus very *reflectingly* on Mr. Harley.
Swift, *Journal to Stella*, xx.

reflection, *reflexion* (rē-flek'shon), *n.* [*ME. reflexion*, *reflexion*, < *OF. reflexion*, *F. réflexion*, *reflexion* = *Pr. reflexio* = *Sp. reflexion* = *Pg. reflexão* = *It. riflessione*, < *LL. reflexio(n)-*, a bending or turning back, < *L. reflectere*, *pp. reflexus*, bend back, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. A bending back; a turning.

Crooked Erimanthus with his many turnynges and *reflexions* is consumed by the inhabitants with wateryng their ground. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 232.

2. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically, in *physics*, the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. Reflection follows two laws, viz.—(1) the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; and (2) the reflected and incident rays are in the same plane with a normal to the surface. If DE represents the surface of a mirror and CB the incident ray, then HBC is the angle of incidence, and HBA, equal to it, is the angle of reflection. This applies alike to sound, to radiant energy (heat and light), and also to a perfectly elastic body bounding from a perfectly elastic rigid surface. The plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat is called the *plane of reflection*. (See *mirror*, *echo*.) For the total reflection of rays when the critical angle is passed, see *refraction*.



Lights, by clear *reflection* multiplied
From many a mirror. *Cooper*, *Task*, iv. 268.

Reflection always accompanies refraction: and if one of these disappear, the other will disappear also.
Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 39.

3. That which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his reflection, there.

Dryden, Eleonora, l. 137.
Mountain peak and village spire
Retain reflection of his fire.

The mind is like a double mirror, in which reflections of self within self multiply themselves till they are undistinguishable. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 135.*

4. The act of shining. [Rare.]

As whence the sun 'gins his reflection
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 25.

5. The turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive or continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; deliberation: as, a man much given to reflection.

Education begins the gentleman; but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.

Where under heav'n is pleasure more pursued,
Or where does cold reflection less intrude?

Cowper, Exposition, l. 3.

6. A mental process resulting from attentive or continued consideration; thought or opinion after deliberation.

A gentleman whose conversation and friendship furnish me still with some of the most agreeable reflections that result from my travels.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. xxii.
He made very wise reflections and observations upon all I said.

"I am sorry, but I must do it; I am driven to it: every body has to do it; we must look at things as they are," these are the reflections which lead men into violations of morality.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

7. A kind of self-consciousness resulting from an outward perception, whether directly or indirectly; the exercise of the internal sense; the perception of a modification of consciousness; the faculty of distinguishing between a datum of sense and a product of reason; the consideration of the limitations of knowledge, ignorance, and error, and of other unsatisfactory states as leading to knowledge of self; the discrimination between the subjective and objective aspects of feelings. The Latin word *reflectio* was first used as a term of psychology by Thomas Aquinas, who seems to intend no optical metaphor, but to conceive that consciousness is turned back upon itself by the reaction of the object of outward perception. According to Aquinas, pure thought in itself can know nothing of singulars, or particular things; but in perception there is a peculiar sense of reaction or reciprocity which he calls *reflectio*, and this first makes us aware of the existence of actual singulars and also of thought as being an action; and this, according to him, is the first self-consciousness. Scotus accepted reflection, not as affording the first knowledge of singulars, but as a perception of what passes in the mind, and thus the original meaning of the term was modified. Walter Burleigh, who died in 1337, affords an illustration of this when he says that the thing without is apprehended before the passion which is in the soul, because the thing without is apprehended directly, and the passion of the soul only indirectly, by reflection. Ramus, in his dissertation on reflection, defines it as "the successive direction of the attention to several partial perceptions." A still further change of meaning had come about when Goclenius, in 1613, defined reflection as "the inward action of the soul, by which it recognizes both itself and its acts and ideas." The importance of the word in the English school of philosophy (Berkeley, Hume, etc.) may be said to be due entirely to its use by Locke, who explains it as follows:

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called internal sense. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this reflection, the ideas it affords being such only as the mind gets by reflecting on its own operations within itself. By reflection, then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them; by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.

Reid endeavored to revive the Ramist use of the word, for which he is condemned by Hamilton. Kant, in his use of the term, returns to something like the Thomist view, for he makes it a mode of consciousness by which we are made aware whether knowledge is sensuous or not. Kant makes use of the term *reflection* to denote a mode of consciousness in which we distinguish between the relations of concepts and the corresponding relations of the objects of the concepts. Thus, two concepts may be different, and yet it may be conceived that their objects are identical; or two concepts may be identical, and yet it may be conceived that their objects (say, two drops of water) are different. Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, in his "Philoso-

phy of Reflection," 1878, uses the term to denote one of three fundamental modes of consciousness, namely that in which the objective and subjective aspects of what is present are discriminated without being separated as person and thing.

The faculty by which I place the comparison of representations in general by the side of the faculty to which they belong, and by which I determine whether they are compared with each other as belonging to the pure understanding or to sensuous intuition, I call transcendental reflection.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 261.

The particular reflection that states of consciousness are things, or that the Subject is its Objects, constitutes . . . the reflective mode of consciousness. . . . Perception . . . is the rudimentary function in reflection as well as in primary consciousness; and reflective conception is a derivative from it. *S. Hodgson, Philosophy of Reflection, l. 2, § 3.*

8. That which corresponds to and reflects something in the mind or in the nature of any one.

As if folks complexionns [constitutions, temperaments] Make hem dreme of reflectionns.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 22.

9. Reproach east; censure; criticism.

To suppose any Books of Scripture to be lost which contained any necessary Points of Faith is a great Reflection on Divine Providence.

Stillington, Sermons, III. li.

He bore all their weakness and prejudice, and returned not reflection for reflection.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

10. In anat.: (a) Duplication; the folding of a part, as a membrane, upon itself; a hending back or complete deflection. (b) That which is reflected; a fold: as, a reflection of the peritoneum forming a mesentery.—11. In zool., a play of color which changes in different lights: as, the reflections of the iridescent plumage of a humming-bird. *Coues.*—Axis of reflection. See axis.—Logical reflection. See logical.—Point of reflection. See point.—Total reflection. See refraction.—Syn. 5. Illumination, cogitation.—6. See remark¹, n. reflection (rē-flek'shun), v. t. [*reflection*, n.] To reflect. [Rare.]

But, reflecting apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xxi.

reflectionist (rē-flek'shon-ist), n. [*reflection* + -ist.] An adherent of Shadworth Hodgson's philosophy of reflection. The doctrine is that a power of perceiving the relations of subjective and objective aspects and elements is the highest mode of consciousness.

reflective (rē-flek'tiv), a. [= F. *réflectif*; as *reflect* + -ive. Cf. *reflective*.] 1. Throwing back rays or images; giving reflections; reflecting.

In the reflective stream the sighing bride
Viewing her charms impair'd.

Prior.

A mirror . . . of the dimensions of a muffin, and about as reflective.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 62.

2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment.

For'd by reflective Reason, I confess
That human Science is uncertain Guess.

Prior, Solomon, i.

His perceptive and reflective faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development.

Molloy, (Webster.)

3. Having a tendency to or characterized by reflection.

The Greeks are not reflective, but perfect in their senses and in their health, with the finest physical organization in the world.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 23.

Several persons having the true dramatic feeling . . . were overcome by the reflective, lyric fashion which then began to prevail in English verse.

Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 2.

4. Devoted to reflection; containing reflections. [Rare.]—5. In gram., reflexive.—Reflective faculties, in phren., a division of the intellectual faculties, comprising the two so-called organs of comparison and causality.—Reflective judgment, in the Kantian terminology, that kind of judgment that mounts from the particular to the general.

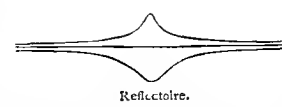
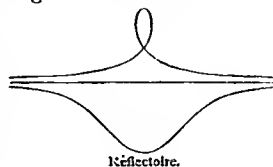
reflectively (rē-flek'tiv-li), adv. In a reflective manner; by reflection, in any sense of that word.

reflectiveness (rē-flek'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being reflective.

The meditative lyric appeals to a profounder reflectiveness, which is feelingly alive to the full paths of life, and to all the mystery of sorrow.

J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 118.

reflectoire (rē-flek'twōr'), n. [*F. réflectoire*; as *reflect* + -oire.] A geometrical surface whose form is that of the appearance of a horizontal plane seen through a layer of water with air above it.—Reflectoire curve, a curve which is a



Reflectoire.

face of the water at infinity, and a double point at the eye. reflector (rē-flek'tor), n. [= F. *réflecteur*; as *reflect* + -or¹.] 1. One who reflects or considers.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout reflector cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation.

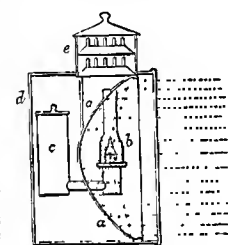
Boyle, On Colours.

2. One who casts reflections; a censorer.

This answerer has been pleased to find fault with about a dozen passages; . . . the reflector is entirely mistaken, and forces interpretations which never once entered into the writer's head.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

3. That which reflects. Specifically—(a) A polished surface of metal or any other suitable material, used for the purpose of reflecting rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvilinear; of the former the common mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed; they may be either convex or concave, spherical, elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, etc. The parabolic form is perhaps the most generally serviceable, being used for many purposes of illumination as well as for various highly important philosophical instruments. Its property is to reflect, in parallel lines, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rays from one or more lamps were reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance, was the arrangement generally employed in lighthouses previous to the invention of the Fresnel lamp, or dioptric light. The annexed cut is a section of a ship's lantern fitted with an Argand lamp and parabolic reflector.



Parabolic Reflector.

a a is the reflector, *b* the lamp, situated in the focus of the polished concave paraboloid, *c* the oil-cistern, *d* the outer frame of the lantern, and *e* the chimney for the escape of the products of combustion. (b) A reflecting telescope, the speculum of which is an example of the converse application of the parabolic reflector, the parallel rays proceeding from a distant body being in this case concentrated into the focus of the reflector. See telescope, and cut under catoptric.

Reflectors have been made as large as six feet in aperture, the greatest being that of Lord Rosse.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 68.

Double-concave reflector, a form of ventilating-reflector, connected with a chandelier or a similar device for supplying artificial light: used in the ceiling of a hall or other place of public assembly.—Parabolic reflector, a reflector of paraboloidal shape: used either for concentrating rays upon an object at the focus, as in the microscope, or, with a light at the focus, for reflecting the rays in parallel lines to form a beam of light, as in lighthouse and some other lanterns. See def. 3, and cut above.

reflectory (rē-flek'tōr-i), a. [*reflect* + -ory.] Capable of being reflected.

reflet (F. pron. rē-flā'), n. [F., reflection, < L. *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. Brilliancy of surface, as in metallic luster or glaze on pottery, especially when having an iridescent or many-colored flash.

A full crimson tint with a brilliant metallic reflet or iridescence.

J. C. Robinson, S. K. Spec. Ex., p. 421.

2. A piece of pottery having such a glaze, especially a tile: sometimes used attributively.

There is in this place an enormous reflet tile. . . . The reflet tiles in which a copper tint is prominent.

S. G. W. Benjamin, Persia and the Persians, pp. 235, 237.

Reflet métallique. See metallic luster, under luster², 2.—Reflet nacré, a luster having an iridescent appearance like that of mother-of-pearl.

reflex (rē-fleks'), v. t. [*L. reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. To bend back; turn back.

A dog lay, . . . his head *reflex* upon his tail.

J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 118.

2. To reflect; cast or throw, as light; let shine.

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams
Upon the country where you make abode.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 87.

reflex (rē-fleks or rē-floks'), a. [*L. reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. Thrown or turned backward; having a backward direction; reflective; reactive.

A *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions.

Sir M. Hale.

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a *reflex* argument that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blind chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent.

Bentley.

2. In *putting*, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.—3. In *biol.*, bent back; reflexed.—**Reflex action**, motion, or movement, in *physiol.*, those comparatively simple actions of the nervous system in which a stimulus is transmitted along sensory nerves to a nerve-center, from which again it is reflected along efferent nerves to call into play some muscular, glandular, or other activity. These actions are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.

There is another action, namely, that of aggregation, which in certain cases may be called *reflex*, and it is the only known instance in the vegetable kingdom.

Darwin, *Insectiv. Plants*, p. 212.

Reflex movements have slightly more of the appearance of a purposive character than automatic movements, though this is in many cases very vague and ill-defined.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 594.

Reflex angle. See *angle*, 1.—**Reflex epilepsy**, epilepsy dependent on some peripheral irritation, as a nasal polypus.—**Reflex excitation**, muscular movement produced by the irritation of an efferent nerve.—**Reflex neuralgia**, neuralgia dependent on a source of irritation in some more or less distant part.—**Reflex paralysis**. See *paralysis*.—**Reflex perception**. (a) Consciousness of our states of mind; reflection; internal sense; self-consciousness. (b) A sensation supposed to be produced by the initiation of an efferent or motor nerve; but the existence of the phenomenon is denied.—**Reflex science**, the science of science, logic.—**Reflex sense**, the power of perceiving relations among objects of imagination. This term, in the form *reflected sense*, was introduced by Shaftesbury, with whom, however, it merely means secondary sensation, or a sensation produced by ideas. Hutcheson modified the meaning and form of the expression.—**Reflex theory**, any one of the theories proposed to account for or explain the phenomena of reflex action in physiology.—**Reflex vision**, vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors.—**Reflex zenith-tube**, an instrument used at Greenwich to observe the transit of γ Draconis in an artificial horizon, that star coming nearly to the zenith at that observatory.

reflex (rĕ-fleks', formerly also rĕ-fleks'), *n.* [*F. reflex* = *Sp. reflexo* = *Pg. reflexo* = *It. riflessa*, *a reflex*, reflection, *< L. reflexus*, *a bending back*, *a recess*, *< reflectere*, *pp. reflexus*, *bend back*; see *reflect*, *reflex*, *r.*] 1. Reflection; an image produced by reflection.

You gaze is not the mounting eye.

Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow

Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 5. 20.

To cut across the reflex of a star

Wordsworth, *Influence of Natural Objects* (ed. of 1842; [in ed. of 1820, *relection*]).

Like the reflex of the moon

Seen in a wave under growth of leaves

Shelley, *Franklin's Tomb*, III. 4.

2. A mere copy; an adapted form; as, a Middle Latin *reflex* of an Old French word.—3. Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in *painting*, the illumination of one body or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.

Yet, since your light hath once illumined me,
With my reflex youths shall ever be

Spenser, *Sonnets*, lxi.

4. Same as *reflex action* (which see, under *reflex*, *a.*).

These reflexes are caused by mechanical irritation of the pleural surface.

Medical Notes, LII. 196.

Abdominal reflex. See *abdominal*.—**Cornea-reflex**, winking on irritation of the cornea.—**Cremasteric reflex**, contraction of the cremaster muscle on stimulation of the skin on the inside of the thigh.—**Deep reflexes**, reflexes developed by percussion of tendons or bones, as the knee jerk.—**Epigastric reflex**, irritation of the skin in the fifth or sixth intercostal space on the side of the chest, raising a contraction of the highest fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**Gluteal reflex**, contraction of the gluteal muscles, due to irritation of the skin of the nates.—The center is in the spinal cord in the region of the fourth or fifth lumbar nerve.—**Knee-reflex**. Same as *knee jerk*.—**Paradoxical pupillary reflex**, the dilatation of the pupil on stimulation of the retina by light. Also called *paradoxical pupillary reaction*.—**Patellar-tendon reflex**. Same as *knee jerk*.—**Plantar reflex**, the reflex action producing movements in toes and foot evoked by tickling the sole of the foot. Also called *sole-reflex*.—**Pupillary light-reflex**, the contraction of the pupil when light falls on the retina.—The action is bilateral, both pupils contracting though only one retina is stimulated.—The paradoxical pupillary reflex or reaction is the dilatation of the pupil when light falls on the retina; it occurs in rare abnormal states.—**Pupillary skin-reflex**, the dilatation of the pupil on more or less intense stimulation of the skin.—The motor path is through the cervical sympathetic.—**Reflex-center**, the collection of nerve cells or nucleus in the brain in which the afferent sensory impulse becomes changed to the efferent motor impulse.—**Scapular reflex**, contraction of the posterior axillary fold, due to irritation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Sole-reflex**. Same as *plantar reflex*.—**Spinal reflexes**, such reflex actions as have their centers in the spinal cord.—**Superficial reflexes**, such reflexes as are developed from skin-stimulation, as the plantar, cremasteric, abdominal, or other reflex.—**Tendon-reflex**. Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).

reflexed (rĕ-fleks't'), *a.* [*< reflex*, *v.*, + *-ed*.] 1. In *bot.*, bent abruptly backward; said of pet-

als, sepals, leaf-veins, etc.—2. In *zool.*, bent back or up; reflex.—3. In *her.*, curved twice: same as *bowed*, but applied especially to the chain secured to the collar of a beast, which often takes an S-curve. Also *reflected*.—**Reflexed antennæ**, antennæ carried constantly bent back over the head and body.—**Reflexed ovipositor**, an ovipositor which is turned back so as to lie on the upper surface of the abdomen, as in certain *Chalcididae*.

reflexibility (rĕ-flek-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réflexibilité* = *Sp. reflexibilidad* = *Pg. reflexibilidad* = *It. riflessibilità*; as *reflexible* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected: as, the *reflexibility* of light-rays.

Reflexibility of Rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same Medium from any other Medium upon whose surface they fall.

Newton, *Opticks*, I. i. 3.

reflexible (rĕ-flek'si-bl), *a.* [= *F. réflexible* = *Sp. reflexible* = *Pg. reflexível* = *It. riflessibile*; as *reflex*, *v.*, + *-ible* (cf. *flexible*).] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Rays are more or less reflexible which are turned back more or less easily.

Newton, *Opticks*, I. i. 3.

reflexion, *n.* See *reflection*.

reflexity (rĕ-flek'si-ti), *n.* [*< reflex*, *a.*, + *-ity*.] The capacity of being reflected. [Rare.]

reflexive (rĕ-flek'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. reflexif*, *F. réflexif* = *Pr. reflexin* = *Sp. Pg. reflexivo* = *It. riflessivo*, *reflexivo*, *< L. reflexus*, *pp. of reflectere*, *bend backward*; see *reflect*.] 1. *a.* 1. Reflexive; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* . . . cannot be a silver faith.

Hawthorne, *Pract. Calcutism*, I. § 3.

The reflexive power of time is nearly the same as that of tracing-paper.

J. Daniell, *Phil. of Physics*, p. 413.

2. Capable of reflection; reflective.

In general, brute animals are of such a nature as to be devoid of that free and reflexive reason which is requisite to acquired art and civilization.

Dr. H. More, *Immortal of Soul*, III. 11.

3*f*. Acting or containing a reflection or centration.

I would fain know what man almost there is that does not resent an ugly reflexive word.

South, *Sermons*, X. vi.

Reflexive verb, in *gram.*, a verb of which the action turns back upon the subject or which has for its direct object a pronoun representing its agent or subject: as, *I thought myself*; the witness *forsook himself*. Pronouns of this class are called *reflexive pronouns*, and in English are generally compounded with *self*; though such examples as *he thought him how he should act* also occur.

I do repent me, as it is an evil,

And take the shame with joy.

Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 3. 35.

II. *n.* A reflexive verb or pronoun.

What I wish to say is, that the reflexive which serves to express the passive is a causis *reflexive*.

J. Bradley, *Essays*, p. 202.

reflexively (rĕ-flek'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward: as, to meditate *reflexively* upon one's course.—2. In *gram.*, after the manner of a reflexive verb.—3*f*. Reflectingly; slightly; with censure.

Ay, but he spoke slightly and reflexively of such a lady.

South, *Sermons*, VI. III.

reflexiveness (rĕ-flek'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

reflexly (rĕ-fleks-li or rĕ-fleks'li), *adv.* In a reflex manner.

reflexogenic (rĕ-flek-sjĕn'ik), *n.* [*< L. reflexus*, *reflex* (see *reflex*, *a.*), + *-genic*, producing: see *-genic*.] Producing an increased tendency to reflex motions.

refloat (rĕ-flōt'), *n.* [*< re- + float*, after *F. refloat*, *reflux*, *ebb*; see *float*.] A flowing back; reflux; ebb.

Of which kind we conceive the main float and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 957.

reflorescence (rĕ-flō-res'ens), *n.* [*< L. reflorescere* (f), *pp. of reflorescere*, begin to bloom again, *< re-*, again, + *florere*, begin to bloom: see *flourish*. Cf. *reflourish*.] A blossoming anew; reflowering.

Nor can we, it is apprehended, peruse the account of the flowering rod of Amos . . . without being led to reflect on the ascertainment of the Melchisedekian priesthood to the person of Christ, by the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse.

Borne, *Works*, IV. xvi.

reflourish (rĕ-flur'ish), *v. i.* [*< OF. reflouriss-*, stem of certain parts of *refleurir*, *reflorir*, *refleurir*, *P. reflourir* = *It. riflorire*, *< L. *reflorere*, bloom again (cf. *Sp. Pg. reflowerer*, *< L. reflorescere*, begin to bloom again), *< re-*, again, + *florere*, bloom: see *flourish*.] To revive, flourish, or bloom anew.

For Israel to *reflourish*, and take new life by the influxes of the Holy Spirit.

Waterland, *Works*, III. 421.

reflow (rĕ-flō'), *v. i.* [*< re- + flow*, *v.*] To flow back; ebb.

When any one blessed spirit rejoices, his joy goes round the whole society; and then all their rejoicings in his joy *reflow* upon and swell and multiply it.

J. Scott, *Christian Life*, I. III. § 3.

reflow (rĕ-flō'), *n.* [*< reflow*, *v.*] A reflux; a flowing back; refluxence; ebb.

reflower (rĕ-flou'ēr), *v.* [*< re- + flower*, *v.* Cf. *reflorescence*, *reflourish*.] 1. *intrans.* To flower again.

II. *trans.* To cause to flower or bloom again.

Her footing makes the ground all fragrant-fresh;

Her slight *reflowers* th' Arabian Wilderness.

Sylvester, tr. of *Don Quixote*, II. The Magnificence.

reflowing (rĕ-flō'ing), *n.* A flowing back; reflux.

By . . . working upon our spirits they can moderate as they please the violence of our passions, which are nothing but the flowings and reflowings of our spirits to and fro from our hearts.

J. Scott, *Christian Life*, II. vii. § 10.

refluence (rĕ-flū-ens), *n.* [*< refluere* (f) + *-ence*.] 1. A flowing back; reflux; ebb.—2. A backward movement.

Nay but, my friends, one hornpipe further, a *refluence* back, and two doubles forward.

Greene, *James the Fourth*, iv.

refluency (rĕ-flū-ens), *n.* [As *refluence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refluence*.

All things subitaneous move continually in an interchangeable flowing and *refluency*.

W. Montague, *Devout Essays*, I. vi. 2.

refluent (rĕ-flū-ent), *a.* [= *F. refluxant* = *Sp. Pg. refluxante* = *It. rifluyente*, *< L. refluxant* (f), *pp. of refloere* (> *It. rifluire* = *Sp. Pg. refluir* = *F. refluer*), flow back, *< L. re-*, back, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluant*.] Flowing or surging back; ebbing: as, the *refluent* tide.

And *refluent* through the pass of fear

The battle's tide was poured.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, vi. 18.

And in haste the *refluent* ocean

Flod away from the shore, and left the line of the sand-

beach

Covered with walls of the tide.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 5.

refluous (rĕ-flū-us), *a.* [= *It. rifluso*, *< L. refluxus*, flowing back, *< refloere*, flow back: see *refluent*.] Flowing back; refluxent; ebbing.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any reciprocal or *refluous* tide out of the Dead Sea.

Fuller, *Mysic Sight*, II. l. 17. (*Darwin*.)

reflux (rĕ-fluks), *n.* [*< reflux* = *Sp. refluxa* = *F. Pg. refluxo* = *It. riflusso*, *< ML. *refluxus*, a flowing back, *ebb*, *< L. refloere*, *pp. refloere*, flow back: see *refluent*.] A flowing back; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

If man were out of the world, who were then to search out the causes of the flux and *reflux* of the sea, and the hidden virtue of the magnet?

Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Atheism*, II. 12.

There will be disputes among its neighbours, and some of these will prevail at one time and some at another, in the perpetual flux and *reflux* of human affairs.

Bolingbroke, *The Occasional Writer*, No. 2.

The old miracle of the Greek proverb, . . . which adopted the *reflux* of rivers towards their mouths as the liveliest type of the impossible.

De Quincey, *Homage*, III.

reflux-valve (rĕ-fluks-valv), *n.* An automatic valve designed to prevent reflux; a back-pressure valve.

E. H. Knight.

refocillate (rĕ-fos-i-lā'), *v. t.* [*< LL. refocillatus*, *pp. of refocillare* (> *It. rifocillare*, *refocillare* = *Sp. refocillar* = *Pg. refocillar*), warm into life again, revive, revivify, *< L. re-*, again, + *fo-cillare*, *fo-cillari*, revive by warmth, cherish, *< foc-us*, a hearth, fireplace: see *focus*.] To warm into life again; revive; refresh; reinvigorate.

The first view thereof did even *refocillate* my spirits.

Coryat, *Cudlicies*, I. 110.

refocillation (rĕ-fos-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. refocillation* = *Pg. refocillação*, *< LL. as if *refocillatio(n)-*, *< refocillare*, refocillate: see *refocillate*.] The act of refocillating or imparting new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment; also, that which causes such restoration.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composite comfortable and restorative.

Middleton, *Mid World*, III. 2.

refold (rĕ-fōld'), *v. t.* [*< re- + fold*.] To fold again.

refolded (rĕ-fōld'ed), *a.* In *entom.*, replicate; noting the wings when fluted or folded longitudinally, like a fan, and then turned back on themselves, as in the earwigs.

refoot (rĕ-fōt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + foot*.] To repair by supplying with a new foot, as a boot or a stocking.

reforest (rē-for'ēst), *v. t.* [*< re- + forest.*] To replant with forest-trees; restore to the condition of forest or woodland; reafforest.

Within the last twenty years, France has *reforested* about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of mountain-lands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 228.

The *reforesting* of the denuded areas in the lower hills. *Nature*, XXXVII. 467.

reforestation (rē-for-es-tā'shən), *n.* [*< reforest + -ation.*] The act or process of reforesting; replanting with forest-trees.

Quite recently districts have been enclosed for *reforestation*, and the eucalyptus and other trees have been planted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 33.

reforge (rē-fōrj'), *v. t.* [= *F. reforge*; as *re- + forge*.] To forge or form again; hence, to fabricate or fashion anew; make over.

The kingdom of God receiveth none but such as be *reforged* and changed according to this pattern. *J. Udall*, On Luke xviii.

reforger (rē-fōr'jēr), *n.* One who reforges; one who makes over.

But Christe, beyng a newe *reforger* of the olde lawe, in stede of burnte offreyng did substitute charite. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

reform (rē-fōrm'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *re-form*; *< ME. reformen, reformen* (= *D. reformieren* = *G. reformieren* = *Sw. reformera* = *Dan. reformere*), *< OF. reformer, reformer, reformer, reformer*, form anew, reform, rectify, etc., *F. reformer*, form anew, *reformier*, reform, rectify, correct, reduce, put on half-pay, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reformar* = *It. riformare*, reform, *< L. reformare*, form anew, remodel, remold, transform, metamorphose, change, alter, amend, reform (as manners or discipline), *< re-*, again, + *formare*, form; see *form*.] *I. trans.* 1. To form again or anew; remake; reconstruct; renew. [In this, the original sense, and in the following sense, usually with a full pronunciation of the prefix, and sometimes written distinctively *re-form*.]

Then earppes to syr Gawan the knyzt in the grene, "Reforminge we oure forwarde [covenants], er we fyrrer nasse." *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (L. E. T. S.), l. 377.

And right so in the same forme,
In fleshe and bloud he shall *reforme*,
Whan time cometh, the quicke and dede.

Beholde the buyldynge of the towre; yf it be well I am contente, and yf any thyng be anysse yt shall be *re-journed* after your deuyse. *Derners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxvii.

Sho saw the bees lying dead in heaps. . . . She could render back no life; she could set not a muscle in motion; she could *re-form* not a filament of a wing. *S. Judd*, Margaret, l. 5.

Napoleon was humbled; the map of Europe was *re-formed* on a plan which showed a respect for territorial rights, and a just recognition both of the earnings of force and of the growth of ideas. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

2. To restore to the natural or regular order or arrangement: as, to *reform* broken or scattered troops.

In accustoming officers to seek all opportunities for *re-forming* dispersed men at the earliest possible moment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 354.

Then came the command to *re-form* the battalion. *The Century*, XXXVII. 469.

3. To restore to a former and better state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; change from worse to better; improve by alteration, rearrangement, reconstruction, or abolition of defective parts or imperfect conditions, or by substitution of something better; amend; correct: as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals; to *reform* the corrupt orthography of English or French.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to *reform*
Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees
That lie too heavy on the commonwealth.

In the Beginning of his Reign, he refined and *reformed* the Laws of the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

When Men have no mind to be *reformed*, they must have some Terms of Reproach to fasten upon those who go about to do it. *Stillington*, Sermons, III. v.

Reforming men's conduct without *reforming* their natures is impossible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

4. To abandon, remove, or abolish for something better. [Rare.]

1 Play. I hope we have *reformed* that [bombastic acting] indifferently with us, sir.
Hamlet. O, *reform* it altogether.

5†. To mend, in a physical sense; repair.

He gave towards the *reforming* of that church [St. Helen's] five hundred marks. *Stowe*, Survey of London, p. 181.

6. To correct. [Rare.]

The prophet Esay also saith, "Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord, or who is of His council to teach Him?" *Becon*, Works, ii. 33. (*Darics*.)

To *reform* an instrument, in law, to adjudge that it be read and taken differently from what it is expressed, as when it was drawn without correctly expressing the intent of the parties. = *Syn.* 3. *Improve*, *Better*, etc. (see *amend*), repair, reclaim, remodel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form again; get into order or line again; resume order, as troops or a procession. [In this use treated as in I., 1, above.] — 2. To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to that which is good; change from worse to better; be amended or redeemed.

Experience shows that the Turk never has *reformed*, and reason, arguing from experience, will tell us that the Turk never can *reform*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 422.

reform (rē-fōrm'), *n.* [= *D. reforme* = *G. Sw. Dan. reform*; *< F. réforme* = *Sp. Pg. reforma* = *It. riforma*, reform; from the verb.] Any proceeding which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order to advantage; amendment of what is defective, vicious, depraved, or corrupt; a change from worse to better; reformation: as, to introduce *reforms* in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of *reform*.

A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced. *Pitt*, Speech on Parliamentary Reform, May 7, 1783.

Great changes and new manners have occur'd,
And blest *reforms* Copeper, Conversation, l. 804.

Our fervent wish, and we will add our sanguine hope, is that we may see such a *reform* of the House of Commons as may render its votes the express image of the opinion of the middle orders of Britain.

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government. Revolution means merely transformation, and is accomplished when an entirely new principle is—either with force or without it—put in the place of an existing state of things. *Reform*, on the other hand, is when the principle of the existing state of things is continued, and only developed to more logical or just consequences. The means do not signify. A reform may be carried out by bloodshed, and a revolution in the profoundest tranquillity. *Lasalle*, quoted in *Itae's Contemporary Socialism*, p. 66.

Ballot reform, reform in the manner of voting in popular elections. Since about 1837 several of the United States have passed laws designed to promote secrecy in voting, to discourage corruption at elections, and to provide for an exclusively official ballot; these laws are modeled more or less on the so-called Australian system in elections.—**Civil-service reform**, in *U. S. politics*, reform in the administration of the civil service of the United States; more generally, reform in the administration of the entire public service, federal, State, and local. The main objects of this reform are the abolition of abuses of patronage and the spoils system, discouragement of the interference of office-holders in active politics, abolition of arbitrary appointments to and removals from office, qualification by competitive examination for appointment to all offices of a clerical nature, and promotion for merit. Since the passage of the Civil-service Act in 1871 this reform has been one of the leading questions for public discussion. See *Civil-service Act* (under *civil*) and *spoils system* (under *spoil*).—**Reform Act**. See *Reform Bill*.—**Reform Bill**, specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill for the purpose of enlarging the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons, and of removing inequalities in representation. The first of these bills, passed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle, and often called specifically *The Reform Bill*, disfranchised many rotten boroughs, gave increased representation to the large towns, and enlarged the number of the holders of county and borough franchise. The effect of the second Reform Bill, passed by the Conservatives in 1867, was in the direction of a more democratic representation and the same tendency was further shown in the Franchise Bill (see *franchise*) passed by the Liberals in 1884.—**Reform school**, a reformatory. [U. S.]—**Spelling reform**. See *spelling*.—**Tariff reform**. See *tariff*. = *Syn.* *Amendment*, etc. See *reformation*.

reformable (rē-fōr-mā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. reformable*, *< OF. reformabilē*, *F. réformable* = *Sp. re-formable* = *Pg. reformável* = *It. riformabile*, *< ML. *reformabilis*, *< L. reformare*, reform; see *reform*, *v.*] Capable of being reformed; inclined to reform.

Yf any of the said articles be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old customes of the same, thath hit be *reformabil* and corrigibill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsaile of the cite.

English Guilds (L. E. T. S.), p. 337.
A servant not *reformable*, that
Takes to his charge no heede,
Of tymes falleth to povertye;
In wealth he may not hyde.

Woman [Elizabeth Young], I have sued for thee indeed, and I promise thee, if thou wilt be *reformable*, my Lord will be good unto thee. *Foxe*, Martyrs, III. 763, an. 1558.

reformado (ref-fōr-mād'), *n.* [Appar. an Anglicization of *reformado*.] A reduced or dismissed officer; a disbanded or non-effective soldier.

They also that rode *Reformados*, and that came down to see the Battle, they shouted . . . and sing. [Marginal note by author, "The Reformados Joy."] *Bunyan*, Holy War, p. 128.

reformado (ref-fōr-mā'dō), *n.* and *a.* [*< Sp. reformado* = *Pg. reformado* = *It. riformato* = *F.*

réformé, reformed, reduced, *< L. reformatus*, pp. of *reformare*, reform, refashion, amend: see *reform*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A monk who demands or favors the reform of his order.

Amongst others, this was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformados*. *Weever*, (*Latham*.)

2. A military officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay; also, generally, an officer without a command.

He had . . . written himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round. . . . Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

II. *a.* 1. Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation.

Venus, and all her naked Loves,
The *reformado* nymph removes.
Fenton, The Fair Nun.

2. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformado; hence, inferior, degraded.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as Black-friars are to White,
In rule and order, yet I grant
You are a *reformado* saint.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 116.

reformalize (rē-fōr-mā-līz), *v. i.* [Irreg. *< reform + -al + -ize*; or *< re- + formalize*.] To make pretension to improvement or to formal correctness.

Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisees. *Loe*, Blisse of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 25. (*Latham*.)

reformation (ref-fōr-mā'shən), *n.* [*< OF. reformation, reformation, F. réformation* = *Pr. reformatio* = *Sp. reformatio* = *Pg. reformação* = *It. riformazione*, *< L. reformatio*], a reforming, amending, reformation, transformation, *< reformare*, pp. *reformatus*, reform; see *reform*, *v.*

1. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order: as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square. [In this literal sense usually pronounced rē-fōr-mā'shən, and sometimes written distinctively with a hyphen.]

2. The act of reforming what is defective or evil, or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment, as of life or manners, or of a government.

I would rather thinke (saying *reformation* of other better learned) that this Tharsis . . . were rather some other country in the south partes of the world then this Tharsis of Cilicia.

R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Alber), p. 8.
Never was such a sudden scholar made;
Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady currance, scouring faults.

God has set before me two great objects, the suppression of the slave trade and the *reformation* of manners. *Wilberforce*, Journal, Oct. 28, 1787 (Life, v.).

Specifically, with the definite article.—3. [*cap.*] The great religious revolution in the sixteenth century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed different aspects and resulted in alterations of discipline or doctrine more or less fundamental in different countries and in different stages of its progress. Various reformers of great influence, as Wyclif and Huss, had appeared before the sixteenth century, but the Reformation proper began nearly simultaneously in Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of Zwingli. The chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of justification by faith, the use and authority of the Scriptures and the right of private judgment in their interpretation, and the abandonment of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and various other doctrines and rites regarded by the Reformers as unscriptural. In the German Reformation the leading features were the publication at Wittenberg of Luther's ninety-five theses against indulgences in 1517, the excommunication of Luther in 1520, his testimony before the Diet of Worms in 1521, the spread of the principles in many of the German states, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the opposition to them by the emperor, the Diet and Confession of Augsburg in 1530, and the prolonged struggle between the Protestants and the Catholics, ending with comparative religious equality in the Peace of Passau in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingli and Calvin, in France, Hungary, Bohemia, the Scandinavian countries, Low Countries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560. In England it led in the reign of Henry VIII. to the abolition of the papal supremacy and the liberation from papal control of the Church of England, which, after a short Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, was firmly established under Elizabeth. In many countries the Reformation occasioned an increased strength and zeal in the Roman Catholic Church sometimes called the *Counter-Reformation*. The term *Reformation* as applied to this movement is not of course accepted by Roman Catholics, who use it only with some word of qualification.

Prophecies and Forewarnings . . . sent before of God, by divers and sundry good men, long before the time of Luther, which foretold and prophesied of this *Reformation* of the Church to come.

Foxe, Martyrs (ed. 1684), II. 43.

Festival of the Reformation, an annual commemoration in Germany, and among Lutherans generally, of the nailing of the ninety-five theses on the doors of the Castle church at Wittenberg on October 31st, 1517.—**Reformation of the calendar**, the institution of the Gregorian calendar. See *calendar* = *syn.* 2. **Amendment, Reform, Reformation**. *Amendment* may be of any degree, however small; *reform* applies to something more thorough, and *reformation* to that which is most important, thorough, and lasting of all. Hence, when we speak of temperance *reform*, we dignify it less than when we call it temperance *reformation*. Moral *reform*, religious *reformation*; temporary *amendment* or *reform*, permanent *reformation*. *Reform* represents the state more often than *reformation*.

reformativo (rē-fōr'mā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *reformativo*; as *reform* + *-ative*.] Forming again; having the property of renewing form.

reformatory (rē-fōr'mā-tō-rī), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réformatoire* = Sp. Pg. *reformatorio*; as *reform* + *-atory*.] 1. *a.* Having a tendency to reform or renovate; reformative.—**Reformatory school**, a reformatory. See *II*.

II, *n.*; pl. *reformatories* (-rīz). An institution for the reception and reformation of youths who have already begun a career of vice or crime. Reformatories, or reformatory schools, are, in Great Britain, identical in character with certified industrial schools, admission to either being determined by difference of age and criminality, and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state, and receive only such children or youths as are under judicial sentence.

reformed (rē-fōr'md'), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *refornd*; < *reform* + *-ed*.] 1. Corrected; amended; restored to a better or to a good state; as, a *reformed* prodigal; *reformed* spelling.

Very noble and reformed knight, by the words of your letter I understood how quickly ye medicine of my writing came to you in art.

Guicardo, Letters (tr. by Bellows, 1577), p. 181.

2. Deprived of rank or position, or reduced in pay. See *reformado*, 2. **Captain reformed**, See *captain*.—**Reformed Bernadines**. See *Pauline*, 1.—**Reformed Church**. (a) A general name for the Protestant bodies on the continent of Europe which trace their origin to the Swiss reformation under Zwingle and Calvary, as distinguished from the Lutheran Church. In France the reformed were known as Huguenots. In the Netherlands the Arminians afterwards separated from the Calvinists (Gomarists). In Germany, after 1517, the greater part of the Reformed and Lutheran combined to form the United Evangelical Church. Specifically (b), in the United States (1) The Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, growing out of a union among the Dutch churches in America in 1770 and finally perfected in 1812. The territory of the denomination was at first limited to the States of New York and New Jersey and a small part of Pennsylvania, but was gradually extended to the West. The affairs of each congregation are managed by a consistory, consisting of elders and deacons chosen for two years. The elders with the pastor, receive and dismiss members and exercise discipline; the deacons have charge of the almshouse. Both together are ex officio trustees of the church, hold its property, and call its minister. By elders and ex deacons constitute what is called the Great Consistory, which may be summoned to give advice in important matters. The minister and one elder from each congregation in a certain district constitute a classis, which supervises spiritual concerns in that district. Four ministers and four elders from each classis in a larger district make a Particular Synod, with similar powers. Representatives, elected and lay, from each classis, preside in number to the size of the classis, constitute the General Synod, which has supervision of the whole, and is a court of last resort in judicial cases. The church is Calvinistic in its theology and possesses a literary the greater part of which is optional except the offices for the sacraments, for ordination, and for church discipline. (2) The Reformed (German) Church in the United States. This church was constituted by colonies from Germany in New York, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. The first synod was organized September 27th, 1747, under the care of the Reformed Church of Amsterdam. The church holds to the purity of the ministry, maintains a presbyterial form of government, is moderately Calvinistic in its theology, and provides liturgical forms of service which are however chiefly optional. (3) The True Reformed Dutch Church, the result of a secession from the Reformed Dutch Church in America in 1822. (4) The Reformed Episcopal Church, an Episcopal church organized in the United States in 1873, by eight clergymen and twenty laymen previously members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It maintains the episcopacy as a desirable form of church polity, but not as of divine obligation, continues to use the Book of Common Prayer, but in a revised form, and rejects the doctrines of apostolic succession, the priesthood of the clergy, the sacrifice or ordination in the Lord's Supper, the real presence, and baptismal regeneration.—**Reformed officer**, in the British army, one who is continued on full pay or half-pay after his troops are broken up. *Larousse*, Mil. Encyc.—**Reformed Presbyterian Church**, a Presbyterian denomination originating in Scotland. See *Calvinism*, n. 1, and *Covenanters*, 2.—**Reformed procedure**. See *oputa*, 2 (b).—**The Reformed**, on the continent of Europe, Calvinistic Protestants as distinguished from Lutherans.

reformedly (rē-fōr'md-lī), *adv.* In or after the manner of a reform. [Rare.]

A heretic Reformer once, now rank'd with a contrary heret, would send us back, very reformedly indeed, to learn Reformation from Tyndarus and Bebelius, two canonical Promoters.

Milton, Touching the Illness.

reformer (rē-fār'mēr), *n.* [*< reform* + *-er*.] 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment: as, a *reformer* of manners or of abuses; specifically [*cap.*], one of those who instituted

or assisted in the religious reformatory movements of the sixteenth century and earlier.

God's passionless reformers, influences That purify and heal and are not seen.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. One who promotes or urges reform: as, a tariff *reformer*; a spelling *reformer*.

They could not call him a revenue *reformer*, and still less could they call him a civil-service *reformer*, for there were few abuses of the civil service of which he had not, during the whole of his life, been an active promoter.

The Nation, XV. 68.

reformist (rē-fōr'mist), *n.* [= F. *réformiste*; as *reform* + *-ist*.] 1. [*cap.*] One who is of the reformed religion; a Protestant.

This comely Subordination of Degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous Church, to whom all other Reformists gave the upper Hand. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 30.

2. One who proposes or favors a political reform. [Rare.]

Such is the language of reform, and the spirit of a reformist!

J. DIsraeli, Calum. of Authors, p. 201.

refortify (rē-fōr'tī-fi), *v. t.* [= OF. (and F.) *refortifier* = It. *refortificare*; < *MLa. refortificare*, < *La. re-*, again, + *MLa. fortificare*, fortify; see *fortify*.] To fortify anew.

refossion (rē-fōsh'ən), *n.* [*< La. refossus*, pp. of *refodere*, dig up or out again, < *re-*, again, + *fodere*, dig; see *fossil*.] The act of digging up again.

Hence are . . . refossion of graves, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths.

By. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

refund (rē-fōnd'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) refundere*, found or build again, < *re-*, again, + *funder*, found; see *found*.] To found again or anew; establish on a different basis.

George II. refunded and reformed the Chair which I have the honour to fill.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 1.

refund (rē-fōnd'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) refundere* = Pr. *refundre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir* = It. *refundere*, cast over again, reverse, < *La. refundere*, pour back or out, < *re-*, back, + *funder*, pour; see *found*.] To found or cast anew.

Perhaps they are all antique bells refunded.

T. Norton, Hist. Kidlington, p. 8.

refounder (rē-fōnd'ēr), *n.* [*< refund* + *-er*.] One who refounds, rebuilds, or reestablishes.

Charlemagne, . . . the refounder of that empire which is the ideal of despotism in the Western world.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 112.

refract (rē-frak't), *v. t.* [= F. *réfracter*, < *La. refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, break back, break up, break open, hence turn aside, < *re-*, back, + *frangere*, break; see *fraction*. Cf. *refract*.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, in *optics*, to break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; deflect at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density. See *refraction*.

Visual beams refracted through mother's eye.

Selden, Pref. to Brayton's Polyblion.

refractable (rē-frak'ta-bl), *a.* [*< refract* + *-able*.] Capable of being refracted; refrangible, as a ray of light or heat. Dr. H. More.

refractory (rē-frak'tō-rī), *a.* [= OF. *refractorius*, F. *réfractaire* = Sp. Pg. *refractorio* = It. *refrattorio*, < *La. refractorius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory, < *refrangere*, pp. *refractus*, break in pieces; see *refract* and *aryl*. Cf. *refractory*.] The earlier and more correct form of *refractory*. Colgrave.

refracted (rē-frak'ted), *a.* In bot., same as *reflected*, but abruptly bent from the base. Gray.

refracting (rē-frak'ting), *p. a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—**Doubly refracting spar**, Iceland spar. See *calcite* and *spat*.—**Refracting angle of a prism**, the angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism used to decompose white or solar light.—**Refracting dial**. See *dial*.—**Refracting surface**, a surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction.—**Refracting system**, in lighthouses, same as *dioptric system* (which see, under *dioptric*).—**Refracting telescope**. See *telescope*.

refraction (rē-frak'shən), *n.* [*< OF. refractione*, F. *réfraction* = Sp. *refracción* = Pg. *refracção* = It. *refrazione*, *refrazione*, < *MLa. refractio* (n.), lit. a breaking up (in logic tr. Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*), N. L. *refraction*, < *La. refringere*, pp. *refractus*, break up, break open, break to pieces; see *refract*.] 1. The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted; almost exclusively restricted to physics, and applied to a deflection or change in direction of rays, as of light, heat, or sound, which are obliquely incident upon and pass through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogeneous, as air and water, or of rays which traverse a

medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere. It is found (1) that, when passing into a denser isotropic medium, the ray is refracted toward the perpendicular to the surface, and bent away from it when passing into one less dense; (2) that the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction bear a constant ratio to each other for any two given media; and (3) that the incident ray and the refracted ray are in the same plane. Thus, if (fig. 1) SP represents a ray incident upon the surface of water at P, it will be bent away from its original direction SPL toward the perpendicular QP in passing into the denser medium, and make an angle *q*PL, such that the $\frac{\sin SPQ}{\sin PLQ}$ is a constant

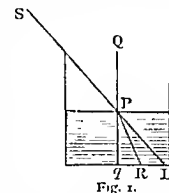


Fig. 1.

quantity—that is, the perpendicular distance of a point *q* (such that the line from it to P, the point of incidence, is normal to the surface) from the refracted path bears a constant ratio to its distance from the path as it would be without refraction, however the angle of incidence varies; but this constant depends on the nature of the two media. If the first medium is air, this constant ratio is called the *index of refraction* or *refractive index* of the given substance (or *n*). Again, if the ray proceeded from R to P, it would be bent away from the perpendicular in the direction PS. The latter case is peculiar, however, in that for a certain angle of incidence called the *critical angle* (whose sine = $\frac{1}{n}$) the angle of refraction of QPS is a right angle and a ray incident at P at any greater angle cannot pass out into the rarer medium at all, but suffers total reflection at P. In fig. 2, AHC is the angle of incidence, and THK the angle of refraction, CD being the normal to the surface; if, further, the second surface is parallel to the first, the ray emerging into the original medium at E has a direction EF parallel with its first direction, AH.

If (fig. 3) the refracting medium has the form of a prism (ABC), the incident ray LP suffers a double change of direction, first (LE) in passing into the prism, and second (EG) in emerging from it; the total angle of deviation LDE varies in value with a change in the direction of LE, but has a definite minimum value when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. If *d* represents the angle of the prism BAC, and *r* the angle of minimum deviation, LDE, then the refractive index *n* of the material of which the prism is made is given by the relation $n = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(d + r)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}d}$. The angle of deviation or refraction also increases as the wave-length of the ray diminishes, and hence a beam of white light in passing through a prism is both refracted and dispersed, thus yielding a spectrum. The phenomena of the refraction of light explain the properties of lenses (see *lens*) and of prisms (see *prism* and *spectrum*). Sound waves may also be refracted when passing from one medium to another of different density.

Visual beams refracted through mother's eye.

refraction is the separation of a ray of light into two rays, which are unequally refracted upon passing through an anisotropic medium. This property belongs to all transparent crystalline substances except those of the isometric system. A striking example is calcite, hence called *doubly refracting spar*. In uniaxial crystals (those belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems) one of the rays follows the ordinary law of refraction (see law (2), above), and is called the *ordinary ray*; the other, which does not, is called the *extraordinary ray*; both rays are polarized (see *polarization*), the ordinary ray having vibrations perpendicular to and the extraordinary ray vibrations parallel to the vertical axis. If the index of refraction is greater for the ordinary ray than for the extraordinary ray, the crystal is said to be *negative*, and in the opposite case *positive*; otherwise expressed, a crystal is negative or positive according as the crystallographic axis (optical axis) is the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. In the direction of the vertical axis a ray suffers no double refraction, and this direction is called the *optic axis*. In biaxial crystals (those belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems) neither ray follows the ordinary law of refraction, and there are two directions, called *optic axes*, lying in the plane of the axes of greatest and least elasticity, in which a ray suffers no double refraction. There are also three indices of refraction, corresponding to the rays propagated by vibrations parallel to the three axes of elasticity. A biaxial crystal is called *negative* or *positive* according as the acute bisectrix coincides with the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. According to the degree of difference between the two indices of refraction of a uniaxial crystal and between the greatest and least of the three indices of a biaxial crystal, the double refraction is said to be *strong* or *weak*; upon this difference depends the brilliancy of color of thin sections of a crystal as seen in polarized light. Amorphous substances like glass do not show double refraction, except under abnormal conditions, as when subjected to unequal strains, as in glass suddenly cooled. This is also true of crystals belonging to the isometric system, which, however, sometimes show secondary or abnormal double refraction (as garnet), due to internal molecular strain or other cause. For the refraction of the eye, see *eye*, and *crystalline humor* (under *crystalline*). Errors of refraction in the eye are tested by trial with lenses, test types, etc., by the ophthalmoscope, or by skiascopy or the shadow-test, and are corrected by appropriate glasses.

2. In *logic*, the relation of the Theophrastian moods to the direct moods of the first figure.—**Astronomical or atmospheric refraction**, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction these bodies appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is on the horizon, and diminishes all the way to the zenith, where it is zero.—**Axis of double refraction**. See *optic axis* (b), under *optic*.—**Axis of refraction**. See *axis*.—**Caustic by refraction**. See *dicaustic*.—**Conical refraction**, the refraction of a single ray of light, under certain conditions, into an infinite number of rays in the form of a hollow luminous cone, consisting of two kinds, *external conical refraction* and *internal conical refraction*, the ray in the former case issuing from the refracting crystal as a cone with its vertex at the point of emergence, and in the latter being converted into a cone on entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder.

—**Double refraction**. See *def. 1*.—**Dynamic refraction**, refraction of the eye as increased in accommodation.—**Electrical double refraction**, the double refraction produced in an isotropic dielectric medium, as glass, under the action of an electrical strain.—**Index of refraction**. See *index*, and *def. 1*.—**Plane of refraction**, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.—**Point of refraction**. See *point*.—**Refraction equivalent**, a phrase used by Landolt to express in the case of a liquid the quantity obtained by multiplying the molecular weight of the liquid by the so-called specific refractive energy, as defined by Gladstone and Dale (namely, the refractive index less unity divided by its density referred to water). The refraction equivalent of a compound is said to be equal to the sum of the equivalents of its component parts.—**Refraction of altitude and declination**, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude, the change in the altitude, declination, etc., of a heavenly body due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.—**Refraction of sound**, the bending of a beam of sound from its rectilinear course whenever it undergoes an unequal acceleration or retardation, necessarily turning toward the side of least velocity and from the side of greatest velocity.—**Stable refraction**, refraction of the eye when the accommodation is entirely relaxed.—**Terrestrial refraction**, that refraction which makes terrestrial objects appear to be raised higher than they are in reality. This arises from the air being denser near the surface of the earth than it is at higher elevations, its refractive power increasing as the density increases. The mirage is a phenomenon of terrestrial refraction.

refractive (rē-frak'tiv), *a.* [*F. refractif* = *Pg. refractivo*; as *refract* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course.—**Refractive index**. Same as *index of refraction*. See *index* and *refraction*.—**Refractive power**, in *optics*, the degree of influence which a transparent body exercises on the light which passes through it: used also in the same sense as *refraction index*.

refractiveness (rē-frak'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being refractive.

refractivity (rē-frak'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*refractive* + *-ity*.] See the quotation.

The *refractivity* of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity. *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII, 100.

refractometer (rē-frak'tōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, break up (see *refract*), + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the refractive indices of different substances. Many forms of this have been devised; and the term is specifically applied to an instrument which employs interference fringes and which allows of the measurement of the difference of path of two interfering rays—the immediate object of observation being the displacement produced by the passage of the ray through a known thickness of the given medium, from which its refractive power can be found. Such refractometers (*interferential refractometers*) may also be employed for other purposes, for example, in certain cases of linear measurement.

refractor (rē-frak'tor), *n.* [= *F. refracteur*; as *refract* + *-or*.] A refracting telescope. See *telescope*.

refractorily (rē-frak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately. *Imp. Dict.*

refractoriness (rē-frak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being refractory, in any sense.

refractory (rē-frak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*Erroneously* for the earlier *refractory*, < *L. refractorius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory: see *refractory*.] *I. a.* 1. Resisting; unyielding; sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable.

There is a law in each well-order'd nation
To curb those raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and refractory. *Shak.*, *T.* and *C.*, II, 2, 182.

Our care and caution should be more carefully employed in mortification of our natures and acquit of such virtues to which we are more refractory. *Jerr. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II, 8.

He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most refractory members to the Tower. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1831.

2. Resisting ordinary treatment or strains, etc.; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like: said

especially of metals and the like that require an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer. In metallurgy an ore is said to be *refractory* when it is with difficulty treated by metallurgical processes, or when it is not easily reduced. Stone, brick, etc., are refractory when they resist the action of fire without melting, cracking, or crumbling. Refractory materials are such as can be used for the lining of furnaces and crucibles, and for similar purposes.

3. Not susceptible; not subject; resisting (some influence, as of disease). [*Rare*.]

Pasteur claimed to so completely tame the virus that a dog would, in being rendered refractory to rabies by hypodermic inoculation or trepanning, show no sign of illness. *Science*, III, 744.

Refractory period of a muscle, the time after a first stimulus when the muscle is not irritable by a second stimulus. This has been found for striated frog's muscle, after a maximal first stimulation, to be about $\frac{1}{10}$ second. = *Syn.* 1. *Stagnant*, *Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*), unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, headstrong, mulish.

II. n.; pl. *refractories* (-riz). 1. One who is obstinate in opposition or disobedience.

Render not yourself a refractory on the sudden. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

24. Obstinate opposition.

Glorying in their scandalous refractories to public order and constitutions.

Jerr. Taylor (?), Art of Handsomeness, p. 138.

3. In *pottery*, a piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to communicate a glaze to other articles. *E. H. Knight*.

refracture (rē-frak'tūr), *n.* [*refr.* + *fracture*. In *def. 2* with *ref.* to *refractory*.] 1. A breaking again, as of a badly set bone.—24. Refractoriness; antagonism. [*Rare*.]

More venial and excusable may those verbal retnctmies, reserves, and refractures (rather than anything of open force and hostile rebellions) seem.

Rp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 562. (*Davies*.)

refragability (rē-frā-gā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*ML. refragabilitas* (-t-), < *refragabilis*, refragable: see *refragable*.] The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness. *Booley*.

refragable (rē-frā-gā-bl), *a.* [= *Pg. refragavel*, < *ML. refragabilis*, resistible, < *L. refragari*, oppose, resist, gain, contest: see *refragate*.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable. *Booley*.

refragableness (rē-frā-gā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being refragable. [*Rare*.]

refragate (rē-frā-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. refragatus*, pp. of *refragari*, oppose, resist, contest, gain, say, < *refr.*, back, again, + *fragari*, perhaps < *fragere* (< *frag*), break: see *fragile*.] To oppose; be opposite in effect; break down under examination, as theories or proofs.

And 'tis the observation of the noble St. Alban that that philosophy is built on a few vulgar experiments; and if, upon further inquiry, any were found to refragate, they were to be discharged by a dissolution. *Glennville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xlx.

refrain (rē-frān'), *v.* [*Early mod. E. refrayne, refreigne*, < *ME. refreinen, refreyne, refraynen*, < *OF. refrandre, refreindre, also refreuer, F. refreuer*, bridle, restrain, repress, = *Pr. Sp. refrenar* = *Pg. refrear* = *It. raffrenare*, < *L. refrenare*, bridle, hold in with a bit, < *L. re-*, back, + *frenum*, *frenum*, a bit, curb, pl. *frena*, curb and reins, a bridle: see *frenum*.] *I. trans.* 1. To hold back; restrain; curb; keep from action.

My son, . . . refrain thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i, 15.

In this plight, therefore, he went home, and refrained himself as long as he could, that his wife and children should not perceive his distress. *Benjamin*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 81.

The fierceness of them shall thou refrain. *Ps.* lxxvi, 10 (*Psalter*).

24. To forbear; abstain from; quit.

Men may also refreigne ventral shame by reveryngne worthily of the precious body of Jhesu Crist. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

At length, when the sun waxed low,
Then all the whole train the grove did refrain,
And unto their caves they did go. *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V, 222).

I cannot refrain lamenting, however, in the most poignant terms, the fatal policy too prevalent in most of the states.

Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I, 282.

II. intrans. To forbear; abstain; keep one's self from action or interference.

Dreadful of danger that mote him betyde,
Sho off and oft adviz'd him to refrain
From chase of greater bestes. *Spenser*, F. Q., III, l. 37.

Refrain from these men, and let them alone. *Acts* v, 38.

The clat, the nuthatch, and the jay are still;
The robin too refrains. *Harpers Mag.*, LXXVII, 718.

refrain (rē-frān'), *n.* [*ME. refraine, refreyne*, < *OF. (and F.) refrain*, a refrain (= *Pr. refranh, refrim*, a refrain, = *Sp. refran* = *Pg. refrão*, a proverb, an oft-repeated saying), < *refraindre*, repeat, sing a song, = *Pr. refranher, refrenher*, repeat, = *It. refraguere*, refract, reverberate, < *L. refringere*, break back, break off: see *refract*.] 1. A burden or chorus recurring at regular intervals in the course of a song or ballad, usually at the end of each stanza.

Evoremo "allas?" was his refreyme. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii, 1571.

They sang the refrain:—
"The roads should blossom, the roads should bloom,
So fair a bride shall leave her home!" *Longfellow*, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè.

2. The musical phrase or figure to which the burden of a song is set. It has the same relation to the main part of the tune that the burden has to the main text of the song.

3. An after-taste or -odor; that impression which lingers on the sense: as, the refrain of a Cologno water, of a perfume, of a wine.

refrainer (rē-frā'nēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. refreiner*; < *refrain* + *-er*.] One who refrains.

So these ii. persons were ever colibetors and refreiners of the kinges wilfull skope and unrulidde libertie. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 18.

refraining (rē-frā'nīng), *n.* [*ME. refraining*, the singing of the burden of a song; verbal *n.* of **refrain*², *v.*, < *OF. refreiner*, sing a refrain, *refraindre*, repeat, sing a song: see *refrain*².] The singing of the burden of a song.

She . . . couthe make in song sich refreymyng,
It sat (became) hir wonder wel to syng. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 740.

refrainment (rē-frān'mēt), *n.* [= *F. refrenement* = *Sp. refrenamiento* = *Pg. refreamento* = *It. raffrenamento*; as *refrain*¹ + *-ment*.] The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.

Forbearance and Indurance . . . we may otherwise call Refrainment and Support. *Shaftesbury*, Judgment of Hercules, vi, § 4.

refrait, *n.* [*Also refret*; < *ME. refrate, refraide, refrayde, refret*, < *OF. refrat, a refrain, < refraindre*, repeat: see *refrain*².] Same as *refrain*².

The refrate of his laye sawled the Kyngo Arthur and the Queene Gonnore, and alle the other after. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii, 615.

reframe (rē-frām'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *frame*.] To frame or put together again.

refraction (rē-frā-n'ishn), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. refractio* (-n-), refrenction: see *refrenction*.] In *astrol.*, the failure of a planetary aspect to occur, owing to a retrograde motion of one of the planets.

refrangibility (rē-frān'ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réfrangibilité* = *Sp. refrangibilidad* = *Pg. refrangibilidade* = *It. rifrangibilità*; as *refrangible* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The property of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction; the disposition of rays of light, etc., to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.

refrangible (rē-frān'ji-bl), *a.* [= *F. réfrangible* = *Sp. refrangible* = *Pg. refrangível* = *It. rifrangibile*, refrangible, < *L. refringere*, refract (see *refract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being refracted in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. The violet rays in the spectrum are more refrangible than those of greater wave-length, as the red rays.

Some of them [rays of light] are more refrangible than others. *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xl.

refrangibleness (rē-frān'ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being refrangible; refrangibility. *Booley*.

refreeze (rē-frēz'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *freeze*.] To freeze a second time.

Partially refrozen under continual agitation. *Proc. Physical Soc.*, London, ii, 62. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

refreidt, refroidt, *v.* [*ME. refreiden, refreyden, refroiden*, < *OF. refreider, refreiden, refroidir*, *F. refroidir*, render cold or cool, chill, etc., = *Pr. refreidar, refreydir* = *Sp. Pg. refriar* = *It. raffreidare*, < *ML. refrigidare*, make cold or cool, < *L. re-*, again, + *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*. Cf. *refrigerate*.] *I. trans.* To make cool; chill.

He . . . shal som tyme be mooved in hymself, but if he were al refreyded by sickness, or by malice of sorcerie, or colde drynkes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Nevev, be nat so roth, refraide youre maltalente, for wath hall many a woulid man and wise made to be holde for foles while the rage endureth. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii, 600.

II. intrans. To grow cool.
God wot, refreyden may this houte fare,
Er Calkas sende Troyhis Cryseyde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v, 507.



refrenation (rē-fresh'ōn), *n.* [*< OF. refrenation, F. refrenation = Sp. refrenacion, < L. refrenatio(n)-, a bridling, enbridling, restraining, < refrenare, bridle, curb, check: see refrain¹.*] The act of restraining. *Colgrave.*

refresh (rē-fresh'), *v.* [*< ME. refreshen, refreschen, refresschen, < OF. refreschir, refraischir, also refeschier, refraissier (= Sp. Pg. refrescar = It. rinfrescare, < ML. refrescare, refrescare), refresh, cool, < L. re-, again, + friscus, frescus, new, recent, fresh: see fresh¹.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make fresh or as if new again; freshen; improve; restore; repair; renovate.

I have desired him to move the Council for *refreshing* of the town of Yermouth with stuff of ordnance and gounes and gonne powdre, and he said he wolde.

Paston Letters, I. 427.

Before I entered on my voyage, I took care to *refresh* my memory among the classic authors.

Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pref.

I remember, old gentleman, how often you went home in a day to *refresh* your countenance and dress when Teraminta reigned in your heart.

Steele, Tatler, No. 95.

As in some solitude the summer rill

refreshes, where it winds, the faded green.

Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; restore vigor or energy to; give new strength to; reinvigorate; recreate or revive after fatigue, privation, pain, or the like; reanimate.

I am glad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus, . . . for they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours.

1 Cor. xvi. 17, 18.

And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope,
To do your grace incessant services.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 2. 37.

There are two causes by the influence of which memory may be *refreshed*, and by that means rendered, at the time of deposition, more vivid than, by reason of the joint influence of the importance of the fact and the ancientness of it, it would otherwise be. One is intermediate state-memories. . . . Another is fresh incidents.

Dentham, Judicial Evidence, I. 10.

3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with a view to restore their fresh appearance. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To revive, renew, recruit, recreate, enliven, cheer.

II. intrans. 1. To become fresh or vigorous again; revive; become reanimated or reinvigorated.

I went to visit Dr. Tenison at Kensington, whither he was retired to *refresh* after he had been sick of the smallpox.

Deelyn, Diary, March 7, 1684.

2. To take refreshment, as food or drink. [*Colloq.*]

Tambour *refreshing* during the cessation of their performance.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxi.

3. To buy in a fresh stock of provisions. [*Colloq.*]

We met an American whaler going in to *refresh*.

Simmons's Colonial Mag. (Imp. Diet.)

refresh (rē-fresh'), *n.* [*< refresh, v.*] The act of refreshing; refreshment.

Beauty, sweetest love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
Cheers for a time.

Daniel, Sonnets, xlvii.

refreshen (rē-fresh'n), *v. t.* [*< re- + freshen.*] To make fresh again; refresh; renovate. [*Rare.*]

In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and *refreshen* those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away.

Sir J. Reynolds, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, Note 28.
It had begun to rain, the clouds emptying themselves in bulk . . . to animate and *refreshen* the people.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 13.

refresher (rē-fresh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates; that which refreshes the memory.

This [swimming] is the purest exercise of health,

The kind *refresher* of the summer heats.

Thomson, Summer, I. 1238.

Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a *refresher*, as lawyers call it—a new and revised brief memorializing my pretensions.

Dr. Quincey, Sketches, I. 72. (Davies.)

Miss Brecher (a schoolmistress) went into her little official residence, and took a *refresher* of the principal rivers and mountains of the world.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, II. 1.

2. A fee paid to counsel for continuing attention or readiness, for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

Had he gone to the bar, he might have attained to the dignity of the Bench, after feathering his nest comfortably with retainers and *refreshers*.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 28.

refreshful (rē-fresh'fūl), *a.* [*< refresh + ful.*] Full of refreshment; refreshing.

They spread the breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell.

Thomson, Summer, I. 534.

refreshfully (rē-fresh'fūl-ī), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

Refreshfully
There came upon my face . . .
Dew-drops.

Keats, Endymion, I.

refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *a.* [*Verbal n. of refresh, v.*] Refreshment; that which refreshes; relief after fatigue or suffering.

And late vs rest as for a daye or twayne,
That your peijill may have *refreshing*;
Thanne we wolde geve them batell new ageyn.

Generyles (E. E. T. S.), I. 2201.

Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength.

Milton, S. A., I. 655.

refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of refresh, v.*] Tending or serving to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating; sometimes used with a humorous or sarcastic implication.

Who [Ceres] with thy saffron wings upon my flowers
Diffuseth honey-drops, *refreshing* showers.

Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 79.

And one good action in the midst of crimes
Is "quite *refreshing*," in the affected phrase
Of these ambrosial Pharisaic times.

Dryden, Don Juan, VIII. 90.

refreshingly (rē-fresh'ing-ī), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life.

refreshingness (rē-fresh'ing-nes), *n.* The character of being refreshing. *Imp. Diet.*

refreshment (rē-fresh'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. refreschement, refraichement, etc. (also rafreschissement, rafraichissement, rafraichissement, F. rafraichissement), refreshment; as refresh + ment.*] 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, etc.

Although the worship of God is the chief end of the institution [the Sabbath], yet the *refreshment* of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours is indispensably a secondary object.

Ep. Horley, Works, II. xxiii.

2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

When we need
Refreshment, whether food or talk between,
Food of the mind.

Milton, P. L., IX. 237.

Having taken a little *refreshment*, we went to the Latin Convent, at which all Frank Pilgrims are wont to be entertained.

Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life our Christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use.

Ep. Sprat.

"May I offer you any *refreshment*, Mr. —? I haven't the advantage of your name."

Thackeray, Pendennis, xv.

Refreshment Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent; Mid-lent Sunday. The name of *Refreshment* or *Refection Sunday* (*Dominica Refectionis*) is generally explained as referring to the feeding of the multitude mentioned in the Gospel for the day (John vi. 1-14). Also called *Dragnet Sunday*, *Jerusalem Sunday*, *Lature*, *Mothering Sunday*, *Rose Sunday*, *Sinners Sunday*.

refret, refreft, n. See *refrait*.

refrication (rē-frī-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. reficare, rub or scratch open again, < re-, again, + fricare, rub: see friction.*] A rubbing up afresh.

In these legal sacrifices there is a continual *refrication* of the memory of those sins every year which we have committed.

Ep. Hall, Hard Texts, Heb. x. 3.

refrigerant (rē-frī-jē-rant), *a. and n.* [*< OF. refrigerant, F. réfrigérant = Sp. Pg. refrigerante = It. refrigerante, refrigerante, < L. refrigerant (-is), ppr. of refrigerare, make cool, grow cool again: see refrigerate.*] 1. A. Abating heat; cooling.

Unctuous liniments or salves . . . devised as lenitive and *refrigerant*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.

II. *n.* 1. Anything which abates the sensation of heat, or cools.—2. Figuratively, anything which allays or extinguishes.

This almost never fails to prove a *refrigerant* to passion.

Blair.

refrigerate (rē-frī-jē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refrigerated*, ppr. *refrigerating*. [*< L. refrigerare, ppr. of refrigerare (< It. refrigerare, refrigerare = Sp. Pg. refrigerar = F. réfrigérer), make cool again, < re-, again, + frigerare, make cool: see frigate.*] To cool; make cold; allay the heat of.

The great brizes which the motion of the air in great circles (such as are under the girdle of the world) produce, which do *refrigerate*.

Dacon, Nat. Hist., § 393.

The air is intolerably cold, either continually *refrigerated* with frosts or disturbed with tempests.

Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 112.

refrigeratē (rē-frī-jē-rāt), *a.* [*< ME. refrigerate, < L. refrigeratus, ppr. see the verb.*] Cooled; made or kept cool; allayed.

None benes, . . .

. . . unplucked soone,

Made elene, and sette up wel *refrigerate*,

From grobbes saue wol keppe up their estate.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

refrigerating-chamber (rē-frī-jē-rā-ting-cha-mber), *n.* A chamber in which the air is artificially cooled, used especially for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather.

refrigerating-machine (rē-frī-jē-rā-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of cold. In such machines mechanical power is employed for the conversion of heat into work by operating upon a gas at a temperature far removed from that at which such gas becomes a liquid. They perform the following cycle of operations: first, the gas is compressed into a smaller volume, in which compression its contained heat is increased by the heat-equivalent of the work performed in the compression; secondly, the compressed gas is cooled under constant pressure, and thus brought near to the temperature of the cooling medium (usually water), and the increase of heat due to compression is removed; thirdly, the compressed and cooled gas is permitted to expand, expending a portion of its expansive force in the performance of work. This work having been performed at the expense of the store of heat originally contained in the gas, the latter has now lost the heat-equivalent of the work, and its temperature is greatly lowered. The now cold gas can be used for the refrigeration of any other substance which has a higher temperature by methods described under *ice-machine* and *refrigeration*. In other machines a gas or vapor the ordinary temperature of which is near to that at which it liquefies is compressed and cooled, and subsequently permitted to assume the gaseous form. By the compression the temperature of liquefaction is raised till it becomes the same as or a little higher than that of a conveniently available cooling medium, such as ordinary atmospheric air, or, most commonly, water at ordinary temperature, the application of which to cooling the gas still under constant pressure reduces it to the liquid state, or to a state of intermixed liquid and gas. The subsequent expansion of the liquid into gas is performed at the expense of its inner heat. It therefore suffers a reduction of temperature, to restore which it absorbs a latent heat of vaporization from a surrounding or contiguous substance (usually a saline solution), which, thus made cold, is used for cooling air-spaces, or refrigerators or substances therein contained, or for making ice. Machines of either of the above classes are very commonly called *ice-machines*, and are so styled in the classifications of inventions in both the United States and British patent-offices, whether designed for the manufacture of ice, for merely cooling substances in insulated spaces or refrigerators, or for both these purposes.

refrigeration (rē-frī-jē-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. refrigeration, F. réfrigération = Sp. refrigeración = Pg. refrigeración = It. refrigerazione, < L. refrigeratio(n)-, a cooling, coolness, mitigation (of diseases), < refrigerare, pp. refrigeratus, make cool again: see refrigerate.*] 1. The act of refrigerating or cooling; the abatement of heat; the state of being cooled.

Suche thynnes as are fynyed by continuall heate, moyunge, and circulation are hyndered by *refrigeration* or coulede.

R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Galenus (First Books on

America, ed. Archer, p. 234.)

The testimony of geological evidence . . . indicates a general *refrigeration* of climate.

Croll, Climate and Time, p. 550.

Specifically.—2. The operation of cooling various substances by artificial processes. This is effected by the use of inclosures in which the articles to be cooled are placed on or in proximity to ice or other refrigerating substances or freezing-mixtures, or in air cooled by a refrigerating machine or apparatus; or, as in heretofore, by floating metallic pans or vessels containing ice upon the surface of the liquid to be cooled, or by circulating the latter over an extended surface of some good conductor of heat cooled by continuous contact of cold water, cold air, or cold brine with the opposite surface. See *ice-machine* and *refrigerating machine*.—**Chemical refrigeration**, refrigeration by the use of mixtures of substances which, during their admixture, by mutual solution of each in the other, or the solution of one or more in another or others, become lowered in temperature by absorption of the latent heat of liquefaction from the sensible heat. Remarkable changes of temperature are thus produced by a variety of refrigerating mixtures or freezing-mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.—**Mechanical refrigeration**. (a) In its strictest sense, the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of a volume of gas or vapor which performs work during the act of expansion, as in moving a piston against some resistance, usually that of a pump or compressor for compressing another volume of such gas or vapor. The gas during the expansion, if it expands adiabatically, is reduced in temperature by the conversion of its inner heat into work, the reduction being found in degrees by dividing the work due to the expansion by the product of the specific heat of the gas, the weight of the volume expanded, and the mechanical equivalent of heat. Air mechanically refrigerated is frequently discharged directly into refrigerators or rooms it is desired to cool, but in apparatus for cooling by the use of other gases and vapors a strong solution of some salt which resists freezing at low temperatures—as sodium chloride, or magnesium chloride—is used as a medium for extracting heat from the substances and spaces to be cooled, and as a vehicle for conveying the heat so abstracted to the mechanically cooled gas. See *ice-machine*. (b) In a broader sense, a process of refrigeration in which the cycle of heat-changes is only partly produced by mechanical action, as in compression ice-machines using anhydrous ammonia, wherein the cooling of the vapor takes place entirely during the formation from the liquid, and is caused by absorption of the latent heat of vaporization from the sensible heat of the substance, the mechanical part of the process being wholly confined to compressing the ammonia-vapor while liquefying it under the action of cold and pressure. Such machines are the most effective and the most extensively used.

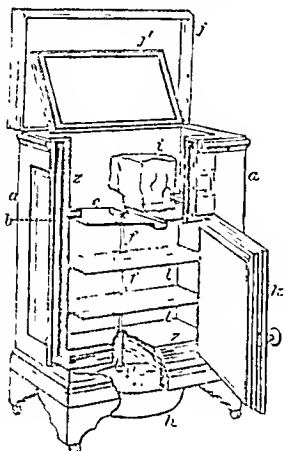
refrigerative (rē-frīj'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. refrigeratīv*, *F. réfrigératif* = *Sp. Pg. refrigerativo* = *It. refrigerativo, refrigerativo*; as *refrigerate* + *-ive*.] *I. a.* Cooling; refrigerant; as, a *refrigerative* treatment.

All lectures are by nature *refrigerative*, and doo cool the bodie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

II. n. A medicine that allays the sensation of heat; a refrigerant.

refrigerator (rē-frīj'ē-rā-tor), *n.* [*< refrigerate* + *-or*.] That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; specifically, any vessel, chamber, or apparatus designed to keep its contents at a temperature little if at all above the freezing-point.

In a restricted sense, a refrigerator is an inclosed chamber or compartment where meats, fish, fruit, or liquors, etc., are kept cool by the presence of ice or freezing-mixtures, or by the circulation of currents of cold air or liquid supplied by an ice machine or a refrigerating-machine. Domestic refrigerators are made in a great variety of shapes, and may be either portable or built into the walls of a house. They range from the common ice-box (which in its simplest form is merely a metal-lined wooden box with facilities for drainage, kept partly filled with ice on which fish or meat may be kept) to large and elaborate ice-chests and ice-rooms. Small refrigerators are sometimes called *ice-refrigerators*. — *Anesthetic refrigerator*. See *anesthetic*.



Refrigerator.
a, body of the refrigerator; *b*, paper sheathing; *c*, a shelf for supporting ice; *d*, drip-pipe; *e*, air-trap; *f*, drip-pipe; *g*, his covering ice-chamber; *h*, door of compartment containing shelves of corrugated galvanized iron, on which are supported the articles to be preserved by refrigeration; *i*, zinc lining.

refrigerator-car (rē-frīj'ē-rā-tor-kār), *n.* A freight-car fitted up for the preservation by means of cold of perishable merchandise. Such cars are supplied with an ice-chamber, and sometimes with a blower, which is driven by a belt from one axle of the car, and causes a constant circulation of air over the ice and through the car. [*U. S.*]

refrigeratory (rē-frīj'ē-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. refrigeratorio*, *< L. refrigeratorium*, cooling; *refrigeratory*, *< refrigerare*, pp. *refrigeratus*, cool; see *refrigerate*.] *I. a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

This grateful acid spirit that first comes over is . . . blizhly *refrigeratory*, diuretic, sudorific.
Dr. Berkeley, tr. of Siris, § 120.

II. n. pl. *refrigeratories* (-riz). Anything which refrigerates; a refrigerant; a refrigerator; any vessel, chamber, or pipe in which cooling is effected.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*

refrigerium (rē-frīj'ē-ri-um), *n.* [= *It. Sp. Pg. refrigerio*, a cooling, mitigation, consolation, *< L. L. refrigerium*, *< L. refrigerare*, make cool; see *refrigerate*.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the oneents have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*. *Smith.*

refringet, *v. t.* [*< L. refringere*, break up, break open, *< re-*, back, + *fringere*, break; see *fraction*. Cf. *refract*, *refrain*, and *infringe*.] To infringe upon. *Patsgrave, (Halliwell).*

refringency (rē-frīn'jen-si), *n.* [*< refringent* + *-cy*.] The power of a substance to refract a ray; refringent or refractive power.

refringent (rē-frīn'jent), *a.* [*< F. réfringent* = *Sp. refringente*, *< L. refringent* + *-s*, pp. of *refringere*, break up, break off; see *refract*.] Possessing the quality of refractiveness; refractive; refracting; as, a *refringent* prism. [*Rare*.]

Refraction is the deflection or bending which luminous rays experience in passing obliquely from one medium to another. . . . According as the refracted ray approaches or deviates from the normal, the second medium is said to be more or less *refringent* or refracting than the first.
Atkinson, tr. of Gouet's Physics (10th ed.), § 630.

refroidet, *v.* Same as *refroid*.

refrēt (rēfēt), Preterit and past participle of *reac.*

refrēt, *refrēt*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rifft*.

refuge (rēfūj), *n.* [*< ME. refuge*, *< OF. (and F.) refuge* = *Fr. refuge*, *refuge* = *Sp. Pg. It. re-*

fugio, *< L. refugium*, a taking refuge, refuge, a place of refuge, *< refugere*, flee back, retreat, *< re-*, back, + *fugere*, flee; see *fugitive*. Cf. *refugee*, *refugee*.] *1.* Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

And as thou art a rightful lord and judge,
Ne yeve us neither mercy ne refuge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 862.

Rocks, dens, and caves? But I in none of these
Find place or refuge.
Milton, P. L., ix. 110.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place where one is out of the way of a threatened danger or evil; specifically, an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter; an asylum.

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.
Ps. xlv. 1.

The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats, and the rocks for the conies.
Ps. clv. 18.

Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm,
The squirrel . . . ventures forth.
Cowper, Task, vi. 310.

3. An expedient to secure protection, defense, or excuse; a device; a contrivance; a shift; a resource.

Their latest refuge
Was to send him.
Shak., Cor., v. 3. 21.

O, teach me how to make mine own excuse!
Or at the least this refuge let me find;
Though my gross blood be stain'd with this abuse,
Immaculate and spotless is my mind.
Shak., Lucerne, l. 1654.

A youth unknown to Phœbus, in despair,
Puts his last refuge all in heaven and prayer.
Pope, Dunciad, ll. 214.

Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1775.

City of Refuge. See *city*. — **Harbor of refuge**. See *harbor*. — **House of refuge**, an institution for the shelter of the homeless or destitute. — **School of refuge**, a charity, ragged, or industrial school. Also called *boys' or girls' house of refuge*. — *Syn. 1.* Safety, security. — *2.* Asylum, retreat, sanctuary, harbor, covert.

refugee (rēfūj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *refuged*, pp. *refuging*. [*< OF. refugier*, *F. refugier* = *Sp. Pg. refugiar* = *It. refugiare*, take refuge; from the noun.] *I. trans.* To shelter; protect; find refuge or excuse for.

Silly heggans,
Who, sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have and others must sit there.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 26.

Even by those gods who *refuged* her aliorred.
Dryden, Æneid, ll. 782.

II. intrans. To take shelter. [*Rare*.]
The Duke de Soubise *refuged* hether from France upon
miscearriage of some undertakings of his there.
Sir J. Finett, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 111.

Upon the erags
Which verge the northern shore, upon the heights
Eastward, how few have *refuged*! *Southey.*

refugee (rēfūj), *n.* A dialectal form of *refusee*. *Halliwell.*

refugee (rēfūj), *n.* [*< F. réfugié* (= *Sp. Pg. refugiado* = *It. refugiato*), pp. of *refugier*, take refuge; see *refuge*, *v.*] *1.* One who flees to a refuge or shelter or place of safety.

Under whatever name, the city on the rocks, small at first, strengthened by *refugees* from Salona, grew and prospered.
J. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 229.

2. One who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety.

Poor *refugees* at first, they purchase here;
And soon as denizens they become.
Dryden, tr. of Satires of Juvenal, III.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American Revolution: so called because they placed themselves under the refuge or protection of the British crown: same as *cow-boy*, *3.*

refugeism (rēfūj'iz-iz-iz-iz), *n.* [*< refugee* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of a refugee.

A Pole, or Czech, or something of that fermenting sort,
In a state of political *refugeism*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

refuit, *n.* [*ME.*, also *refuyt*, *refute*, *refut*, *refut*, *< OF. refuit*, *refuyt*, *refui*, *m.*, *refuite*, *refute*, *F. refuite*, *r.*, flight, escape, *< refuir*, flee, *< L. refugere*, flee; see *refuge*.] Refuge; protection.

Thou art largesse of plenty felicitie,
Havene of *refute*, of quiet, and of reste.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 14.

How might ye your-self guyde that may nought se to here a baner in batelle of a kynge that ought to be *refute* and counfort to alle the hoste.
Martin (E. F. T. S.), III. 622.

refulgence (rēfūl'jens), *n.* [*< OF. refulgence* = *Sp. Pg. refulgencia* = *It. refulgenza*, *< L. refulgentia*, reflected luster, refulgence, *< refulgen* + *-s*, refulgent; see *refulgent*.] The stato

or character of being refulgent; a flood of light; splendor; brilliancy.

A bar of ore, the heat and *refulgence* of which were almost insupportable to me at ten feet distance.
Flaxall, Tour through Northern Parts of Europe, p. 169.

= *Syn. Effulgence, Splendor*, etc. (see *radiance*), brightness.

refulgency (rēfūl'jen-si), *n.* [*As refulgence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refulgence*.

refulgent (rēfūl'jent), *a.* [*< OF. refulgent*, *F. refulgent* = *Sp. Pg. refulgente* = *It. rifulgente*, *< L. refulgen* + *-s*, pp. of *refulgere*, flash back, shine brilliantly, *< re-*, back, + *fulgere*, flash, shine; see *fulgent*.] Emitting or reflecting a bright light; shining; splendid.

If those *refulgent* beams of Heav'n's great light
Gild not the day, what is the day but night?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 12.

Where some *refulgent* sunset of India
Streams o'er a rich ambrosial ocean isle.
Tennyson, Experiments, Milton.

refulgently (rēfūl'jent-ly), *adv.* With refulgence; with great brightness.

refund (rēfūnd'), *v. t.* [*< OF. refundre*, remelt, recast, *refundre*, restore, restore, pay back, *F. refundre*, remelt, recast, remodel, reform, = *Pr. refundre* = *Sp. Pg. refundir*, pour out again, = *It. refundere*, pour out, remelt, recast, *< L. refundere*, pour back, restore, *< re-*, back, + *fundere*, pour; see *refund*.] The *OF. refundre*, in the form *refundre*, in the sense 'restore,' seems to be confused with *refundre*, *refundre*, reestablish, rebuild, restore; see *refund*. In def. 2 the *E. verb* appar. associated with *fund*, *n.* Cf. *refund*.] *1.* To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any color,
they would *refund* that colour upon the object.
Ray, Works of Creation, II.

2. To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; repay; restore.

With this you have repaid me two thousand Pound,
and if you did not *refund* thus honestly, I could nothave
supply'd her.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

3. To resupply with funds; reimburse; indemnify. [*Rare*.]

The painter has a demand . . . to be fully *refunded*,
both for his disgraces, his losses, and the apparent
danger of his life.
Swift, to Dr. Horte, May 12, 1730.

Refunding Act, a United States statute of July 14th, 1870, providing for the issue of 5, 41, and 4 per cent. bonds, and for devoting the proceeds to the redemption of outstanding bonds.

refund (rēfūnd'), *n.* [*< refund*, *v.*] Repayment; return of money. [*Colloq.*]

Their lots were confiscated; no *refund* was made of the
purchase money or compensation allowed for improve-
ments.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 781.

No *refund* of duty shall be allowed after the lapse of
fourteen days from the time of entry.
U. S. Cons. Reports (1850), No. 72, p. 532.

refund (rēfūnd'), *v. t.* [*< re- + fund*.] To fund again or anew, as a public debt.

refunder (rēfūn'dēr), *n.* [*< refund* + *-er*.] One who refunds or repays.

refunder (rēfūn'dēr), *n.* [*< refund* + *-er*.] One who refunds or favors refunding or funding anew.

refundment (rēfūnd'ment), *n.* [*< refund* + *-ment*.] The act of refunding or returning in payment or compensation that which has been borrowed or taken; also, that which is refunded.

Church land, alienated to lay uses, was formerly denounced to have this slippery quality (like thawing snow). But some portions of it somehow always stuck so fast that the denunciations have been fain to postpone the prophecy of *refundment* to a late posterity.
Lamb, Popular Fallacies, II.

refurbish (rēfēr'bish), *v. t.* [*< re- + furbish*. Cf. *OF. reforbir*, *refourbir*, *F. refourbir* = *It. riforbire*, *refurbish*.] To refurbish anew; polish up.

It requires a better poet to *refurbish* a trite thought than to exhibit an original.
Landon, Imaginary Conversations, Abbe Delille and Walter Landon.

refurnish (rēfēr'nish), *v. t.* [*< re- + furnish*. Cf. *OF. refournir*, *F. refournir* = *It. rifornire*, *refurnish*.] To furnish or supply anew; refit with furniture.

By his most excellent witte, he (Henry VII.) . . . re-
newed the lawes, . . . *refurnished* his dominions, and re-
paid his manours. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 24.*

refusable (rēfūz'q-bl), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) re-
fusabile*; as *refuse* + *-able*.] Capable of being
refused; admitting refusal.

A *refusable* or little thing in one's eye.
Young, Sermons, II.

refusal (rēfūz'q-bl), *n.* [*< AF. refusal*; as *re-
fuse* + *-al*.] *1.* The act of refusing; denial

or rejection of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

For upon their refusal and forsaking of the gospel, the same was to you by so much ye rather offered.
J. Udall, On Rom. xl.

I beseech you
That my refusal of so great an offer
May make no ill construction.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 1.

2. The choice of refusing or taking; the right of taking in preference to others; option of buying; preemption.

I mean to be a sultor to your worship
For the small tenement. . . .
Why, if your worship give me but your hand,
That I may have the refusal, I have done.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 4.

Neighbour Steel's wife asked to have the refusal of it, but I guess I won't sell it.
Hartshorn.

Barnard's Act (passed in 1735), which avoided and prohibited all speculative dealings in the British public funds, "puts" and "refusals," and even such ordinary transactions as selling stocks which the vendor has not in his possession at the time.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI, 852.

3. In *hydram. engine*, the resistance of a pilot at any point to further driving.—To buy the refusal of. See *buy*.

refuse¹ (rē-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *refused*, pp. *refusing*. [*< ME. refusen, refusen, < OF. refuser, renfuser, raufuser, F. refuser = Sp. rehuser = Pg. refuser = It. rifiutare, refuso, deny, reject; origin uncertain; perhaps (1) < LL. *refutare, freq. of L. refundere, pp. refusus, pour back, give back, restore (see refund¹), and cf. refuse²; or (2) irreg. < L. refutare, refuso (see refuse¹), perhaps by confusion with recusare, refuse (see recuse); or (3) < OF. refus, refuse, leavings (see refuse²).]* 1. To deny, as a request, demand, or invitation; decline to do or grant; as, to refuse admittance; she refused herself to callers.

Accepteth than of us the trewe entente,
That never yet refuseden your heste.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 72.

If you refuse your aid
In this so never-needed help, yet do not
Uphold's with our distress. . . .
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 33.

He then went to the town-hall; on their refusing him entrance, he burst open the door with his foot, and seated himself abruptly.
Hilgode, Letters, II. 2.

2. To decline to accept; reject; as, to refuse an office; to refuse an offer.

And quhome ge aught for to refuse
Prove that gret oller, chaire, and cure.
Lauder, Bewtie of Kyngis (L. T. S.), l. 508.

The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner.
Ps. cxviii. 22.

1. Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, refused Jon, Constantia Vexille, spinster, of no place at all.
Goldenrod, She stoops to Conquer, v.

3f. To disown; disown; forsake. *Naves*. ["God refuse me!" was formerly a fashionable imprecation.]

Refuse me nat oute of your Benecofaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

He that yn yow the no vertue will see,
In Age all honour will hy in Refuse
Booke of Precedence (L. T. S., extra ser.), l. 68.

Deny thy father, and refuse thy name.
Shak., II. and J., II. 2. 34.

4. *Milit.* to hold (troops) back, or to move (them) back from the regular movement, when about to engage the enemy in battle. In the oblique order of battle, if either flank attack, the other flank is refused.—5. Fail to receive; resist; repel.

The acid, by destroying the alkali on the lithographic chalk, causes the stone to refuse the printing ink except where touched by the chalk.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 152.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. Decline, Refuse, Reject, Repel, and Refuse are in the order of strength.

II. *Intrans.* To decline to accept or consent; fail to comply.

Our [women's] hearts are form'd, as you yourselves would choose,
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse.
Garth, Epil. to Adonis's Cato.

Free in his will to choose or to refuse,
Man may improve the crisis, or abuse.
Comper, Progress of Error, l. 25.

refuse² (rē-fūz'), *n.* [*< ME. refuse, < OF. refus, m., refuse, f., = It. refuso, n., a refusal; from the verb: see refuse¹, v. Cf. refuse².]* A refusal.

He hath the harte full fele that list to make
A yifte lightly, that put is in refuse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Thy face tempts my soul to leave the heavens for thee,
And thy words of refuse do pour even hell on me.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 667).

refuse³ (rē-fūz'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. refus, refuse, < OF. refus, refusus, repulse, refusal, rejection*

(*faire refus de . . .*, object to, refuse, *à refus*, so as to cause rejection, *être de refus*, be refused, *cerf de refus*, a refuse stag, etc.), associated with the verb *refuser*, refuse, and prob. *< L. refusus*, pp. of *refundere*, pour back, give back, restore: see *refund¹, refund²*. Some confusion may have existed with *OF. refus, refugio, refus, refuit, refuge: see refuit, refute²*.] 1. *n.* That which is refused or rejected; waste or useless matter; the worst or meanest part; rubbish.

Thou hast made us as refuse.
Lam. III. 45.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . .
Gleans up the refuse of the general spoil.
Couper, Heroism, l. 70.

Shards and seurf of salt, and scum of dross,
Old plash of rains, and refuse patch'd with moss.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, v.

= *Syn.* Dregs, scum, dross, trash, rubbish.

II. *a.* Refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; as, the refuse parts of stone or timber.

To sen me languishinge,
That am refus of every creature.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 570.

They fought not against them, but with the refuse and scattered people of the overthrow army his father had lost before.
North, tr. of Mutareli, p. 207.

Everything that was vile and refuse, that they destroyed utterly.
1 Sam. xv. 9.

refuse³ (rē-fūz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + fuse¹, v.*] To fuse or melt again.

refuser (rē-fū-zēr'), *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

The only refusers and condemnors of this entholle practice.
Jer. Taylor.

refusion (rē-fū-zhōn'), *n.* [*< OF. refusion, F. refusion = It. rifiutare, < L. refusio(-n-), an overflowing, < refundere, pp. refusus, pour back: see refuse¹, refund¹.]* 1. A renewed or repeated melting or fusion.—2. The act of pouring back; a refilling.

It hath been objected to me that this doctrine of the refusion of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, in the intermediate space between death and the resolution of the soul into the *res*.
Hartshorn, Legation, III, note cc.

refutability (rē-fū-tā-bil'i-ti'), *n.* [*< refutable + -ity (see -bility).*] Capability of being refuted.

refutable (rē-fū-tā-bil'), *a.* [*= OF. *refutable = Sp. refutable = Pg. refutable: see refute¹ + -able.*] Capable of being refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

He alters the text, and creates a refutable doctrine of his own.
Junius, Letters, II.

refutably (rē-fū-tā-bli'), *adv.* In a refutable manner; so as to be refuted or disproved.

refutal (rē-fū-tāl'), *n.* [*< refute¹ + -al.*] Refutation. [*Rare.*]

A living refutal of the lie that a good soldier must needs be depraved.
National Boydell, XXI. xlii. 1.

refutation (rē-fū-tā-shōn'), *n.* [*< OF. refutation, F. refutation = Sp. refutación = Pg. refutación = It. rifiutazione, < L. refutatio(-n-), a refutation, < refute, pp. refutatus, refutatus: see refute¹.]* The act of refuting or disproving; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory by argument or countervailing proof; confutation; disproof.

Refutation is distinguished as direct or ostensive, indirect or apagogical, a priori or a posteriori, according to the kind of reasoning employed.

It was answered by another joke called the *Refutation* or *Quenching* of the apologetic, of the conclusion of Madrid.
Hall, Men. VIII., an. 18.

As for the first interpretation, because it is altogether wasted, it needeth no refutation.
Calvine, Declaration on the Eighty-seventh Psalm.

The error referred to . . . is too obvious to require a particular refutation.
Bucknell, Nature and the Supernat., xl.

refutatory (rē-fū-tā-tō-ri'), *a.* [*< F. réfutatoire = Sp. Pg. refutatorio, < LL. refutatorius, of or belonging to refutation, refutatory, < L. refutare, pp. refutatus, refutatus: see refute¹.]* Tending to refute; confuting refutation.

refute¹ (rē-fū-tē'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refuted*, pp. *refuting*. [*< OF. refuter, refute, confute, F. refuter = Sp. Pg. refutar = It. rifiutare, refutare, < L. refutare, elieck, drive back, repress, repel, rebut, etc., < re- + *future as in confutare, confute: see confute.*] 1. To disprove and overthrow by argument or countervailing proof; prove to be false or erroneous; as, to refute a doctrine or an accusation.

And then the Law of Nations against her rose,
And reasons brought that no man could refute.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 41.

Then I began to refute that false error, howbeit my speech did nothing at all prevail with him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 60.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes?
Milton, P. R., iv. 233.

And he says much that many may dispute,
And eavil of with ease, but none refute.
Couper, Truth, l. 360.

2. To overcome in argument; prove to be in error; as, to refute a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to refute such multitudes. Addison.

= *Syn.* 1. Confute and Refute agree in representing a quick and thorough answer to assertions made by another. Confute applies to arguments, refute to both arguments and charges.

refute², *n.* See *refut*.

refuter (rē-fū-tēr'), *n.* One who or that which refutes.

My refuter's forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, l. § 3.

reg. An abbreviation of (a) *regent*; (b) *register*; (c) *register*; (d) *regular*; (e) *regularly*.

regain (rē-gān'), *v. t.* [*< OF. regagner, regagner, revaiguer, F. regagner (= Sp. reganar = Pg. reganhar = It. riguadagnare), < re-, again, + gaigner, gaigner, gain: see gain¹.]* 1. To gain anew; recover, as what has escaped or been lost; retrieve.

But by degrees, first this, then that regain'd,
The turning tide bears back with flowing chance
Unto the Dauphin all we had attain'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 44.

If our Fathers have lost their Liberty, why may not we
labour to regain it?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 40.

Hopeful to regain
Thy love, the solo contentment of my heart.
Milton, P. L., x. 972.

Ah, love! although the morn shall come again,
And on new rose-buds the new sun shall smile,
Can we regain what we have lost meanwhile?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 338.

2. To arrive at again; return to; succeed in reaching once more; as, they regained the shore in safety.

The leap was quick, return was quick, he has regain'd the place.
Leigh Hunt, The Glove and the Lions.

= *Syn.* 1. To repossess.

regal¹ (rē-gal'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. regal, regall, < OF. regul, regal, royal (as a noun, a royal vestiment), in vernacular form real, F. réal (< E. real²) and royal (< E. royal) = Pr. real, rial = Sp. Pg. real (< E. real³, a coin) = It. regale, reale, < L. regalis, royal, kingly, < rex (reg-), a king: see rex. Cf. real², real³, royal, regale².]* 1. *a.* Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, a regal title; regal authority; regal pomp.

Most manifest it is that these [the pyramids], as the rest, were the regal sepulchres of the Egyptians.
Sandys, Travels, p. 80.

With them [Ithuriel and Zephon] comes a third of regal port,
But failed splendour wan.
Milton, P. L., iv. 869.

Among the gems will be found some portraits of kings in the Macedonian period, which may be best studied in connexion with the regal coins of the same period.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 374.

Regal or **royal** fishes whales and sturgeons: so called from an enactment of Edward II. that when thrown ashore or caught on the British coasts they can be claimed as the property of the sovereign. = *Syn.* *kingly*, etc. See *regal*.

II. *n.* pl. *Royalty*; royal authority.

Now be we duchesses, both I and ye,
And alkered to the regals of Athens.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2123.

regal² (rē-gal'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *regull, regulle*, also *rigole, regole*; < *OF. regule, F. régule, < OIt. regule, a regal, It. regale, a hand-organ (Sp. regalia, an organ-pipe), < regale, regal, royal, < L. regalis, regal, royal: see regal¹.]* 1. A small portable organ, much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, consisting of one or sometimes two sets of reed-pipes played with keys for the player's right hand, with a small bellows for the left hand. Its compass included only a few tones. In many cases the instrument was made to shut up within covers, like a large book: hence the name *Bible-organ*. If there was but one pipe to each note, the instrument was called a *single regal*, if two pipes to each note, a *double regal*. The invention of the regal is often erroneously ascribed to Itol, an organ-builder of Nuremberg, in 1575; the instrument was common in England in the reign of Henry VIII. It is now obsolete, but the name is still applied in Germany to certain reed-stops



Regal.
(From an old painting.)

of the organ. In England a single instrument was usually called a *pair of regals*.

With dulcimers and the regalls,
Sweet siltrons melody.

Leighton, Teares or Lamentations (1613). (Haltwell.)

And in regals (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe, which containeth water) the sound hath a continuall trembling.

Dacon, Nat. Hist., § 172.

Representations of regals shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touches the keys, and the left is employed in blowing a small pair of bellows.

Gentleman's Mag., LXXIV. 323.

2. An old instrument of percussion, composed of sonorous slabs or slips of wood. It was a sort of harmonica, and was played by striking the slips of wood with a stick armed with a ball or knob.

regale¹ (rē-gāl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regaled*, ppr. *regaling*. [*< OF. regaler, regaller, F. régaler, entretainer, regale (= Sp. regalar, entertain, caress, fondle, pet, = Pg. regalar, entertain, charm, please, = It. regalare, entertain, treat); of doubtful origin: (a) in one view orig. 'treat like a king,' 'treat royally,' < regal, royal (cf. OF. regaler, regaller, take by royal authority) (see regali); (b) in another view, lit. 'rejoice oneself,' < re- + galar, rejoice: see gala'; (c) the Sp. is identified by Diez with regalar, melt, < L. regulare, melt, thaw, warm, lit. 'unfreeze,' < re-, back, + galare, freeze: see congel, and cf. regulation; (d) cf. OF. regaler, regaller, divide or share equally, distribute, equalize, < re- + egal, equal: see egal, equal.] *I. trans.* To entertain sumptuously or delightfully; feast or divert with that which is highly pleasing; gratify, as the senses: as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.*

The Portuguese general then invited the monks on board his vessel, where he *regaled* them, and gave to each presents that were most suitable to their austere life.

Bruce, Sources of the Nile, II. 144.

Every old burgher had a budget of miscellaneous stories to tell about the exploits of fardkoppig Piet, wherewith he *regaled* his children of a long winter night.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 361.

Heliogabalus and Galerius are reported, when dining, to have *regaled* themselves with the sight of criminals torn by wild beasts.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 295.

II. intrans. To feast; have pleasure or diversion.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling*!

Shenstone, Economy, I. 14.

On twigs of hawthorn he *regaled*,

On pippins' russet peel.

Cooper, Epitaph on a Hare.

The little girl . . . was met by Mrs. Norris, who thus *regaled* in the credit of being foremost to welcome her.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, II.

regale¹ (rē-gāl'), *n.* [*< F. régale, also regale, a banquet, amusement, pleasure-party (= Sp. Pg. It. regala, a present, gift: see regalia², regalia), < régaler, regale, entertain: see regale¹, v.] A choice repast; a regalement, entertainment, or treat; a carouse.*

The damned . . . would take it for a great *regale* to have a dunghill for their bed, instead of the burning coals of that eternal fire.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 356.

Our new acquaintance asked us if ever we had drank egg-nip? To which we answering in the negative, he assured us of a *regale*, and ordered a quart to be prepared.

Snodgrass, Roderick Random, xiv.

That ye may garnish your profuse regales
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.

Cooper, Task, III. 551.

regale² (rē-gāl'), *n.*; pl. *regalia* (-lii). [*= OF. regale, F. régale = Sp. regale = It. regalia, a royal privilege, prerogative, < ML. regale, royal power or prerogative, regalia, pl. (also as fem. sing.), royal powers, royal prerogatives, the ensigns of royalty, etc., neut. of L. regalis, regal, royal: see regali.] 1. A privilege, prerogative, or right of property pertaining to the sovereign of a state by virtue of his office. The regalia are usually reckoned to be six—namely, the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of masterless goods, as estrays, etc.; of assessments; and of minting of money.*

The prerogative is sometimes called *jura regalia* or *regalia*, the *regalia* being either majesty, the regal dignity and power, or minor, the revenue of the crown.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 672.

2. In *eccles. hist.*, the power of the sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs. In monarchical countries where the papal authority is recognized by the state, the regale is usually defined by a concordat with the papal see; in other monarchical countries it takes the form of the royal supremacy (see *supremacy*). In medieval times especially the regale involved the right of enjoyment of the revenues of vacant bishoprics, and of presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices or positions above the ordinary parochial ones during the vacancy of a see. These rights were exercised by the Norman and Plantagenet kings of England and by the French kings from the eleventh century onward with constantly widening application and increased insistence till the time of Louis XIV. Opposed to *pontificate*. See *incertitude*.

Those privileges and liberties of the Church which were not derogatory to the *regale* and the kingdom.

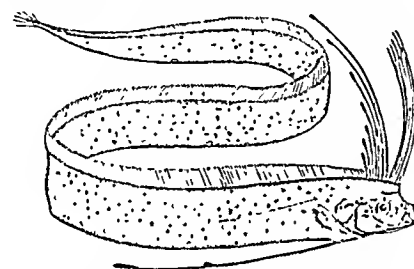
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., I.

3. *pl. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, scepter, etc.* The regalia of England consist of the crown, the scepter with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the ampulla for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, and several other pieces. These are preserved in the Jewel-room in the Tower of London. The regalia of Scotland consist of the crown, the scepter, and the sword of state. They, with several other regal decorations, are exhibited in the crown-room in the castle of Edinburgh.

4. *pl. The insignia, decorations, or "jewels" of an order, as of the Freemasons.*—Regalia of the church, in England, the privileges which have been conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patrimony of the church.

Regalecidae (reg-a-les'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Regaleus + -idae*] A family of taniosomous fishes, typified by the genus *Regaleus*. They have the body much compressed and elongated or ribbon-like, the head oblong and with the opercular apparatus produced backward, several of the anterior dorsal rays elongated and constituting a kind of crest, and long, single, ear-like rays in the position of the ventral fins. The species are pelagic and rarely seen. Some attain a length of more than 20 feet.

Regalecus (re-gal'e-kus), *n.* [*NL. (Brünnich), lit. 'king of the herrings,' < L. rex (reg-), king, + NL. alce, herring: see alce.] A genus of ribbon-fishes, typical of the family Regalecidae.*



King of the Herrings, or Oar fish (*Regalecus glesne*).

The northern *R. glesne* is popularly known as the *king of the herrings*. Also called *Gymnistrus*. **regalement** (rē-gāl'ment), *n.* [*= F. régalement = Sp. reglamento; as regale¹ + -ment.*] Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

The Muses still require

Humid regalement, nor will aught avail

Imploping Phoebus with unmoistened lips.

J. Phillips, Cider, II.

regaler (rē-gāl'ler), *n.* One who or that which regales. *Imp. Dict.*

regalia¹, *n.* Plural of *regale*².

regalia², *n.* [Confused in E. with *regali*¹; < Sp. Pg. It. *regalo*, < F. *regale*, a banquet: see *regale*¹.] Same as *regale*¹.

The Town shall have its *regalia*: the Coffee-house gnomers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their diversion.

D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, I. (Davies.)

regalia³ (rē-gāl'i-i), *n.* [*Cuban Sp. regalia, a fine grade of cigar (regalia imperial, imperial regalia, media regalia, medium regalia), lit. 'royal privilege': see regale².] A superior kind of cigar. See the quotation.*

The highest class of Cuban-made cigars [are] called "vegueras." . . . Next come the *regalias*, similarly made of the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco; and it is only the lower qualities, "ordinary *regalias*," which are commonly found in commerce, the finer . . . being exceedingly high-priced.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 426.

regalian (rē-gāl'ian), *a.* [*< F. régalien, appertaining to royalty, < régale, regal: see regali¹, regale².] Pertaining to a king or sovereign; regal; sovereign; belonging to the regalia.*

Chester was first called a county palatine under Henry II., but it previously possessed all *regalian* rights of jurisdiction.

Hallam, Middle Ages.

He had a right to the *regalian* rights of coining.

Bringham.

regaliot, *n.* Same as *regale*¹.

Do you think . . . that the fatal end of their journey being continually before their eyes would not alter and deprave their palate from tasting these *regalias*?

Cotton, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xvi. (Davies.)

Tools, which each man meets in his dish each day,

Are yet the great *regaliot* of a play.

Dryden, Sir Martin Mar-All, Prolog. I. 3.

regalism (rē-gāl'izm), *n.* [*< regali + -ism.*] The control or interference of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.

Nevertheless in them [the Catholic kingdoms of Europe] *regalism*, which is royal supremacy pushed to the very verge of schism, has always prevailed.

Card. Manning.

regality (rē-gāl'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *regalite*, < OF. *regalie* = It. *regalia*, < ML. *regali-*

ta(-t)s, kingly office or character, royalty, < L. *regalis*, kingly, regal: see *regali*¹. Cf. *regality*, *regality*², *regality*, doublets of *regality*.] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

The nobles and commons were well pleased that King Richard should frankly and freely of his own mere motion resign his crown and depart from his *regalie*.

Hall, Hen. IV., Int.

Is it possible that one so grave and judicious should . . . be persuaded that ecclesiastical regiment degenerateth into civil *regality*, when one is allowed to do that which hath been at any time the deed of more?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*.

Dacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king. Tholands over which this jurisdiction extended were said to be given in *liberum regality*, and the persons receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.

There be civil Courts also in every *regality*, holden by their Bailiffs, to whom the kings have graciously granted royalities.

Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 8. (Davies.)

3. *pl.* Things pertaining to sovereignty; insignia of kingship; regalia.

For what purpose was it ordained that christen kynges . . . shuld in an open and stately place before all their subiectes receyve their crowne and other Regalties?

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 2.

Such which God . . . hath reserved as his own appropriate *regalties*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 201.

Burgh of *regality*. See *burgh*.

regally (rē-gāl'i), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

regalo¹ (rē-gāl'o), *n.* [*< It. Sp. Pg. regalo: see regale¹.] Same as *regale*¹.*

I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me at your Museum, and for the good Company.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 20.

I congratulate you on your *regalo* from the Northumberland.

Walpole, To Mann, July 8, 1758.

regals¹ (rē-gāl'z), *n. pl.* Same as *regalia*¹. See *regale*², 3.

regalty¹ (rē-gāl'ti), *n.* [*< ME. regalty, < OF. regalte, regalie, royalty: see regality, regality².] Same as *regality*.*

For nil Thebes with the *regalty*

Put his body in such jeopardy.

Lydgate, Story of Thebes, II.

This was dangerous to the peace of the kingdom, and entrenched too much upon the *regalty*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 90.

regaly², *n.* [*< ME. regalie, regalye, < OF. regalie, f., < ML. regalia, royalty, royal prerogative, prop. nont. pl. of L. regalis, royal: see regali¹, regale².] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; prerogative.*

Nil standeth thus, that youre contraire, crueltee,

Allyed is agensnt your *regalye*

Under colour of womanly beaute. Chaucer, Pity, I. 65.

To the entente to make John, some of the same Duke, King of this your said realme, and to depose you of your heigh *regalie* therof.

Paston Letters, I. 100.

2. *pl.* Same as *regalia*¹. See *regale*², 3.

The *regalties* of Scotland, that is to meane the crowne, with the septe and cloth of estate.

Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), II. 140.

regar, *n.* See *regur*.

regard (rē-gärd'), *v.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < OF. *regarder, reguarder, rewar-der, F. regarder (= Pr. regardar, regardar = Pg. regadar = It. riguardare, ML. regardare), look at, observe, regard, < re- + gader, keep, heed, mark: see guard. Cf. reward.] *I. trans.* 1. To look upon; observe; notice with some particularity; pay attention to.*

If much you note him,

You shall offend him: . . .

Feed, and *regard* him not.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 58.

Him Sir Bedivere

Remorsefully *regarded* thro' his tears.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

The horse sees the spectacle; it is only you who *regard* and admire it.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 295.

2. To look toward; have an aspect or prospect toward.

Calais is an extraordinary well fortified place, in the old Castle and new Citadell, *regarding* the Sea.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 11, 1643.

3. To attend to with respect; observe a certain respect toward; respect; reverence; honor; esteem.

He that *regardeth* the day *regardeth* it unto the Lord.

Rom. xiv. 6.

This aspect of mine . . .

The best-regarded virgins of our clime
Have loved.

Shak., M. of V., II. 1. 10.

4. To consider of importance, value, moment, or interest; mind; care for: as, to *regard* the feelings of others; not to *regard* pain.

His bookes of Husbandrie are moche to be regarded.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Facts from various places and times prove that in militant communities the claims to life, liberty, and property are little regarded.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 560.

5. To have or to show certain feelings toward; show a certain disposition toward; treat; use.

His associates seem to have regarded him with kindness.

Macarday.

6. To view; look on; consider: usually followed by *as*.

They are not only regarded as authors, but as partisans.

Addison.

A face perfectly quiescent we regard as signifying absence of feeling.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 107.

I regard the judicial faculty, "Judgment," . . . as that on which historical study produces the most valuable results.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 91.

7. To have relation or respect to; concern: *ns*, this argument does not regard the question.

This fable seems to regard natural philosophy.

Bacon, Physical Tables, xl., Expl.

The deed is done,

And what may follow now regards not me.

Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.

8. To show attention to; care for; guard.

But ere we go, regard this dying prince,
The valiant Duke of Bedford. Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 2. 50.

As regards, with regard to; as respects; as concerns: *ns*, as regards that matter, I am quite of your opinion.

=Syn. To remark, heed, estimate, value.

II. *intrans.* To have concern; care.

The Knight nothing regarded

To see the Lady scolded.

Constance of Cleve (Child's Ballads, IV, 229).

regard (rĕ-gărd'), *n.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < ME. *regard*, < OF. *regard*, *regort*, *reguard*, F. *regard* = Pr. *regart*, *reguart* = OSp. *reguardo* = Pg. *regardo* = It. *riguardo* (ML. *regardum*), regard, respect; from the verb: see *regard*, *v.*]

1. Look or gaze; respect.

I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control.

Shak., T. N., II. 5. 751.

You are now within regard of the presence

R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

2. Attention, as to a matter of importance or interest; heed; consideration.

Believe me (lord), a counsellor cannot have

Too great regard whereon his knife should cut.

Guinevere, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 65.

Things without all remedy

Should be without regard; what's done is done.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 12.

We have sufficient proof that hero-worship is strongest where there is least regard for human freedom

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 451.

3. That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object; esteem; affection; respect; reverence: *ns*, to have a great regard for a person.

Will ye do ought for regard of me?

Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 111).

To him they had regard, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries.

Acts viii. 11.

I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy my regard.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 1.

4. Repute, good or bad, but especially good; note; account.

Mac Tirrelaghe was a man of meanest regard amongst them.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

I am a bird of no regard

W' gentle folks and a' that.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

5. Relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases *in regard to*, *with regard to*.

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all: . . . And enterprises of great pitch (follos have pitch) and moment

With this regard their currents turn awry.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 87.

To . . . persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue with regard to themselves, in justice and goodness with regard to their neighbours, and piety toward God.

Watts.

6. Matter; point; particular; consideration; condition; respect.

Love's not love

When it is mingled with regards that stand

Aloof from the entire point.

Shak., Lear, I. 1. 212.

I never beheld so delicate a creature [a horse]; . . . In all regards beautiful, and proportioned to admiration.

Letton, Diary, Nov. 17, 1681.

Nature . . . in the first sentiment of kindness anticipates already a benevolence which shall lose all particular regards in its general light.

Emerson, Love.

7. Prospect; object of sight; view.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,

Even till we make the isle and the aerial blue

An indistinct regard.

Shak., Othello, II. 1. 40.

8. In old English forest law: (a) Official view or inspection. (b) The area within the jurisdiction of the regarders.—9. *pl.* Respects; good wishes; compliments: *as*, give my best regards to the family. [Colloq.]—At regard off, in comparison with.

Thanne shewed he hym the litel erthe that here is,
At regard of the hevenes quantite.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 67.

Court of regard (or survey) of dogs, an old forest court in England which was held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs.—Field of regard, a surface conceived as plane or spherical, fixed with regard to the head, in which the fixation-point wanders with the movements of the eyeball. Also called *field of fixation*.—In regard, (a) In view (of the fact that): usually with ellipsis of that following.

England . . . hath been . . . an overmatch [of France], in regard the middle people of England make good soldiers, which the peasants of France do not.

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.

I fear it [my last letter] mislearned, in regard you make no mention of it in yours.

Hocell, Letters, I. l. 15.

(b) Comparatively; relatively. Compare in respect.

How wonderfully dyd a few Romayns, in regard, defend this litel territory.

Sir T. Elgot, Image of Governance, fol. 62, b. (Eneide. Dict.)

In regard of, (a) In view of; on account of.

Change was thought necessary in regard of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use.

Hooker.

In regard of his hurt, Smith was glad to hose rid of him.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5.

(b) In regard to; in respect to. [Objectionable.]

In regard of its scenery, it [the chest of drawers] had a great advantage over the handboxes.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlv.

In this (that) regard, in this (that) respect. [Objectionable.]—Point of regard. See point, 1.—With regard off, with regard to; considering.

How in safety best we may

Compose our present evils, with regard

Of what we are, and where.

Milton, P. L., II. 281.

=Syn. 2. Notice, observance (of), care, concern.—3. *Education, etc.* See *educate*, *learn*.

regardable (rĕ-gărd'ă-b'l), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *regardable*; as *regard* + *-able*.] Capable of being regarded; observable; worthy of notice; noticeable.

Herein is not only *regardable* a mere history, but a mystery also.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 1.

regardant (rĕ-gărd'ănt), *a.* [Formerly also *regardant*; < OF. *regardant*, pp. of *regarder*, look at, regard; see *regard*, *v.*]

1. Regarding; looking to; looking behind or backward; watching.

You might have known that by my looks and language, I had you been *regardant* or observant.

R. Johnson, New Inn, iv. 2.

With looks *regardant* [read *regardant*] did the Thraelen gaze.

Marton and Barked, In-state Countess, II.

2. In *her.*, looking backward: applied to any animal whose face is turned toward its tail.—3. Looking at one another; turned so as to face one another.

Two *regardant* portraits of a lady and gentleman (in a marble relief).

Soudayes Catalogue, No. 410.

Passant *regardant*. See *passant*.—Rampant *regardant*. See *rampant*.

—*Regardant reversed*, having the head turned backward and downward: especially said of a serpent bent into a figure of eight, with the head below.

—*Villein regardant, regardant villein*, in *feudal law*, a villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, charged with the doing of all base services within the same.

regarder (rĕ-gărd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which regards.

Modern science is of itself . . . a slight *regarder* of time and space.

J. N. Lockyer, Spec. Anal., p. 25.

2. In *Eng. law*, an officer whose business it was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offenses and defaults.

A forest . . . hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, Verderers, *Regarders*, Agisters, &c.

Hocell, Letters, iv. 16.

regardful (rĕ-gărd'fŭl), *a.* [< *regard* + *-ful*.] Having or paying regard. Especially—(a) Full of regard or respect; respectful.

To use all things and persons upon whom his name is called, or any ways imputed, with a *regardful* and separate manner of usage, different from common, and far from contempt and scorn.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

(b) Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

When with *regardful* sight

She, looking backe, espies that grisly wight.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 22.

=Syn. (b) Observant, mindful, watchful, careful.

regardfully (rĕ-gărd'fŭl-i), *adv.* In a regardful manner, in any sense.

regarding (rĕ-gărd'ing), *prep.* [Ppr. of *regard*, *v.*] Respecting; concerning; in reference to: *as*, to be at a loss regarding one's position.

"Regarding personalities," he added, "I have not the same clear showing."

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.

regardless (rĕ-gărd'les), *a.* [< *regard* + *-less*.]

1. Not having regard or heed; not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; indifferent; careless.

My eyes

Set here unmov'd, *regardless* of the world,
Though thousand miseries encompass me!

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I. 1.

Blindeth the beauty everywhere revealed,
Treading the May-flowers with *regardless* feet.

Whittier, Among the Hills, Prel.

2. Not regarded; slighted. [Rare.]

Yes, Traitor; Zara, lost, abandon'd Zara,
Is a *regardless* Suppliant, now, to Oemyn.

Congreve, Mourning Bride, II. 9.

=Syn. 1. Unmindful, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful, unconcerned.

regardlessly (rĕ-gărd'les-li), *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

regardlessness (rĕ-gărd'les-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

regard-ring (rĕ-gărd'ring), *n.* A ring set with stones the initial letters of whose names make up the word *regard*, as ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst, ruby, and diamond.

regather (rĕ-găth'ēr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gather*.] To gather or collect again.

When he had renewed his provisions and *regathered* more force.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 640.

regatta (rĕ-găt'ä), *n.* [= F. *régate*, < It. *regatta*, *regatta*, *regata*, a boat-race, yacht-race, a rowing-match, a particular use (orig. Venetian) of

Olt. *regatta*, *regatta*, a strife or contention for the mastery. < Olt. *regattare*, *regattare*, sell by retail, haggle as a huckster, wrangle, contend, cope or fight for the mastery (cf. Sp. *regatear*, retail provisions, haggle, rival in sailing; *regateo*, a haggling, a regatta), prob. a dial. form of *recattare*, *recattare*, buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall (cf. Sp. *recatar*, retail; *recatar*, take care, be cautious), < *re-*, again, + *cattare*, get, acquire, purchase (cf. Sp. *cattare*, taste, try, view), < L. *captare*, catch, capture, procure; see *catch*, and cf. *acate* (cf. *regrete*).] Originally, a gondola-race in Venice; now, any regularly appointed boat-race in which two or more row-boats, yachts, or other boats contend for prizes.

A *regatta* of wherries raced past us.

Hawthorne, Our Old Home.

They penetrated to Cowes for the race balls and *regatta* gayeties.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

regulate (rĕ-jĕ-lüt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, pp. *regulating*. [< L. *regulatus*, pp. of *regulare* (> It. *regolare* = Pg. *regular* = F. *regler*), air, cool off, < *re-*, back, + *glare*, congenit; see *gall*.]

To freeze or become congealed again; specifically, to freeze together.

Everything yields. The very glaciers are viscous, or *regulate* into conformity, and the stiffest patriots palter and compromise.

Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

regulation (rĕ-jĕ-lŭ-shŭn), *n.* [= F. *regulation*, a freezing over, < LL. *regulatio* (-is), a thawing. < L. *regulare*, thaw, warm, < *re-*, back, again, also = *un-*, + *glare*, freeze; see *regulate*.] The phenomenon of congelation and cohesion exemplified by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freezing-point. Not only does this occur in air, but also in water. The phenomenon, first observed by Faraday, is obscure.

Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr., with moist surfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called *regulation*.

Faraday. (Webster.)

An attempt . . . has been made of late years to reconcile the brittleness of ice with its motion in glaciers. It is founded on the observation, made by Mr. Faraday in 1850, that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed together they freeze together at the place of contact. . . . The word *Regelation* was proposed by Dr. Hooker to express the freezing together of two pieces of thawing ice observed by Faraday; and the memoir in which the term was first used was published by Mr. Huxley and Mr. Tyndall in the Philosophical Transactions for 1857.

Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 164.

regence (rĕ-jĕns), *n.* [= OF. *regence*, F. *régence* = Sp. Pg. *regencia* = It. *reggenza*, < ML. *regentia*, rule, < L. *regent* (-is), ruling; see *regent*.] Government; rule.

Some for the gospel, and massacres
Of spiritual atavism-makers,
That swore to any human *regence*
Oaths of suprem'cy and allegiance.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. II. 275.

regency (rē-jen-si), *n.*; pl. *regencies* (-siz). [As *regence* (see -cy).] 1. Rule; authority; government.

The sceptre of Christ's *regency*. *Hooker*.

2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government. See *regent*, 2.

The king's illness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the *regency*. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 349.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or viceroy.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies* Of seraphim. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 748.

4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government: as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

By the written law of the land, the sovereign was empowered to nominate a *regency* in case of the minority or incapacity of the heir apparent. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 17.

5. The existence of a regent's rule; also, the period during which a regent administers the government.

I can just recall the decline of the grand era . . . The ancient habitues . . . contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith—boon companions of George IV. In his *regency*—still haunted the spot. *Lutheer*, *My Novel*, xi. 2.

To the forced and gloomy bigotry which marked the declining years of Louis Quatorze succeeded the terrible reaction of the *regency* and the following reigns. *R. R. Greg*, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 17.

6. The office of a university regent, or master regent.—7. The municipal administration of certain towns in northern Europe.—Albany *regency*, in *U. S. hist.*, a group of politicians who, by the skillful use of patronage, controlled the nominating conventions and other machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York, from about 1820 to about 1850. The most noted members were Wright, Martin Van Buren, Marcy, and Dix.—*Regency Act*, a name given to special statutes regulating regency, as, for instance, an English statute of 1819 (3 and 4 Viet., c. 52), which authorized the Prince Consort to act as regent, in case of the demise of Queen Victoria, during the minority of her successor.—The *Regency*, in *French hist.*, the period of the minority of Louis XV., 1715–23, when Philip of Orleans was regent. **regendent** (rē-jen'dēr), *v. t.* [*re-* + *gender*. Cf. *regender*.] To gender again; renew.

Further spirits thy freshly *regendent*. *Stanburdt*, *Enchid.*, ii. 496.

regeneracy (rē-jen'ē-rā-si), *n.* [*re-* + *genera* (see -cy).] The state of being regenerated.

Though Saul were, yet every blasphemous sinner could not expect to be, called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation. *Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 656.

regenerate (rē-jen'ē-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. regeneratus*, pp. of *regenerare* (> *It. regenerare*, *rigenerare* = *Sp. Pg. regenerar* = *F. régénérer*), *generate* again, < *re-*, again, + *generare*, *generate*: see *generate*.] 1. To generate or produce anew; reproduce.

In a divided worm, he [Hallow] says, the tail is *regenerated* from cell-layers developed in the same way and exactly equivalent to the three layers of the embryo. *Mind*, IX. 417.

2. In *theol.*, to cause to be born again; cause to become a Christian; give by direct divine influence a new spiritual life to. See *regeneration*, 2.

No sooner was a convert initiated . . . but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time. *Addison*, *Def. of Christ. Relig.*, ix. 2.

regenerate (rē-jen'ē-rāt), *a.* [= *F. régénéré* = *Sp. Pg. regenerado* = *It. regenerato*, *rigenerato*, < *L. regeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Reproduced; restored; renewed.

O thou, the earthly author of my blood, Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*, Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up. *Shak.*, *Rich.*, II., i. 3. 70.

Who brought a race *regenerate* to the field, . . . And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield. *Scott*, *Vision of Don Roderick*, Conclusion, st. 11.

2. In *theol.*, begotten or born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Seeing now . . . that this child is *regenerate*, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, let us give thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits. *Book of Common Prayer*, Office of Public Baptism of Infants.

regenerateness (rē-jen'ē-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being regenerated. *Boileau*.

regeneration (rē-jen'ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*ME. regeneracioun*, < *OF. regeneration*, *F. régénération* = *Sp. regeneración* = *Pg. regeneração* = *It. regenerazione*, *rigenerazione*, < *LL. regeneratio* (n-), a being born again, *regeneration*: see *regenerate*.] 1. The act of regenerating or producing anew.—2. In *theol.*: (A) A radical change in the spirit of an individual, accomplished by the di-

rect action of the Spirit of God. Evangelical theologians agree that there is a necessity for such a radical spiritual change in man in order to the divine life; but they differ widely in their psychological explanations of the change. They are, however, generally agreed that it consists of or at least necessarily involves a change in the affections and desires of the soul. Regeneration is also understood, as by the Roman Catholic Church, to be the gift of the germ of a spiritual life conferred regularly by God's ordinance in baptism, which is accordingly called the sacrament of *regeneration*, or simply *regeneration*. The word *regeneration* occurs only once in the New Testament in its ordinary theological meaning; but equivalent expressions are found, such as "begotten again," "born again," "born of God," "born of water and of the Spirit."

According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii. 5.* Baptism is . . . a sign of *Regeneration* or New-Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptism rightly are grafted into the Church. *Thirty-nine Articles of Religion*, xxvii.

(b) The renovation of the world to be accomplished at the second coming of the Messiah.

Ye which have followed me, in the *regeneration*, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. *Mat. xix. 28.*

3 (rē-jen'ē-rā'shon). In *biol.*, the genesis or origination of new tissue to repair the waste of the body, or to replace worn-out tissue; also, the reproduction of lost or destroyed parts or organs. Regeneration of tissue constantly goes on in all animals in the ordinary repair of waste products of vital action; but the replacing of lost parts, as a limb, is nearly confined to animals below vertebrates, in many of which it is an easy or usual process.—*Baptismal regeneration*. See *baptismal*.—*Syn. 2.* See *conversion*.—3. See *reproduction*.

regenerative (rē-jen'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *OF. regeneratif*, *F. régénératif* = *Sp. Pg. regenerativo*; as *regenerate* + *-ive*.] 1. Producing regeneration; renewing.

She identified him with the struggling *regenerative* process in her which had begun with his action. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, lxx.

In Mahomedanism there is no *regenerative* power: it is "of the letter, which killeth"—unelastic, sterile, barren. *Faiths of the World*, p. 331.

2. In *metal.*, on the principle of the Siemens regenerator, or so constructed as to utilize that method of economizing fuel, as in the term *regenerative gas-furnace*. See *regenerator*.—*Regenerative burner*. See *burner*.—*Regenerative chamber*, in a furnace, a regenerator.—*Regenerative furnace*. See *furnace*.

regeneratively (rē-jen'ē-rā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

regenerator (rē-jen'ē-rā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. régénérateur*, *n.*; as *regenerate* + *-or*.] 1. One who regenerates.

He is not his own *regenerator*, or parent at all, in his new birth. *Harland*, *Works*, VI. 352.

All these social *regenerators* panted to be free. *The American*, XIV. 23.

2. In *metal.*, a chamber filled with a checker-work of fire-bricks; that part of a regenerative furnace in which the waste heat of the gases escaping from the hearth is, by reversal of the draft at suitable intervals, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace. The idea of employing what is now generally called the "regenerative system" of heating was first conceived by Robert Stirling, in 1816, but his arrangement for carrying it out was not a practical one. The present form of the furnace, and in general the successful application of the principle, constituting a highly important improvement in the consumption of fuel, are due to the brothers Siemens. The regenerative system has already been extensively applied in various metallurgical and manufacturing processes, and is likely to receive still further development. According to the Siemens regenerative method, there must be at least one pair of regenerative chambers, in order that the heat may be in process of being stored up in one while being utilized in the other. In the Siemens regenerative reticulating, or mill furnace there are two pairs of chambers, each pair consisting of one larger and one smaller chamber, through one of which the air passes, and through the other the gas on its way to the furnace. The so-called "Forward recuperator" is a form of regenerator in which, by an ingenious arrangement of solid and hollow fire-bricks, the current is made continuous in one direction, instead of requiring reversal as in the Siemens regenerative furnace. This form of furnace has been employed for retreating in rolling-mills.

regenerator-furnace (rē-jen'ē-rā-tōr-fēr'nās), *n.* Any form of furnace with which a regenerator is connected.

regeneratory (rē-jen'ē-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*re-* + *generate* + *-ory*.] Regenerative; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

regensis (rē-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [*re-* + *genesis*.] The state of being renewed or reproduced.

There tended to be thereafter a continual *regensis* of dissenting sects. *H. Spencer*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 363.

regent (rē-jōnt), *a. and n.* [*OF. regent*, *F. régent* = *Sp. Pg. regente* = *It. reggente*, ruling, as a noun a regent, viceroy, < *L. regent* (t-), ruling; as a noun, a ruler, governor, prince; ppr. of

regere, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, correct, lit. 'make straight,' 'stretch,' = *Gr. ῥέγειν*, stretch, = *Skt. √raj*, stretch out. = *Goth. uf-rakjan*, stretch out, etc. (see *rack*); cf. *Skt. √rāj*, direct, rule, *rājan*, king, *L. rex* (rēg-), king (see *rex*). The two roots in *Skt.* may be orig. identical, as they have become in *L.* From the *L. regere* are also ult. *regimen*, *regiment*, *régime*, *region*, *rector*, *rectum*, *rectangle*, *rectilinear*, etc., *correct*, *direct*, *creeper*, etc., *dress*, *address*, *redress*, etc. Related *E. words of Tent. origin* are *right*, *rack*, etc.] I. a. 1. Ruling; governing.

To follow nature's too affected fashion, Or travel in the regent walk of passion. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 4.

He together calls, Or several, one by one, the regent powers, Under him regent. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 697.

Some other active regent principle that resides in the body. *Sir M. Hale*.

2. Exercising vicarious authority: as, a prince regent.—3. Taking part in the government of a university.—Queen regent. See *queen*.

II. n. 1. A ruler; a governor: in a general sense.

Uriel, . . . regent of the sun, and held The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 690.

The moon (sweet regent of the sky) Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall. *Mickle*, *Cumnor Hall*.

2. One who is invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hereditary governments this office is regarded as belonging to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of undertaking it; but this rule is subject to many modifications.

I say, my sovereign, York is nextest man To be your regent in the land of France. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 164.

3. In the old universities, a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge all resident masters of arts of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two, are regents. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. At both universities those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge the regents compose the upper house and the non-regents the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, which confers degrees and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents collectively compose the convocation, which is the governing body in the last resort.

Only *regents*—that is, masters actually engaged in teaching—had any right to be present or to vote in congregations [at Bologna]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

4. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body known as the University of the State of New York. The university is officially described as consisting "of all incorporated institutions of academic and higher education, with the State Library, State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, or other institutions for higher education in the state as may be admitted by the regents. . . . The regents have power to incorporate, and to alter or repeal the charters of colleges, academies, libraries, museums, or other educational institutions belonging to the University; to distribute to them all funds granted by the state for their use; to inspect their workings and require annual reports under oath of their presiding officers; to establish examinations as to attainments in learning, and confer on successful candidates suitable certificates, diplomas, and degrees, and to confer honorary degrees."—House of regents. See *house*.—Necessary regent, one who is obliged to serve as regent; opposed to a *regent ad placitum*, who has served the necessary term and is at liberty to retire.

regent-bird (rē-jēnt-bērd), *n.* An Australian bird of the genus *Sericulus*, *S. chryscephalus* or *melinus*, the plumage of which is velvety-black and golden-yellow in the male: so called



Regent-bird (*Sericulus chryscephalus*).

during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., in compliment to him. It is related to the bower-birds, but has been variously classified. See *Sericulus*. Also *regent-oriole*.

regentess (rē-jēnt-tes), *n.* [*regent* + *-ess*.] A female regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

regent-oriole (rē-jēnt-ō-ri-ōl), *n.* Same as *regent-bird*.

regentship (rē-jent'-ship), *n.* [*< regent + -ship.*] The office or dignity of a regent, especially of a viceroy, or one who governs for a king; regency.

If York have ill deman'd himself in France,
Then let him be deny'd the regentship.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 3. 107.

regerminate (rē-jēr'-mī-nūt), *v. i.* [*< L. regerminatus, pp. of regerminare, sprout again, < re-, again, + germinare, sprout, germinate; see germinate.*] To germinate again.

regermination (rē-jēr-mī-nū'shōn), *n.* [*< L. regerminatio(n)-, < regerminare, pp. regerminatus, sprout again; see regerminate.*] A sprouting or germination anew.

The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant.

Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 125.

regest (rē-jest'), *v. t.* [*< L. regestus, pp. of regere, throw or cast back, retort, also record, chronicle, < re-, back, + gerere, carry; see gest.*] To throw back; retort.

Who can say, it is other than righteous, that thou shouldst *regest* one day upon us, Depart from me, ye wicked?
By. Hall, Contemplations, III. 5.

regesti (rē-jest'), *n.* [*< F. (obs.) regeste, pl. regestes (= Pg. regista, regista), a register, < L. regestum (pl. regesta), ment. of regestus, pp. of regere, record; see regest, v. Cf. regist¹.*] A register.

Old legends and Cathedral *regesti*.

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

regot (rē-got'), *v. t.* [*< re- + got.*] 1. To get or obtain again.

And then desire in Gascon to *regot*
The glory lost. *Daniel, Civil Wars, cl. 71.*

2*t.* To generate or bear again.

Toby, although the mother of vs all
Regots (re-*regots*) there in her womb.
Darwin, Source of Folly, p. 52. (Davies.)

regtet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *right*.
regiam majestatem (rē-jī-am maj-es-tā'tem), [*So called from these words at the beginning of the collection: L. regiam, acc. fem. of regius, pertaining to a king, royal (< rex (reg-), king); majestatem, acc. of majestas, majesty; see majesty.*] A collection of early laws, said to have been compiled by the order of David I., king of Scotland. It is ascribed to the *Tractatus de Legibus* supposed to have been written by Glanville in the reign of Henry II., that medieval one was copied from the other.

regiant (rē-jī-an), *v.* [*< L. regius, of a king (see regius), + -ant.*] 1. An adherent or upholder of regalism.

This is alleged and urged by our *regiant* to prove the king's paramount power in ecclesiastical.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. III. 15.

2. A royalist.

Arthur Wilson . . . favours all Republicans, and never speaks well of *regiant* (it is his own distinct use) if he can possibly avoid it.

By. Hacket, Mq. Williams, l. 21. (Davies.)

regible (rē-jī-bl), *a.* [= *It. regibile* = Sp. *regible*, < *L. regibilis*, that may be ruled, governable, tractable, < *L. regere*, rule; see *regent*.] Governable.

regicidal (rē-jī-sī-dal), *a.* [*< regicide + -al.*] Consisting in, relating to, or having the nature of regicide; tending to regicide.

regicide (rē-jī-sīd), *n.* [= *F. regicide* = Sp. *regicida*, < *L. rex (reg-), a king, + -cida, < cadere, kill.*] A king-killer; one who puts a king to death; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a member of the high court of justice constituted by Parliament for the trial of Charles I., by which he was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death in 1649.

The *regicide* who sat on the life of our late King were brought to trial in the Old Bailey.

Edwin, Diary, Oct. 11, 1649.

regicide (rē-jī-sīd), *n.* [= *F. regicide* = Sp. *regicida*, < *L. rex (reg-), a king, + -cida, < cadere, kill.*] The killing of a king.

Did Fate, or war, when great Attilas dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *Regicide*?

Penton, In Pope's Odyssey, l. 45.

regifugium (rē-jī-fū'-jī-nū), *n.*; *pl. regifugia* (-a). [= *Pg. regifugio*, < *L. regifugium*, 'the king's flight,' < *L. rex (reg-), king, + fuga, flight, < fugere, flee; see fugitive.*] An ancient Roman annual festival, held, according to some ancient writers, in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

regild (rē-gīld'), *v. t.* [*< re- + gild.*] To gild anew.

régime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* [*< F. régime, < L. regimen, direction, government; see regimen.*] 1.

Mode, system, or stylo of rule or management; government, especially as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.

The industrial *régime* is distinguished from the predatory *régime*. In this, that mutual dependence becomes great and direct, while mutual antagonism becomes small and indirect.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 625.

2. In *French law*, specifically, the system of property rights under the marriage relation, fixed upon by the parties by an ante-nuptial contract. The principal systems are *régime de communauté* (see *community property*, under *community*), *régime de séparation de biens*, and *régime dotal* (see *dotal*).—Ancient *régime* [*F. ancien régime*], a former style or system of government; an ancient social system; specifically, the political and social system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.

regimen (rē-jī-men), *n.*; *pl. regimens, regimina* (rē-jī-men-z, rē-jī-nī-nī). [= *OF. régime, F. régime* = Sp. *regimen* = Pg. *regimen*, *regime* = *It. regimen*, < *L. regimen*, guidance, direction, government, rule, < *regere*, rule; see *regent*. Cf. *régime*.] 1. Orderly government or system; system of order; government; control.

It concerneth the *regimen* and government of every man over himself, and not over others.

Isaac, Advancement of Learning, II. 278.

Time . . . restored the giddy revellers to the *regimen* of sober thought.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; specifically, in *med.*, the regulation of diet, exercise, etc., with a view to the preservation or restoration of health, or for the attainment of a determinate result; a course of living according to certain rules; sometimes used as equivalent to *hygiene*, but most commonly used as a synonym for *diet*, 2.

My father's disorder appeared to be a dropsy, an indisposition the most unexpected, being a person so exemplarily temperate, and of admirable *regimen*.

Edwin, Diary, Oct. 20, 1649.

Yet I have heard you were ill yourself, and kept your bed . . . this was (if I may say so) only by way of *regimen*, and not from necessity.

Gray, Letters, l. 310.

3. In *zool.*, habit or mode of life with regard to eating; choice of food; dietetics; as, an animal or a vegetable *regimen*; carnivorous *regimen*.—4. In *gram.*: (a) Government; the control which one word exercises over the form of another in connection with it.

The grammarians posit the absence of *regimen* as one of the differential features of a conjunction.

F. Hall, False Philol., p. 81.

(b) The word or words so governed.

regiment (rē-jī-ment), *n.* [*< ME. regiment, regement, < OF. regement, regement, government, sway, later a regiment of soldiers, = Pr. regiment = Sp. regimiento, government, a regiment, = Pg. regimento = It. regimento, < L. regimētum, rule, government, < L. regere, rule; see regent. Cf. regimen, régime.*] 1*t.* Rule; government; authority.

That for laws forth y be he under the *regiment* and governance of the Mayor and Aldermen of the same city.

Charter of Lond. n. in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 41.

The first blast of the trumpet against the monstrous *Regiment* of Weimar.

Kewer, title of work.

The *regiment* of Deloria, who ruled twenty years with rebellion.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 455.

2*t.* A district ruled; a kingdom.

The triple-part *Regiment*

That froward Saturn gave unto his sons.

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

3*t.* Rule of diet; regimen.

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her into their former law and *regiment*.

Plucker (and another), Two Solde Klismen, iv. 2.

4. *Milit.*, a body of soldiers, consisting of one or more battalions of infantry, or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel, or of a certain division of artillery. It is the largest permanent association of soldiers, and the usual subdivision of an army, corps, several regiments constituting a brigade, and several brigades a division. These combinations are, however, temporary, while in the regiment the same officers serve continuously, and in command of the same bodies of men. The strength of a regiment may vary greatly, as any regiment may comprise any number of battalions. The organization of the British Royal Artillery is anomalous, the whole body forming one regiment. In 1879 it consisted of about 23,000 officers and men, distributed in a number of brigades, each of which is as large as an ordinary regiment. In the United States service the full strength of a cavalry regiment is now 1,214; of artillery, 1,711; of infantry, 1,578. Abbreviated *regt.*

K. John, Upbigher to the plain; who rewe'll set forth
In best appointment all our *regiments*.

Shak., K. John, II. 1. 295.

Marching regiment. See *march* 2.—Royal regiment of artillery. See *artillery*.

regiment (rē-jī-ment), *v. t.* [= *Sp. regimentar*, form into regiments; from the noun.] To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers; hence, to organize; bring under a definite system of command, authority, or interdependence.

If women were to be *regimented*, he would carry an army into the field without beat of drum.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 314. (Davies.)

regimental (rē-jī-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. regimental*; as *regiment + -al*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a regiment; as, *regimental officers*; *regimental clothing*.

The band led the column, playing the *regimental* march.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

Regimental adjutant, fund, etc. See the nouns.
II. *n. pl.* (rarely used in the singular). Military clothing; so named from the former practice of discriminating the uniforms of different regiments very decidedly one from another—a fashion nearly abandoned at the present time.

If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You could have made a sweet figure in a *regimental*.

Coleman, Man of Business, II. (Davies.)

You scoldier!—you're n walking block, sit only to dust the company's *regimentals* on.

Sheridan, The Rivals, III. 1.

In their ragged *regimentals*
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not.

G. H. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

regimentation (rē-jī-men-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< regiment, v., + -ation.*] The act of forming into regiments, or the state of being formed into regiments or classified systems; organization.

The process of militant organization is a process of *regimentation*, which, primarily taking place in the army, secondarily affects the whole community.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 553.

regimina, *n.* Latin plural of *regimen*.

regiminal (rē-jī-nī-nal), *a.* [*< L. regimen (regimēn-), rule, + -al.*] Of or pertaining to regimen; as, *strict regiminal rules*.

Regina (rē-jī-nī), *n.* [*NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < L. regina, a queen, fem. of rex (reg-), a king; see rex.*] In *herpet.*, a genus of water-snakes or aquatic harmless serpents of the family *Colubridae*. The type is the striped water-snake of the United States, *R. lebeis*.

Regina purple. See *purple*.

region (rē-jōn), *n.* [*< ME. region, regiou, < OF. region, F. région = Pr. regio, regio = Sp. región = Pg. região = It. regione, a region, < L. regio(n-), a direction, line, boundary-line, boundary, territory, quarter, province, region, < regere, direct, rule; see regent.*] 1. Any considerable and connected part of a space or surface; specifically, a tract of land or sea of considerable but indefinite extent; a country; a district; in a broad sense, place without special reference to location or extent; as, the equatorial *regions*; the temperate *regions*; the polar *regions*; the upper *regions* of the atmosphere.

Yet there is, toward the parties meridionales, many Countries and many *Regions*.

Manderley, Travels, p. 262.

The *regions* of Artois.

Wallon, and Picardy. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 1. 9.*

Gawain the while thro' all the region round

Rode with his diamond, wearied of the quest.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. An administrative division of a city or territory; specifically, such a division of the city of Rome and of the territory about Rome, of which the number varied at different times; a district, quarter, or ward (modern *riione*). Under Servius Tullius there were four regions in the city and twenty-six in the Roman territory.

The series of Roman Macedonia begins with coins of the *regions* issued by permission of the senate and bearing the name of the Macedonians, from 158 to 146 B. C.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 610.

His [Alberic's] chief attention was given to the militia, which was still arranged in *regioes*, and it is highly probable that he was the author of the new division of the city [Rome] into twelve *regioes*.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 758.

Rome has seven ecclesiastical *regions*, each with its proper deacons, subdeacons, and acolytes. Each *region* has its own day of the week for high ecclesiastical functions, which are celebrated by each in rotation.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 509.

3. Figuratively, the inhabitants of a region or district of country.

All the *regions*

Do smilingly revolt. *Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 102.*

4. In *anat.*, a place in or a part of the body in any way indicated; as, the abdominal *regions*.

Let it fall rather, though the fork hyvade

The *region* of my heart. *Shak., Lear, l. 1. 147.*

The month, and the *region* of the month, . . . were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.

De Quincey (Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, Wordsworth).

region

5t. Place; rank; station; dignity.

He is of too high a *region*: he knows too much.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 75.

6t. Specifically, the space from the earth's surface out to the orbit of the moon: properly called the *elemental region*.

The orb below
As hush as death, anon the dreadful thunder
Doth rend the *region*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 509.

I should have fatted all the *region* kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 607.

7. In *zoögeog.*, a large faunal area variously limited by different authors. Especially—(a) A realm; one of several primary divisions of the earth's surface, characterized by its fauna: as, the Palearctic or the Nearctic *region*. The term acquired specific application to certain large principal areas from its use in this sense by P. L. Sclater in 1857. Sclater's regions, adopted with little modification by Günther and Wallace, were six in number: the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental or Indian, Australian, Nearctic, and Neotropical. (See these words.) Baird added a seventh, the West Indian, now considered a division of the Neotropical. In 1874 Sclater, following Huxley, recognized as primary divisions (1) *Arctogaea*, comprising the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Indian, and Nearctic regions; (2) *Dendrogea*, represented by the Neotropical region; (3) *Antarctogaea*, with an Australian region; and (4) *Ornithogeia*, with a New Zealand region. (b) A secondary faunal area, the primary being called a *realm*: as, the Antillean, Central American, and Brazilian *regions* of the American Tropical realm. In this sense it has been used by most American zoologists. Various other divisions have been proposed, as by A. Murray in 1866, Huxley in 1868, W. T. Blanford in 1893, L. Blyth in 1871, A. Newton in 1875, T. Gill in 1875, and J. A. Allen in 1878. Each of the main divisions, however defined by different naturalists, is subdivided into several subregions or provinces, more or less minutely in different systems. Thus, for example, the Ethiopian region is divided by Newton into the Lilliyau, Guinean, Caffrarian, Mozambican, and Madagascarian subregions, and the Libyan subregion itself into the Arabian, Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Gambian provinces. The waters of the globe have been either included in the prime divisions based on the land faunas, or segregated in peculiar ones.—*Abdominal regions*. See *abdominal*.—*Agrarian region*, anal *region*. See the adjectives.—*Axillary region*, a region on the side of the thorax, extending from the axilla to a line drawn from the lower border of the mammary to that of the scapular region.—*Basilar region*, the region of the base of the skull.—*Blucgrass region*. See *grass*.—*Broca's region*. Same as *Broca's convolution*. See *convolution*.—*Ciliary region*, that part of the eyeball just back from the cornea which corresponds to the ciliary muscle and processes.—*Clavicular region*, the region on the front of the chest immediately over the clavicle.—*Clypeal region*. See *clypeal*.—*Cordilleran region*. See *cordillera*.—*Cyelle, dorsolumbar, epigastric, gluteal, hypogastric region*. See the adjectives.—*Hyomental region*, the space between the lower jaw and the hyoid bone.—*Hypochondriac region*. (a) Of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*. (b) Of the thorax, same as *inframammary region*.—*Ilac region*. See *abdominal regions*.—*Indo-Pacific region*. See *Indo-Pacific*.—*Intra-axillary region*, the region on the side of the chest extending from the axillary region to the free border of the ribs. Also called *subaxillary region*.—*Infraclavicular region*. See *infraclavicular*.—*Infrathyoid region*, the space between the hyoid bone and the sternum.—*Inframammary region*. See *inframammary*.—*Infrascapular region*, the region on the back of the thorax on either side of the median line below a horizontal line through the inferior angle of each scapula. Also called *subscapular region*.—*Interscapular region*, the region on the back of the thorax between the shoulder blades.—*Ischiofemoral region*, the space corresponding to the posterior part of the pelvic outlet.—*Lenticulostrate region*, the anterior parts of the lenticular and caudate nuclei and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—*Lenticulothalamic region*, the posterior part of the lenticular nucleus, the optic thalamus, and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—*Lumbar region*. See *lumbar*.—*Mammary region*, the region on the front of the chest extending from the upper border of the third to the upper border of the sixth rib.—*Meogastric region*, the umbilical and right and left lumbar regions taken together.—*Multiply-connected region*, in *math.*, a region such that between any two points of it several paths can be drawn which cannot be changed one into the other by gradual changes or variations without going out of the region. In question.—*Parasternal, pelvic, Polynesian, popliteal, precardial, etc. region*. See the adjectives.—*Region of calms*. See *calm*.—*Sternal region*, *superior and inferior*. See *sternal*.—*Subaxillary region*. Same as *intra-axillary region*.—*Subclavicular region*. Same as *infraclavicular region*.—*Submammary region*. Same as *inframammary region*.—*Subscapular region*. Same as *infrascapular region*.—*Suprahyoid region*, the region of the front of the neck above the hyoid bone; the hyomental region.—*Supramammary region*. Same as *infraclavicular region*.—*Suprascapular region*, the region on the back above the spine of the scapula.—*Suprasternal region*. See *suprasternal*.—*Syn. 1.* Quarter, locality, climate, territory.

regional (rē'jōn-əl), *a.* [*F. régional* = *Sp. Pg. regional* = *It. regionale*, < *L. regionalis*, of or belonging to a region or province, < *L. regio* (n-), a region, province: see *region*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a particular region or place; sectional; topical; local.

The peculiar seasonal and regional distribution of hurricanes. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 334.

2. Of or pertaining to division into regions, as in anatomy and zoögeography; topographical.

It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude regional anatomy.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 224.

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Regional anatomy. Same as *topographical anatomy*. See *anatomy*.

regionally (rē'jōn-əl-i), *adv.* With reference to a region or particular place; topically; locally; in *zoögeog.*, with reference to faunal regions or areas.

He thought it was the duty of the surgeon to treat it *regionally*. *Medical News*, LII. 273.

The preservation of rock-rolls in every formation, of every geological age, all over the world—subject, however, locally or *regionally*, to subsequent change or destruction. *Science*, VIII. 233.

regionarius (rē'ji-ō-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *regionarii* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L. regio* (n-), a region: see *region*.] A title given to various Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who are assigned to duty in or jurisdiction over certain regions or districts in the city of Rome.

regional (rē'jōn-ā-ri), *a.* [*< region* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a region or regions.

But to this they attributed their successes, namely, to the tropical and *regional* deities, and their entertaining so numerous a train of gods and goddesses. *Erelyn*, True Religion, I. 104.

2. Of or pertaining to a region or administrative district, especially of the city of Rome.—**Regional dean**. See *decan*.

From the time of Honorius II., Rome had twelve *regional deacons*. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 714.

regionic (rē'ji-on-ik), *a.* [*< region* + *-ic*.] Same as *regional*. [*Rare.*]

A *regionic* association. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 768.

regioust (rē'ji-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. regio*, < *L. regius*, kingly, royal, regal, < *rex* (reg-), a king: see *rex*.] Pertaining to a king; royal. *J. Harrington*.

register¹ (rej'is-tēr), *n.* [*< ME. regester* (= *D. G. Sw. Dan. register*), < *OF. registre*, *F. registre*, a record, register, = *Pr. registre* = *Sp. registro* = *Pg. registro*, *registro*, *resisto* = *It. registro*, a register, record, < *ML. registrum*, also *registra*, *register*, a register, an altered form of *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded, a register, orig. pl. *L. regesta*, things recorded, records, neut. pl. of *regestus*, pp. of *regere*, record: see *regest*, *n.* and *v.* In the later senses 6-10, from the verb, and in part practically identical, as 'that which registers,' with *register*², 'one who registers': see *register*².]

1. An official written account or entry, usually in a book regularly kept, as of acts, proceedings, or names, for preservation or for reference; a record; a list; a roll; also, the book in which such a record is kept: as, a parish register; a hotel register.

Of souls synde I nat in this *registre*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1054.

Each time of sorrow is naturally evermore a *register* of all such grievous events as have happened either in or near about the same time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a compilation of the forms of writs in use, both original and judicial, which seems to have grown up gradually in the hands of clerks and of copyists, and therefore to vary much in different copies. *Harvard Law Review*, Oct., 1889.—3. In *com.*, a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality. See *registration of British ships*, under *registration*.—4. The printed list of signatures at the end of early printed books.—5. In *music*: (a) The compass or range of a voice or an instrument. (b) A particular series of tones, within the compass of a voice or of certain instruments, which is produced in the same way and with the same quality: as, the chest-register of the voice, or the chalumeau register of the clarinet. The vocal registers are distinguished by quality more than by pitch, since the same tone can often be produced in more than one register. The difference lies in the way in which the larynx is used, but the exact nature of the process is disputed. The so-called *head-register* and *chest-register* include tones that call the cavities of the head and chest respectively into decided sympathetic vibration. The different vocal qualities are also called the *low*, *middle*, and *high registers*, or the *thick*, *middle*, and *thin registers*, depending in the first case upon the pitch of the tones for which they are best suited, and in the second upon the supposed condition of the vocal cords in producing them, or the quality of the tones produced.

It is true that alto boys cannot be made effective when choir-masters prohibit the use of the chest register. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 73.

6. In *organ-building*: (a) Same as *stop* or *stop-knob*. (b) A perforated frame or board for holding a set of trackers in place.—7. A device for registering automatically the number of revolutions made or the amount of work done by machinery, or for recording the pressure of steam, air, or water, or other data, by means of appar-

register

tus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, velocity, etc., it is desired to ascertain.—8. A contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air, as the draft-regulating plate of a furnace, or the damper-plate of a locomotive engine; a perforated plate with valves governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

Look well to the *register*:
And let your heat still lessen by degrees. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, li. 1.

I should like to know if an artist could ever represent on canvas a happy family gathered round a hole in the floor called a *register*. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 13.

9. In *printing*, exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books or papers printed on both sides of the leaf. When pages, columns, and lines are truly square, and back one another precisely on the leaf, or when two or more adjacent colors meet without impling, they are said to be in *register*; otherwise, out of *register*.

10. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.—11. In *bookbinding*, a ribbon attached to a full-bound book to serve as a marker of place for the reader.—**Anemometric register**. See *anemometer*.—**Army Register**. See *army-list*, 1.—**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping**. See *Lloyd's*.—**Meteorological register**. See *meteorological table* (a), under *meteorological*.—**Morse register**. Same as *indicator*, 1 (b).—**Out of register**. See *def. 9*.—**Parish register**, a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a given parish are registered.—**Register counties**, in *Eng. law*, certain counties or parts of counties, including Middlesex except London, the North, East, and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Kingston-upon-Hull, in which peculiar laws for registration of matters affecting land-titles are in force.—**Register ship**, a ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.—**Register thermometer**. See *thermometer*.—**Seamen's register**, a record containing the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship and her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage or employment, the names, ages, etc., of the master and crew, etc. [*Eng.*—**Ship's register**, a document showing the ownership of a vessel and giving a general description of her. It is used as a permit issued by the United States government to give protection and identification to an American vessel in a foreign trade, being practically for the vessel what a deed is for a house.—**To make register**, in *printing*, to arrange on the press pages, plates, or woodcuts in colors exactly in their proper positions. = *Syn. 1. Catalogue*, etc. (see *list*), chronicle, archives.

register¹ (rej'is-tēr), *v.* [*< F. registrer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. registrar* = *It. registrar*, < *ML. registrar*, register; from the noun: see *register*¹, *n.*] *1.* *trans.* 1. To enter in a register; indicate by registering; record in any way.

Here are thy virtues shew'd, here *register'd*,
And here shall live forever. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Many just and holy men, whose names
Are *register'd* and calendar'd for saints.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

The gray matter of the nervous system is the part in which sensory impulses are received and *registered*. *Science*, V. 258.

2. To mark or indicate on a register or scale.—3. In *rope-making*, to twist, as yarns, into a strand.—**Light-registering apparatus**. See *light*. = *Syn. 1. See record*.

II. intrans. 1. To enter one's name, or cause it to be entered, in a register, as at a hotel, or in the registry of qualified voters.—2. In *printing*, etc.: (a) To correspond exactly in symmetry, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sides of a leaf, so that line shall fall upon line and column upon column. (b) To correspond exactly in position, as in color-printing, so that every different color-impression shall fall exactly in its proper place, forming no double lines, and neither leaving blank spaces nor passing the limits proper to any other color.—3. In *organ-playing*, same as *registerate*.

register² (rej'is-tēr), *n.* [*An altered form, due to confusion with register*¹, of *registrer*, now usually written *registrat*: see *registrat*.] 1. One who registers: same as *registrat*.

O comfort-killing Night!
Din *register* and notary of shame!
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 705.

And having subscribed their names, certain *Registers* copied the said Orations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (a) An officer of a United States district court, formerly appointed under the United States bankruptcy act, for the purpose of assisting the judge in the performance of his duties under that act, by attending to matters of detail and routine, or purely administrative in their character. *Bump*. (b) In some parts of the United States, an officer who

receives and records deeds so as to give public notice thereof.—Lord register, or lord clerk register, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives.—Register in bankruptcy. Same as *bankruptcy commissioner* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).—Register of deeds, in the United States, a public officer who records at length deeds, conveyances, and mortgages of real estate situated within a given district.—Register of probate or of wills, in some of the United States, a public officer who records all wills admitted to probate.—Register of the Treasury, an officer of the Treasury Department of the United States government, who has charge of the account-books of the United States, registers all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the treasurer, signs and issues all government securities, and has charge of the registry of vessels.

registerable (rej'is-tér-ə-bl), *a.* [*< register¹ + -able.*] Admitting of registration, or of being registered or recorded. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX, 26.

registered (rej'is-térd), *p. a.* Recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled; as, a *registered voter* (one whose name is duly entered in the official list of persons qualified to vote in an election).—Registered bond, invention, letter, etc. See the nouns.—Registered company, a company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.
registerer (rej'is-tér-ér), *n.* [*< register¹, v., + -er.*] Cf. *registrator*.] One who registers; a registrar; a recorder.

The Greeks, the chief *registerers* of worthy acts.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, To the Reader.

register-grate (rej'is-tér-grät), *n.* A grate furnished with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

registering (rej'is-tér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *register, v.*] Same as *registration*.

register-office (rej'is-tér-of'is), *n.* 1. An office where a register is kept, or where registers or records are kept; a registry; a record-office.—2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants. [U. S.]

register-plate (rej'is-tér-plät), *n.* In rope-making machines, a concave metallic disk having holes so arranged concentrically as to give the yarns passed through them the proper positions for entering into the general twist.

register-point (rej'is-tér-point), *n.* The adjustable point or spur attached to a printing-press and used to aid in getting register. See *point*, 2 (c).

registership (rej'is-tér-ship), *n.* [*< register² + -ship.*] The office of a register or registrar.

registrable (rej'is-trä-bl), *a.* [*< register¹ + -able.*] Admitting of registration; that may or can be registered. *Lancet*, No. 3474, p. 733.

registrar (rej'is-trijr), *n.* [Formerly *registrator*; *< ME. registrare, < ML. registrarius*, one who keeps a register or record, a registrar, notary, *< registrum*, a register, record; see *register¹*. Cf. *registrary* and *register²*. Cf. also *OF. registrar, registrateur, < ML. registrator, < registrar, register.*] 1. One whose business it is to write or keep a register or record; a keeper of records.

I make Pleres the Prowman my procurator and my reve,
And *registrare* to receive. *Piers Plowman* (B), lxx. 254.

The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworn before the registrar.
T. Watson, Bathurst, p. 136.

2. An official who acts as secretary to the congregation of a university.—Registrar's license. See *license*.

registrar-general (rej'is-trijr-jen'g-räl), *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration; specifically, in Great Britain, an officer appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to whom is intrusted, subject to such regulations as shall be made by a principal secretary of state, the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

registrarship (rej'is-trijr-ship), *n.* [*< registrar + -ship.*] The office of registrar.

registrary (rej'is-trä-ri), *n.*; pl. *registraries* (-riz). [*< ML. registrarius*, one who registers; see *registrar*.] A registrar. The registrar of the University of Cambridge is so called.

Lo, hither commyth a goodly maynstres,
Occupacyon, Panys *registrary*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 521.

registrate (rej'is-trüt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *registrated*, ppr. *registrating*. [*< ML. registratus*, ppr. of *registrare*, register; see *register¹, v.*] 1. *trans.* To register; enroll.

Why do ye toll to *registrate* your names
On ley pillars, whiche soon mielt away?
Drummond, Flowers of Slon.

II. *intrans.* In *organ-playing*, to arrange or draw stops for playing; make or set a combination. See *registration*, 3. Also *register*.

registratet, a. Registered; recorded.

Those madrigals we sung amidst our flocks . . .
Are *registratet* by echoes in the rocks.
Drummond, To Sir W. Alexander.

registration (rej-is-trä'shon), *n.* [*< OF. registration, < ML. registratio(n)-, a registering, < registrar, register; see registrar and register¹, v.*] 1. The act of inserting or recording in a register; the act of recording in general: as, the *registration of deeds*; the *registration of births, deaths, and marriages*; the *registration of voters*.

Man's senses were thus indefinitely enlarged as his means of registration were perfected.

J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 48.

2. Specifically, in the law of conveyancing, a system for the recording of conveyances, mortgages, and other instruments affecting the title to real property, in a public office, for the information of all concerned. The general policy of registry laws is to make a duly registered instrument notice to all the world, so that no one can claim any advantage over the registered owner by dealing with an unregistered owner or claimant in ignorance of the registered title. Under some systems a specified time is allowed for registering; and in some neglect to register an instrument within the time limited marks it with infirmity. The more generally accepted principle is to give effect to each instrument in the order of its registration, as against all unregistered instruments of which the purchaser, etc., had no actual notice. Another important element in registry laws is a provision that the record or certified copy shall be evidence in all courts equally as the original; but in some systems the non-production of the original must be accounted for before the record can be received in lieu of it.

3. In *organ-playing*, the act, process, art, or result of selecting or combining stops for playing given pieces of music. It includes every effect of light and shade, of quality or power, that is needed for a complete rendering, including the choice of manuals, the drawing and retuning of stops, and the use of all mechanical necessities, like compasses, the swell pedal, etc. In most recent organs inside the registration is somewhat carefully indicated by the composer or editor, but organs are so diverse that every player must interpret such marks for himself. Older music is usually unmarked, and the registration requires special study as well as special talent.—Decree of registration. See *decree*.—Parliamentary Registration Act, an English statute of 1813 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 18), which requires the registration of voters and defines certain rights of voting. It has been amended by later statutes.—Registration Act, (a) An English statute of 1865 (28 and 29 Vict., c. 15), which extends the borough system of registration of voters to county voters. (b) The numerous American statutes in various States, providing for registration, and often requiring it as a condition of the right to vote.—Registration of births, marriages, and deaths, the system of collecting vital statistics by requiring attending physicians, etc., in case of births and deaths, and clergymen and magistrates solemnizing marriages, to report at once each case, with appropriate particulars, to the public authorities, for the purpose of preserving permanent and systematic records.

—Registration of British ships, a duty imposed on ship-owners in order to secure to their vessels the privileges of British ships. Registration is to be made by the principal officer of customs at any port or place in the United Kingdom, and by certain specified officers in the colonies. The registration comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, the particulars of her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registry. The vessel is considered to belong to the port at which she is registered.—Registration of copyrights, the name given in England to the recording of the title of a book for the purpose of securing the copyright; corresponding to *entry of copyright* in the United States.—Registration of trade-marks, the system by which one claiming the exclusive right to a trade-mark may register it for the purpose of giving public notice of his claim, and preserving record evidence thereof from the time of entry.—Registration of voters or electors. (a) In the United States, a system for the prevention of frauds in the exercise of the suffrage, by requiring voters to cause their names to be registered in books provided for the purpose in each election district, with appropriate particulars of residence, age, etc., to enable investigation to be made, and the right of the voter to cast the ballot to be challenged, if there be occasion. (b) In Great Britain and Ireland, the making up of a list of voters which, after judicial revision, is the accredited record of an elector's title to vote.

registrational (rej-is-trä'shon-äl), *a.* [*< registration + -al.*] Of or pertaining to registration. *Lancet*, No. 3457, p. 1135.

registry (rej'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *registries* (-triz). [Early mod. E. also *regestery, regestary*; *< ME. regestery, < ML. *regestarium, < regestum*, a register; see *register¹*.] 1. The act of recording or writing in a register, or depositing in the place of public record: as, the *registry of a deed*; the *registry of a will*, etc.—2. The place where a register is kept.—3. A series of facts recorded; a record.

I have sometimes wondered why a *registry* has not been kept in the colleges of physicians of all such specific remedies as have been invented by any professors of every age.

Sir W. Temple, Health and Long Life.

Our conceptions are but the *registry* of our experience, and can therefore be altered only by being temporarily nullified.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 59.

Certificate of registry. See *certificate*, 2.—District registry, in Eng. law, an office in a provincial town for

the transaction or record of steps incidental to litigation by attorneys within the district, in order to avoid the necessity of taking every step in the central offices in London.

regitive (rej'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. regere*, rule (see *regent*), + *-itive*.] Ruling; governing.

Their *regitive* power over the world.

Gentleman's Calling, vii. § 5. (Latham.)

regium donum (rē'ji-um dō-num), [*L.: regnum*, neut. of *regius*, royal (see *regious*); *donum*, a gift, grant; see *donate*.] A royal grant; specifically, an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian and other dissenting clergy in Ireland, commuted in 1869 for £791,372.

He had had something to do with both the *regium donum* and the Maynooth grant.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, iii.

regius professor (rē'ji-us prō-fes'or), [*L.: regius*, royal; *professor*, professor.] A royal professor; specifically, one of those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scotch universities the same name is given to all professors whose professorships have been founded by the crown. Abbreviated *reg. prof.*

regive (rē-giv'), *v. t.* [*< re- + give.*] To give back; restore.

Bid day stand still,

Bid him drive back his car, and reimpart

The period past, *regive* the present hour.

Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 309.

reglet, *n.* [Also *reigle*; *< OF. regle, reigle, rigle, rigle, reule, reule, F. règle*, a rule, etc.: see *rule*. Cf. *reglet, reglement*. In def. 2, cf. *reglet*, and also *rule* and the doublet *rail*, a straight bar, etc.] 1. A rule; a regulation. *Malliecell*.—2. A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; a groove in which something runs: as, the *regle* of a side-post for a flood-gate.

In one of the corners next the sea standeth a flood-gate, to be drawne vp and let downe through *regles* in the side postes, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith.
H. Carey, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

reglet, v. t. [Also *reigle*; *< OF. regler, reigler, < LL. regulare*, rule; see *rule*, *regulate*.] To rule; govern; regulate.

All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God.
Fuller, Worthies, Wales, III. 49.

reglement (reg'l-ment), *n.* [Also *reglement*; *< OF. reglement, F. règlement = Sp. reglamento = Pg. regulamento = It. regolamento, < ML. regulamentum*, ruling, regulation, *< LL. regulare*, rule, regulate; see *regle, rule*.] Regulation.

To speak now of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, how the inconveniences of it may be best avoided.
Bacon, Usury.

reglementary (reg-lē-men'tā-ri), *a.* [*< OF. reglementaire*, conformable to rule, *< reglement*, a rule, regulation; see *reglement*.] Of, pertaining to, or embodying regulations; regulative: as, a *reglementary* charter. *Encyc. Diet.* [Rare.]

reglet (reg'let), *n.* [Also *riglet*; *< OF. reglet, F. réglet (= Sp. regleta = Pg. regleta)*, a reglet, *< regle*, a rule; see *regle*.] 1. In printing, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, used in composition to make blanks about a page, or between the lines of large types in open display. Reglets are made of the width of ordinary text-types, from pearl to great primer. Broader strips of wood are known as *furniture*.

2. In arch., a narrow flat molding, employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

reglet-plane (reg'let-plān), *n.* A plane used for making printers' reglets. Reglets are not made in America with planes, but with fine circular saws. [Eng.]

reglow (rē-glō'), *v. i.* [*< re- + glow.*] Same as *recalesce*.

reglow (rē-glō'), *n.* [*< reglow, v.*] Same as *recalescence*.

regma (reg'mij), *n.*; pl. *regmata* (-mā-tij). [*< Gr. ῥῆγμα*, a fracture, breakage, *< ῥήγναι*, break; see *break*.] In bot., a capsule with two or more lobes and as many one-seeded, two-valved cells, which separate at maturity, splitting elastically from the persistent axis (carpopore), as in *Euphorbia* and *Geranium*. It is one form of *schizearp*.

regmacarp (reg'mā-kärp), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥῆγμα*, a fracture (see *regma*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., any dehiscient fruit. *Masters*.

regna, v. Plural of *regnum*.

regnal (reg'näl), *a.* [*< ML. regnalis, < L. regnum*, kingdom, reign; see *reign*.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—Regnal years, the

number of years a sovereign has reigned. It has been the practice in various countries to date public documents and other deeds from the year of accession of the sovereign. The practice still prevails in Great Britain in the enumeration of acts of Parliament.

regnancy (reg'nān-si), *n.* [*< regnan(t) + -cy.*] The act of reigning; rule; predominance. *Coleridge.*

regnant (reg'nānt), *a.* [= *F. régulant* = *Sp. reinante* = *Pg. regnante*, *reinante* = *It. regnante*, *< L. regnan(t)-s*, ppr. of *regnare*, reign; see *reign*.] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

The church of martyrs, and the church of saints, and doctors, and confessors, now *regnant* in heaven. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 211.

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant, A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift.*

This intense and *regnant* personality of Carlyle. *The Century*, XXVI. 532.

Queen regnant. See *queen*.

regnativ (reg'nā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. regnativus*, pp. of *regnare*, reign, + *-ive*.] Ruling; governing. [*Rare.*]

regnet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*. **regnicide** (reg'nī-sīd), *n.* [*< L. regnum*, a kingdom, + *-cida*, *< cadere*, kill.] The destroyer of a kingdom. [*Rare.*]

Regicides are no less than *regnicides*. *Lam. iv.* 20; for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives, and traitors make the land sick which they live in. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 418.

Regnoli's operation. See *operation*.

regnum (reg'nūm), *n.*; pl. *regna* (-nā). [*ML.* a particular use of *L. regnum*, kingly government, royalty; see *reign*.] 1. A badge or mark of royalty or supremacy, generally a crown of some unusual character. The word is especially applied to early forms of the papal tiara, a crown similar to a royal crown with a high conical cap rising from within it.

St. Peter (in the seal of the mayor of Exeter) has a lofty *regnum* on his head. *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass.*, XVIII. 257.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] One of three main divisions of natural objects (collectively called *Imperium Naturæ*), technically classed as the *Regnum Animale*, *R. Vegetabile*, and *R. Minerale*; used by the older naturalists before and for some time after Linnaeus, and later represented by the familiar English phrases *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral* kingdoms. (See *kingdom*, 6.) A fourth, *R. Primigenium*, was formally named by Hogg. See *Primaria*, *Protista*.

regorget (rē-gōrj'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) regorger* = *Pr. regorgar* = *It. ringorgare*, vomit up; as *re- + gorgo*, *v.*] 1. To vomit up; eject from the stomach; throw back or out again.

It was so willingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To swallow again or back.

And tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood. *Dryden, Sig. and Gals.*, I. 186.

3. To devour to repletion. [*Rare.*]

Drunk with Molatry, drunk with wine, And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats. *Milton, S. A.*, I. 1671.

regrace, *n. pl.* [*ME.*, *< OF. regraec*, thanks, *< regracier*, *< ML. regraciare*, *regraciari*, thank again, thank, *< L. re-*, again, + *ML. gratiare*, thank; see *grace*.] Thanks.

With dew *regrace*. *Thompson Correspondence*, p. 6. (*Hallivell.*)

regrade (rē-grād'), *v. t.* [*Altered to suit the orig. grade*, and *degrade*, *retrograde*, etc.; *< L. regredi*, go or come back, turn back, retire, retreat, *< re-*, back, + *gradi*, go; see *grade*.] Cf. *regrede*. Cf. *ML. degradare*, restore to one's rank or to a former condition, also degrade from one's rank.] To retire; go back; retrograde.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards, from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored. *Haler, New Analysis of Chronology*, III. 220.

regrant (rē-grānt'), *v. t.* [*AF. regranter*, *regraunter*, grant again; as *re- + grant*.] To grant again.

This their grace is long, containing a commemoration of the benefits vouchsafed their forefathers, & a prayer for *regranting* the same. *Purchar, Pilgrimage*, p. 200.

regrant (rē-grānt'), *n.* [*< regrant*, *v.*] The act of granting again; a new or fresh grant.

As there had been no forfeiture, no *regrant* was needed. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, V. 9.

regrate (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. regraten*, *< OF. regrater*, sell by retail, *regrate*, *F. regratter*, haggle, higglo; with intrusive *r* (appar. due to

confusion with *OF. regrater*, dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale; see *regrate*?) for **regater* = *Sp. regatar*, rival in sailing, prob. formerly sell by retail, haggle (cf. *deriv. regatear*, retail, haggle, wriggle, avoid), = *Pg. regatur*, buy, sell, traffic (cf. *deriv. regatear*, haggle, bargain hard), = *OIt. regattare*, *rigattare*, sell by retail, haggle, strive for mastery, also **recattare*, *recature*, buy and sell again by retail, retail, regate, forestall the market (*ML. refl. regatere*, buy back, redeem), *< re-*, again, + *cattare*, get, obtain, acquire, purchase, *< L. captare*, strive to seize, lay hold of, snatch at, chase, etc.; see *chase*, *catch*, and cf. *acate* and *purchase*. Cf. also *regattu*, from the same source.] To retail; specifically, to buy, as corn or provisions, and sell again in or near the same market or fair—a practice which, from its effect in raising the price, was formerly made a criminal offense, often classed with *engrossing* and *forestalling*.

And that they *regrate* no corn commynge to the market, in pynne of lesynge xx. s. for coery of the seid offences. *English Gilds* (E. T. S.), p. 381.

Neither should they likewise buye any come to sell the same agayne, unless it were to make malte therof; for by such engrossing and *regrating* we see the dearthe that nowe comonly raigneth here in England to have bene caused. *Spenser, Present State of Ireland.*

regrate (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. regrater*, dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale, lit. 'scrape again,' *F. regratter*, scrape or scratch again, *regrate* (masonry), *< re-*, again, + *grater*, *F. gratter*, scrape, scratch, grate; see *grate*.] The word has hitherto been confused with *regrate*¹: see *regrate*¹. 1. In masonry, to remove the outer surface of (an old hewn stone), so as to give it a fresh appearance.—2. To grate or rasp; in a figurative sense, to offend; shock. [*Rare.*]

The most sordid animal, those that are the least beautified with colours, or rather whose clothing may *regrate* the eye. *Darwin, Physico-Theology*, iv. 12.

regrate², *n.* A Middle English form of *regret*. **regrator**, *n.* [*< ME. regrator*, *< OF. regrator*, *< F. regrater*, *< ME. regrater*, *< OF. regrater*, *F. regratter*, a huckster, = *Pr. regrator* = *Sp. regatero* = *Pg. regaturo* = *It. rigattiere* (*ML. regatarius*, later also *regruterius*), huckster; (b) *F. regrator*, *< ME. regrator*, *< OF. regrateor*, *regratour*, *regrattor* (= *Pg. regatador*; *ML.* as if **regatator*), a huckster, *regrator*, *< regrater*, *regrate*; see *regrate*.] A retailer; a huckster; specifically, one who buys provisions and sells them, especially in the same market or fair.

Ac Mede the mayde the mairre hath bisongte, Of alle such sellers sy her to take, Or presentz with-oute pens as pees of siluer, Kynge or other richesse the *regraters* to maynetene. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 60.

No *regratour* ne go owt of towne for to engros the chaf-fare, vpon payne for to be forty dayes in the kynges prisone. *English Gilds* (E. T. S.), p. 353.

Regrator or *Regrator*, a Law-word formerly us'd for one that bought by the Great, and sold by Retail; but it now signifies one that buys and sells again any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair or within five Miles of it. Also one that trims up old Wares for Sale; a Broker, or Huckster. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Regraters of bread corn. *Talfer*, No. 118. Forstallers and *regraters* haunted the privy connells of the king. *J. D. Kerch, Amen.* of Lit., I. 379.

regratory, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. *regratorie* (*ML. regratoria*), *< regrater*, *regrate*; see *regrate*.] The practice of *regrating*.

For these aren men on this molde that moste harm worcheth To the pore peple that parcel-mele huggen [buy at retail]; . . . Thel ryche thow *regratorye*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 83.

regratiatory (rē-grā'tiō-rī), *n.* [*< ML. regratiari*, one who gives thanks, *< regratiari*, give thanks (cf. *AF. regrac*, thanks); see *regrace*. Cf. *ingratiare*.] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

That welure nothyng there doth remayne Wherewith to gyve you my *regratiatory*. *Skelton, Garland of Laurel.*

regrator, *n.* See *regrater*.

regratoriet, *n.* A variant of *regratory*.

regratre (rē-grā'tres), *n.* [*< regrater + -ess.*] A woman who sells at retail; a female huckster.

No baker shall give unto the *regratre* the six pence by way of hanel-money. *Riley, tr. of Liber Albus*, p. 232, quoted in *Piers Plowman* (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 43.

regrede (rē-grēd'), *v. i.* [*< L. regredi*, go or come back, return, retire, retreat, *regrado*, *< re-*, back, + *gradi*, go; see *grade*, and cf. *regress*, *regrade*.] To go back; retrograde. as the apse of a planet's orbit. *Todhunter.* [*Rare.*]

regredience (rē-grē'di-ens), *n.* [*< L. regredien(t)-s*, ppr. of *regredi*, go back; see *regrede*.] A returning; a retrograding; a going back.

No man comes late unto that place from whence Never man yet had a *regredience*. *Herrick, Never too Late to Dye.*

regreet (rē-grēt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + greet*.] 1. To greet again; resalute.

You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life, Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields, Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions. *Shak., Rich. II.*, i. 3. 142.

2. To salute; greet. [*Rare.*]

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet* The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet. *Shak., Rich. II.*, i. 3. 67.

regreet (rē-grēt'), *n.* [*< regreet*, *v.*] A return or exchange of salutation; a greeting.

One that comes before To signify the approaching of his lord; From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets*. *Shak., M. of V.*, ii. 9. 89.

Thus low in humblest heart *Regreets* unto thy throne do we impart. *Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting.*

regress (rē-gres'), *v. i.* [= *Sp. regresar* = *Pg. regressar*, *< L. regressus*, pp. of *regredi*, go back, *< re-*, back, + *gradi*, go; see *regrede*. Cf. *digress*, *progress*, *v.*] 1. To go back; return to a former place or state.

All . . . being forced into fluent consciences, do naturally *regress* into their former solidities. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, ii. 1.

2. In *astron.*, to move from east toward west. **regress** (rē-gres), *n.* [= *OF. regres*, *regres*, *F. regres* = *Sp. regreso* = *Pg. It. regresso*, *< L. regressus*, a returning, return, *< regredi*, pp. *regressus*, go back; see *regress*, *v.*] 1. Passage back; return.

The standing is slippery, and the *regress* is either a downfall, or at least an eclipse. *Bacon, Great Place* (ed. 1887).

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to, and from which there is no progress nor *regress*. *Burnet.*

2. The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

My hand, bully; thou shalt have egress and *regress*. *Shak., M. of W.*, ii. 1. 220.

3. In *Scots law*, reentry. Under the feudal law, letters of *regress* were granted by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter, at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

4. In *canon law*. See *access*, 7.—5. In *logic*, the passage in thought from effect to cause.—**Demonstrative regress**, demonstrative reasoning from effect to cause.

regression (rē-gres'h(ə)n), *n.* [= *OF. regressio*, *F. regression* = *Sp. regresión* = *Pg. regressão* = *It. regressione*, *< L. regressio(n)-*, a going back, return, etc., *< regredi*, pp. *regressus*, go back; see *regress*.] 1. The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

I will leave you whilst I go in and present myself to the honourable count; till my *regression*, so please you, your noble feet may measure this private, pleasant, and most princely walk. *B. Jonson, Case is Altered*, iii. 3.

2. In *astron.*, motion from east toward west.—3. In *geom.*, contrary flexure; also, the course of a curve at a cusp.—Edge of regression, the cuspidal edge of a developable surface. See *cuspidal*.—**Regression of nodes**, a gyratory motion of the orbit of a planet, causing the nodes to move from east to west on the ecliptic.

regressive (rē-gres'iv), *a.* [= *F. régressif*: as *regress + -ive*.] Passing back; returning; opposed to *progressive*.—**Regressive assimilation**, assimilation of a sound to one preceding it.—**Regressive method**, the analytic method, which, departing from particulars, ascends to principles. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, xxiv.—**Regressive paralysis**. See *paralysis*.

regressively (rē-gres'iv-lī), *adv.* In a regressive manner; in a backward way; by return. *De Quincey.*

regressus (rē-gres'us), *n.* [*NL.*: see *regress*.] In *bot.*, that reversion of organs now known as retrogressive and retrograde metamorphosis. See *metamorphosis*.

regret (rē-grēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regretted*, ppr. *regretting*. [*< F. regretter*, *regret*, *OF. regretter*, *regreter*, *regrater*, desire, wish for, long after, bewail, lament, = *Pr. regratar* (after *F.*); not found in other Rom. languages, and variously explained: (a) Orig. 'bewail,' *< OF. re- + *grater*, from the OLG. form cognate with *AS. grētan*, *ME. greten*, *E. gret* = *lecl. grāta*, weep, wail, mourn, = *Sw. grāta* = *Dan. grāde* = *Goth. grētan*, weep; see *greet*.] (b) *< L. re-*, taken as privative, + *gratus*, pleasing, as if orig. adj., 'unpleasing,' then a noun, 'displeasure, grief, sorrow': see *grate*, *greet*, *agree*, *maugre*. (c) *< ML.* as if **regradus*, a return

(of a disease), as in Walloou li r'gret d'on mau, 'the return of a disease,' < *regredi*, go back: see *regrede*, *regress*. (d) < L. as if **requiritari*, < *re-* + *quirare*, bewail: see *cry*. (e) < L. *requiritare*, ask after, inquire for, freq. of *requirere*, ask after, require: see *require*. Of these explanations only the first is in any degree plausible.] 1. To look back at with sorrow; feel grief or sorrowful longing for on looking back.

Sure, if they catch, to spoil the toy at most,
To covet flying, and regret when lost.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. 234.
Beauty which you shall feel perfectly but once, and regret forever.
Horells, Venetian Life, II.
2. To grieve at; be mentally distressed on account of: as, to regret one's rashness; to regret a choice made.

Ah, cruel fate, thou never struck'st a blow
By all mankind regretted so.
Colton, Death of the Earl of Ossory.
Those the impety of whose lives makes them regret a Deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions.
Glanville.

Poets, of all men, ever least regret
Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.
Cooper, Table-Talk, I. 176.
Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to regret the peace.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

=Syn. To rue, lament. See *repentance*.
regret (rê-gret'), n. [Early mod. E. also *regrate*; < OF. *regret*, desire, will, grief, sorrow, regret, F. *regret*, regret; from the verb (which, however, is later in E.): see *regret*, v.] 1. Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; a painful sense of loss; desire for what is gone; sorrowful longing.

When her eyes sho on the Dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly tydings spake,
She fell to ground for sorrow full regret.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 20.
Anguish and regret
For loss of life and pleasure overloved.
Milton, P. L., x. 1018.

A pain of privation takes the name of a pain of regret in two cases: (1) where it is grounded on the memory of a pleasure which, having been once enjoyed, appears not likely to be enjoyed again; (2) where it is grounded on the idea of a pleasure which was never actually enjoyed, nor perhaps so much as expected, but which might have been enjoyed (if it is supposed) had such or such a contingency happened, which, in fact, did not happen.
Bentham, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, v. 20.

2. Pain or distress of mind, as at something done or left undone; the earnest wish that something had not been done or did not exist; bitterness of reflection.

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Many and sharp the mournful sighs
Inwoven with our frame!
More pointed still we make ourselves
Regret, remorse, and shame.
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

3t. Dislike; aversion.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective regrets to damnation?
Decay of Christian Piety.

4. An expression of regret: commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]—5. A written communication expressing sorrow for inability to accept an invitation. [Colloq.] = Syn. 1. Concern, sorrow, lamentation.—2. *Penitence*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance*.

regretful (rê-gret'fûl), a. [< *regret* + *-ful*.] Full of regret; sorrowful.

regretfully (rê-gret'fûl-i), adv. With regret.

regrettable (rê-gret'â-bl), a. [< *regret* + *-able*.] Admitting of or calling for regret.

Of regrettable good English examples can be quoted from 1632 onwards.
J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

regrettably (rê-gret'â-bli), adv. With regret; regretfully.

My mother and sisters, who have so long been regretfully prevented from making your acquaintance.
H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 126.

regrowth (rê-grôth'), n. [< *re-* + *growth*.] A growing again; a new or second growth. Darwin.

regt. An abbreviation of (a) *regent*; (b) *regiment*.

reguardant, a. See *regardant*.
reguerdon (rê-gêr'don), n. [< ME. *reguerdon*, < OF. *reguerdon*; as *re-* + *guerdon*, n.] A reward; a recompense.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 1. 170.

reguerdon (rê-gêr'don), v. t. [< OF. *reguerdonner*, reward; as *re-* + *guerdon*, v.] To reward; recompense.

Yet never have you tasted our reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 4. 23.

reguerdonment (rê-gêr'don-ment), n. [< *reguerdon* + *-ment*.] Reward; return; requital.

In generous *reguerdonment* whereof he sacramentally obliged himself.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

regula (reg'û-lî), n.; pl. *regulæ* (-lê). [< L. *regula*, a rule: see *rule*, and cf. *regle*.] 1. A book of rules or orders governing a religious house; the rule. Rev. P. G. Lee.—2. In archt., a short band or fillet, bearing guttae or drops on the lower side, corresponding, below the crowning tœnia of the Doric architrave, to the triglyphs of the frieze. See cut under *ditriglyph*.—Regula cœci, a rule of arithmetic for solving two linear equations between three unknown quantities in whole numbers.—Regula falsi, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.

regulable (reg'û-lî-bl), a. [< *regula* (te) + *-ble*.] Admitting of regulation; capable of being regulated.

regulæ, n. Plural of *regula*.
regular (reg'û-lîr), a. and n. [< ME. *regulier*, < OF. *regulier*, F. *régulier* = Pr. *reglar* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular* = It. *regolare*, < L. *regularis*, regular, < *regula*, a rule, < *regere*, rule, govern: see *regula* and *rule*.] I. a. 1. Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; normal: as, a regular epic poem; a regular verse in poetry; a regular plan; regular features; a regular building.

The English Speech, though it be rich, copious, and significant, and that there be divers Dictionaries of it, yet, under Favour, I cannot call it a regular Language.
Howell, Letters, II. 55.

But soft — by regular approach — not yet —
First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat.
Pope, Moral Essays, IV. 129.

Philip was of the middle height; he had a fair, florid complexion, regular features, long flowing locks, and a well-made, symmetrical figure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 10.

2. Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; unvarying: as, regular in diet; regular in attendance on divine worship; the regular return of the seasons.

Not a man
Shall . . . offend the stream
Of regular justice in your city's bounds,
But shall be rendered to your public laws.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 61.

True Courage must be a regular thing; it must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means.
Stillington, Sermons, III. v.

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and some learning, of a very regular life, and obliging conversation.
Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

3. Specifically, in law, conformable to law and the rules and practice of the court.—4. In math., governed by one law throughout. Thus, a regular polygon is one which has all its sides and all its angles equal; a regular body is one which has all its faces regular polygons, and all its summits formed by the junction of equal numbers of edges, those of each summit being equally inclined to one line.

5. In gram., adhering to the more common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, verbs forming their preterits and past participles by the addition of *-d* or *-ed* to the infinitive; as nouns forming their plurals with *-s* or *-es*; as the three conjugations of French verbs known as *regular*; and so on.—6. Belonging to and subject to the rule of a monastic order; pertaining to a monastic order: as, regular clergy, in distinction from secular clergy.

As these chanoins *regulars*,
Or wilde monks, or these blake.
Bom. of the Rose, I. 6634.

7. Specifically, in bot., having the members of each circle of floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) normally alike in form and size; properly restricted to symmetry of form, as distinguished from symmetry of number.

—8. In zool., noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed. See *Regularia*.—

9. In music: (a) Same as *strict*: as, regular form; a regular fugue, etc. (b) Same as *similar*: as, regular motion.—10. Milit., permanent; standing: opposed to *volunteer*: said of an army or of troops.—11. In U. S. politics, of, pertaining to, or originating from the recognized agents or "machinery" of a party: as, a regular ticket.—12. Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete: as, a regular humbug; a regular deception; a regular brick. [Colloq.]

—Regular abbot, body, canon. See the nouns.—Regular benefice, a benefice which could be conferred only on a regular priest.—Regular curve. (a) A curve without contrary flexure. (b) A curve defined by the same equation or equations throughout.—Regular decagon, dodecagon, dodecahedron. See the nouns.—Regular function, a function connected with the variable by the same general law for all values of the latter.—Regular physician, a practitioner of medicine who has acquired an accepted grade of knowledge of such things as pertain to the art of healing, and who does not announce himself as employing any single and peculiar rule or method of treatment, in contrast with the allopath (if such there be), homœopath, botanic physician, hydropath, electrician, or mind-cure practitioner. But nothing in his character of regular physician prevents his using drugs which may be made to produce in a healthy person effects opposite to or similar to those of the disease in hand, or using drugs of vegetable origin, or water in its various applications, or electricity, or recognizing the tonic effects of faith.—Regular place, a place within the precincts of a religious house.—Regular polygon, polyhedron. See the nouns.—Regular proof, a proof drawn up in strict form, with all the steps accurately stated in their proper order.—Regular relation. See *relation*.—Regular sales, in stock-broking and similar transactions, sales for delivery on the following day.—Regular syllogism, a syllogism set forth in the form usual in the books of logic, the major premise first, then the minor premise, and last the conclusion, each proposition being formally stated, with the same expressions used for the terms in the different propositions, and the construction of the proposition being that which logic contemplates.—The regular system, in crystallog., the isometric system. = Syn. 1. Ordinary, etc. See *normal*.—2. Systematic, uniform, periodic, settled, established, stated.

II. n. 1. A member of any duly constituted religious order which is bound by the three monastic vows.

They declared positively that he [Archbishop Abbot] was not to fall from his Dignity or Function, but should still remain a Regular, and in statu quo prius.

Howell, Letters, I. III. 7.
As in early days the *regulars* sustained Becket and the seculars supported Henry II. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. A soldier who belongs to a standing army, as opposed to a militiaman or volunteer; a professional soldier.

He was a regular in our ranks; in other services only a volunteer.
Sumner, John Pickering.

3. In chron.: (a) A number attached to each year such that added to the concurrents it gives the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls. (b) A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of any month fell, or the age of the moon on the first day of any month.—College of regulars. See *college*.—Congregation of Bishops and Regulars. See *congregation*, 5 (a) (8).

Regularia (reg'û-lî-rî-i), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. *regularis*, regular; see *regular*.] Regular sea-urchins, with biserial ambulacral plates, centric mouth, and aboral anus interior. Also called *Endocysticæ*.

regularise, v. t. See *regularize*.
regularity (reg'û-lî-rî-tî), n. [< OF. *regularite*, *regulaire*, F. *régularité* = Sp. *regularidad* = Pg. *regularidade* = It. *regolarità*, < ML. **regularitas* (-t)s, < L. *regularis*, regular; see *regular*.] The state or character of being regular, in any sense: as, regularity of a plan or of a building; regularity of features; the regularity of one's attendance at church; the watch goes with great regularity.

He was a mighty lover of regularity and order.
Ep. Atterbury.

There was no regularity in their dancing.
L. H. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 212.

Regularity and proportion appeal to a primary sensibility of the mind. A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 236.

regularization (reg'û-lî-rî-zî-shon), n. [< *regularize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of regularizing, or making regular; the state of being made regular. [Rare.]

At present (1855), a scheme combining the two systems of regularization and canalization is being carried out, for the purpose of securing everywhere at low water a depth of 5 feet 3 inches.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 628.

An ancient Chinese law, moreover, prescribed the regularization of weights and measures at the spring equinox.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 782.

regularize (reg'û-lî-rî-z), v. t. [< F. *régulariser*; as *regular* + *-ize*.] To make regular.

The labor bestowed in regularizing and modulating our language had operated not only to impoverish it, but to check its growth.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 282.

Their (the alkaline metals') mode of action is greatly regularised by being made into amalgam with mercury.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 440.

Also spelled *regularise*.

regularly (reg'û-lî-rî-lî), adv. In a regular manner, in any sense of the word *regular*.

regularness (reg'û-lî-rî-nes), n. Regularity.
Long crystals . . . that did emulate native crystal as well in the regularness of shape as in the transparency of the substance.
Boyle, Works, III. 530.

regulatable (reg'ū-lā-tā-bl), *a.* [*< regulate + -able.*] Capable of being regulated. *E. H. Knight.*

regulate (reg'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, ppr. *regulating*. [*< L. regulatus*, pp. of *regulare* (*> It. regolare* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular*, *reglar* = F. *régler*), direct, rule, regulate, *< regula*, rule: see *rule*¹. Cf. *regle*, *rail*², *v.*] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; direct.

If we think to *regulate* Printing, thereby to rectify manners, we must *regulate* all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightful to man. *Milton, Areopagitica*, p. 23.

When I travel, I always choose to *regulate* my own supper. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, ii. 1.

One of the settled conclusions of political economy is that wages and prices cannot be artificially *regulated*. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 501.

2. To put or keep in good order: as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances; to *regulate* the digestion.

You must learn by trial how much half a turn of the screw accelerates or retards the watch per day, and after that you can *regulate* it to the utmost nicety. *Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells*, p. 300.

3. Specifically, in musical instruments with a keyboard, so to adjust the action that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to the touch. = *Syn. 1. Rule, Manage*, etc. See *govern*.

regulating (reg'ū-lā-ting), *n.* 1. The act indicated by the verb *regulate*. Specifically—2. In *rail*, the work in the yard of making up trains, storing cars, etc.; drilling or switching.

regulating-screw (reg'ū-lā-ting-skrū), *n.* In organ-building, a screw by which the dip of the digitals of the keyboard may be adjusted.

regulation (reg'ū-lā'shən), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *régulation* = Sp. *regulación* = Pg. *regulação* = It. *regolazione*, *< ML. *regulatio(n)-*, *< regulare*, regulate: see *regulate*.] 1. *n.* 1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated or reduced to order.

No form of co-operation, small or great, can be carried on without *regulation*, and an implied submission to the regulating agencies. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State*, p. 39.

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under its control; a governing direction; precept; law: as, police *regulations*; more specifically, a rule prescribed by a municipality, corporation, or society for the conduct of third persons dealing with it, as distinguished from (*a*) *by-law*, a term which is generally used rather with reference to the standing rules governing its own internal organization and the conduct of its officers and members, and (*b*) *ordinance*, which is generally used in the United States for the local legislation of municipalities.—3. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the act or process of adjusting the action so that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to every variation of touch.—*Army regulations*. See *army*².—*General regulations*, a system of ordinances for the administration of the affairs of the army, and for better prescribing the respective duties and powers of officers and men in the military service, and embracing all forms of a general character. *See*—*Syn. 1. Disposition, ordering, adjustment*.—2. *Ordinance, Statute*, etc. See *law*¹.

II. a. Having a fixed or regulated pattern or style; in accord with a rule or standard. [*Colloq.*]

The *regulation* mode of cutting the hair. *Dickens, Oliver Twist*, xviii.

My *regulation* saddle-holsters and housings. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, xxx.

regulation (reg'ū-lā'shən), *v. t.* [*< regulate + -ion.*] To bring under regulations; cause to conform to rules. [*Rare.*]

The Javanese knows no freedom. His whole existence is *regulated*. Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XLII. 604.

regulative (reg'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< regulate + -ive.*] Regulating; tending to regulate.

Ends and uses are the *regulative* reasons of all existing things. *Bushnell, Sermons for New Life*, p. 12.

It is the aim of the Dialectic to show . . . that there are certain ideas of reason which are *regulative* of all our empirical knowledge, and which also limit it. *E. Caird, Philos. of Kant*, p. 107.

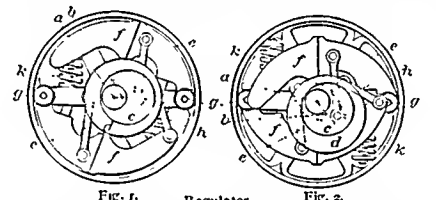
Regulative faculty, Sir W. Hamilton's name for the faculty of principles; the noetic faculty.—*Regulative idea*, a conception resulting from or carrying with it a regulative principle.—*Regulative principle*. (*a*) In *logic*, the leading principle of an argumentation or inference; that general proposition whose truth is required to justify the habit of inference which has given rise in any case to the particular inference of which this proposition is said to be the regulative principle; opposed to *constitutive principle*, or pre-major premise. [This use of the term originated in the fifteenth century.]

Which be the principles irregularities? The *Principles regulative* of a syllogism be these two phrases of speech: to be spoken of all, and to be spoken of none. *Blundeville, Arte of Logike* (ed. 1619), v. 1.

(*b*) Since Kant, a rule showing what we ought to assume, without giving any assurance that the fact to be assumed is true; or a proposition which will lead to the truth if it be true, while if it be false the truth cannot be attained: such, for example, is the rule that we must not despair of answering any question by sufficient investigation. (*c*) A rule of conduct which, if it be pursued, may lead us to our desired end, while, if it be not pursued, that end cannot be attained in any way.—*Regulative use of a conception*. See *constitutive use of a conception*, under *constitutive*.

regulator (reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *régulateur* = Sp. Pg. *regulador* = It. *regolatore*, *< ML. regulator*, a regulator, ruler, *< regulare*, regulate: see *regulate*.] 1. One who or that which regulates. Members of the unauthorized associations which have at various times been formed in parts of the United States for the carrying out of a rough substitute for justice in the case of heinous or notorious crimes have been called *regulators*.

2. A mechanical contrivance intended to produce uniformity of motion, temperature, power, etc. (*a*) In *engin. and mach.*: (1) A governor in the sense described and illustrated under *governor*, *<* 6. (2) A governor employed to control the closing of the port-opening for admission of steam to the cylinder of an automatically variable cut-off steam-engine. This is a numerous class of regulators, in which the ball-governor described under *governor*, *<* 6, is used to control the motion of the induction-valve instead of that of the throttle-valve. By leaving the throttle-valve fully open and closing the induction-valve earlier or later in the stroke, the steam arrives in the cylinder nearly at full pressure, and with its full store of available heat for conversion into work by expansion. (3) An arrangement of weights, springs, and an eccentric or eccentrics, carried on the fly-wheel shaft or on the fly-wheel of a steam-engine, connected with the stem of the induction-valve by an eccentric-rod, and automatically varying



a, fly-wheel shaft; *a*, *b*, and *a*, *b*', eccentrics in different positions of the eccentrics *c* and *d*. The eccentric *c* turns freely on the shaft *a*, and is actuated by link *e*, that are pivoted to each other on the eccentric, and are also pivoted to weights *f*. The weights have the form of curved bars, and are pivoted at one end to spokes of the wheel, as shown at *g*. The eccentric *d* is fitted to and turns freely upon the periphery of the eccentric *c*. It is also connected by link *h* to the toe of one of the weights, and is rotated on *c* by the motion of the weight toward or away from the center of the shaft *a*. The eccentric *e* is also rotated on the shaft *a* by the motion of the weights to or from the center of the shaft, but it is turned in a direction opposite to that in which *d* is turned. These two eccentrics, therefore, constitute a compound eccentric, the eccentricity or "throw" of which varies with the position of the weights, while the "lead" remains practically the same. Coiled springs *i* eccentrically press the weights toward the center, and the action of these springs is more or less overcome by centrifugal force as the shaft *a* rotates with greater or less velocity. The higher the velocity the less will be the throw of the valve and the shorter the cut-off, and vice versa. Fig. 2 shows the weights in their extreme outward position, in which the throw *ab* is the least possible. Fig. 3 shows the extreme inward position of the weights, in which the throw *ab'* is the greatest possible. The range of variable cut-off is thus carried from simple lead to cut-off of the stroke *c*, and a very small percentage of change in the velocity is sufficient to change the cut-off from its least to its greatest limit.

the cut-off, maintaining a uniform speed of rotation under conditions of widely varying work. One of the most ingenious and scientific of this class is illustrated in the cut with an accompanying explanation. (4) A throttle-valve. (5) The induction-valve of a steam-engine. (6) The brake-band of a crab or crane which regulates the descent of a body raised by or suspended on a machine. (*b*) In heating apparatus: (1) A register. (2) A thermostat. (3) An automatic draft-damper for the furnace or fire-box of a steam-boiler. Also called *dampener-regulator*. (*c*) In *horol.*: (1) A clock of superior order, by comparison with which other time-pieces are regulated. (2) A clock which, being electrically connected with other clocks at a distance, causes them to keep time in unison with it. (3) A device (commonly a screw and small nut) by which the bob of a pendulum is raised or lowered, causing the clock to go faster or slower. (4) The fly of the striking mechanism of a clock. (See *fly*, 3 (*a*)(1).) (5) A small lever which shortens or lengthens the hair-spring of a watch, thus causing the watch to go faster or slower according as the regulator is moved toward a part marked *F* or *S*. (*d*) In the electric light, the contrivance, usually an electromagnet, by which the carbon-points are kept at a constant distance, so that the light is steady (see *electric light*, under *electric*); or, in general, a contrivance for making the current produced by the dynamo-machines of constant strength.—*Many-light regulator*, a regulator for voltaic arc-lights, controlling numerous lights on one circuit.—*Regulator-box*. (*a*) A valve-chest or -box. (*b*) The original valve-motion of Watt's double-acting condensing pumping-engine. It was a valve-box having a spindle through one of its sides, on which was a toothed sector working on a central bearing, and meshing with a rack attached to a valve. A tripping-lever attached to the sector and operated by the plug-rod caused the oscillations of the latter to open and close the valve.—*Regulator-cock*, one of the oil-cocks which admit oil to the steam-chest or valve-chest of a locomotive engine.—*Regulator-cover*, the cover or bonnet of a valve-chest or steam-chest of a steam-engine cylinder.—*Regulator-shaft* and *-levers*, in locomotive engines, the shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box when each cylinder has a separate regulator; now collectively

called *valve-gear* or *valve-motion*.—*Regulator-valve*, a throttle-valve.

regulatory (reg'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< regulate + -ory.*] Tending to regulate; regulative. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 476.

regulatress (reg'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [*< regulator + -ess.*] A female regulator; a directrix. *Knight, Anc. Art and Myth*, (1876), p. 99.

Regulinae (reg'ū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Regulus + -inae.*] The kinglets as a subfamily of *Sylviidae* (or of *Turdidae*), typified by the genus *Regulus*. They are only 4 or 5 inches long, generally with a conspicuous colored crest. The tarsi are booted, and the first primary is strictly spurious. The species are numerous, and inhabit chiefly the Old World. Sometimes *Regulinae* as a separate family.

reguline¹ (reg'ū-līn), *a.* [*< F. régulin*, having the character of regulus, the condition of perfect purity; as *regulus + -ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to a regulus.

The *reguline* condition is that of the greater number of deposits made in electrometallurgy. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXIX. 90.

reguline² (reg'ū-līn), *a.* In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Regulinae*.

regulize (reg'ū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, ppr. *regulizing*. [*< regulus + -ize.*] To reduce to regulus.

regulus (reg'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reguli* (-lī). [*< L. regulus*, a little king, a king's son, a king bee, a small bird so called, LL. a kind of serpent, ML. *regulus*, metallic antimony, later also applied to various alloys and metallic products; dim. of *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name of the goldcrest or crested wren of Europe; a kinglet. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Regulinae*; the kinglets. The common goldcrest of Europe is *R. cristatus* (see cut under *goldcrest*); the fire-crested wren of the same country is *R. ignicapillus*. The corresponding species of America is the golden-crowned kinglet, *R. satrapa*. The ruby-crowned kinglet is *R. calendula*. See *kinglet*.

2. In *alchemy* and *early chemistry*, the reduced or metallic mass obtained in the treatment of various ores, particularly those of the semi-metals (see *metal*); especially, metallic antimony (*regulus antimoni*): but various alloys of antimony, other brittle metals, and even the more perfect metals were also occasionally so called, to indicate that they were in the metallic condition.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Copernicus), tr. Gr. βασιλικός, the name of the star in Ptolemy.] A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; a Leonis.—4. In *geom.*, a ruled surface or singly infinite system of straight lines, where consecutive lines do not intersect.—*Dalmatian regulus*. See *Dalmatian*.

regur, regar (rē-gēr, rē-gār), *n.* [Hind. *rēgur*, prop. *regada*, *rēgadi*, black loam (see *def.*), *< reg*, sand.] The name given in India to a dark-colored, loamy, superficial deposit or soil rich in organic matter, and often of very considerable thickness. It is distinguished by its fineness and the absence of forest vegetation, thus resembling in character the black soil of southern Russia (tschernozem) and of the prairies of the Mississippi valley.

regurgitant (rē-gēr-jī-tant), *a.* [*< ML. regurgitans* (*t-*), ppr. of *regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate*.] Characterized by or pertaining to regurgitation.

The diseases of the valves and orifices of the heart which produce mechanical disorders of the circulation . . . are of two kinds, obstructive and *regurgitant*. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 623.

Regurgitant cardiac murmurs. See *murmur*.
regurgitate (rē-gēr-jī-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regurgitated*, ppr. *regurgitating*. [*< ML. regurgitatus*, pp. of *regurgitare* (*> It. regurgitare* = Sp. Pg. *regurgitar* = OF. *regurgiter*, F. *régurgiter*), regurgitato, *< LL. re-*, back, + *gurgitare*, engulf, flood: see *gurgitation*.] *I. trans.* To pour or cause to rush or surge back; pour or throw back in great quantity.

For a mammal, having its grinding apparatus in its mouth, to gain by the habit of hurriedly swallowing un-masticated food, it must also have the habit of *regurgitating* the food for subsequent mastication. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 297.

II. intrans. To be poured back; surge or rush back.

Many valves, all so situate as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey.*

regurgitation (rē-gēr-jī-tā'shən), *n.* [= F. *regurgitation* = Sp. *regurgitación* = Pg. *regurgitação*, *< ML. regurgitatio(n)-*, *< regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate*.] 1. The act of re-

gurgitating or pouring back.—2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

In the lowest creatures, the distribution of crude nutriment is by slow gurgitations and *regurgitations*.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 417.

3. In *med.*: (a) The puking or possetting of infants. (b) The rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult. (c) Specifically, the reflux through incompetent heart-valves: as, aortic *regurgitation* (reflux through leaking aortic valves).

reh (rā), *n.* [*Hind.*] A saline efflorescence rising to the surface and covering various extensive tracts of land in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain, rendering the soil worthless for cultivation. It consists chiefly of sodium sulphate mixed with more or less common salt (sodium chloride) and sodium carbonate. It is known in the Northwest Provinces of India as *reh*, and further west, in the Upper Punjab, as *kalar* or *kullar*.

Those who have travelled through Northern India cannot fail to have noticed whole districts of land as white as if covered with snow, and entirely destitute of vegetation. . . . This desolation is caused by *reh*, which is a white flocculent efflorescence, formed of highly soluble sodium salts, which are found in almost every soil. Where the subsoil water-level is sufficiently near the surface, the strong evaporating force of the sun's heat, aided by capillary attraction, draws to the surface of the ground the water holding these salts in solution, and these compel the water, which passes off in the form of vapour, to leave behind the salts it held as a white efflorescence.

A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 193.

rehabilitate (rē-hā-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. rehabilitatus, pp. of rehabilitare > lt. rehabilitare = Sp. Pg. rehabilitar = OF. rehabiliter, F. réhabilitier, restore, < re-, again, + habitare, habitate: see habitate.*] 1. To restore to a former capacity or standing; reinstate; qualify again; restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; a term drawn from the civil and canon law.

He is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged!

Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

Assured
The justice of the court would presently
Confirm her in her rights and exculpate,
Re-integrate, and *rehabilitate*.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 327.

2. To re-establish in the esteem of others or in social position lost by disgrace; restore to public respect; as, there is now a tendency to *rehabilitate* notorious historical personages; Lady Blank was *rehabilitated* by the influence of her family at court.

rehabilitation (rē-hā-bil-i-tā'shən), *n.* [= *OF. rehabilitation, F. réhabilitation = Sp. rehabilitacion = Pg. rehabilitação = lt. riabilitazione, < ML. rehabilitatio(n)-, < rehabilitare, pp. rehabilitatus, rehabilitate: see rehabilitate.*] The act of rehabilitating, or reinstating in a former rank, standing, or capacity; restoration to former rights; restoration to or re-establishment in the esteem of others.

This old law-term (*rehabilitate*) has been gaining ground ever since it was introduced into popular discourse by Burke, to whom it may have been suggested by the French rehabilitier. Equally with its substantive, *rehabilitation*, it enables us to dispense with a tedious circumlocution.

P. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 299, note.

rehaite, rehetet, *v. t.* [*ME. rehaiten, rehayten, reheten, < OF. rehaiter, make joyful, < re-, again, + haiter, make joyful.*] To revive; cheer; encourage; comfort.

Thane the conquerour kindly carpede to those lordes,
Rehetede the Romaynes with reille speche.

Morte Arthure (B. T. S.), l. 221.

Hym wol I comorte and *reheite*,
For I hope of his gold to geite.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6509.

rehandle (rē-han'dl), *v. t.* [*< re- + handle.*] To handle or have to do with again; remodel; revise. *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

rehash (rē-hash'), *v. t.* [*< OF. rehacher, hack or chop again, < re-, again, + hacher, chop, hash: see hash.*] To hash anew; work up, as old material, in a new form.

rehash (rē-hash'), *n.* [*< rehash, v.*] Something hashed afresh; something concocted from materials formerly used; as, a literary *rehash*. [*Colloq.*]

I understand that Dr. G——'s speech here, the other evening, was principally a *rehash* of his Yreka effort.

Senator Broderick, Speech in California, Aug., 1850.

[*Barlett.*]

Your finest method in her hands is only a *rehash* of the old mechanism.

Jour. of Education, XVIII. 377.

rehead (rē-hed'), *v. t.* [*< re- + head.*] To fit or furnish with a head again, as a cask or a nail.

rehear (rē-hēr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + hear.*] To hear again; try a second time; as, to *rehear* a cause in a law-court, *Bp. Horne, Com. on Ps. lxxxii.*

rehearing (rē-hēr'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of rehear, v.*] A second hearing; reconsideration; especially, in law, a second hearing or trial; more specifically, a new trial in chancery, or a second argument of a motion or an appeal.

If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*.

Blackstone, Com., III. xxvii.

rehearsal (rē-hēr'sal), *n.* [*Early mod. E. rehearsall; < ME. rehearsalle, < OF. rehearsal, rehearsall, repenting, < rehearse, rehearse: see rehearse.*] The act of rehearsing. (a) Repetition of the words of another.

Twice we appoint that the words which the minister pronounceth the whole congregation shall repeat after him: as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

(b) Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars; as, the *rehearsal* of one's wrongs or adventures.

Be not Antour also of tales newe,
For enlying to *rehearsall*, lest thou it rewe.

Hooke of Precedence (E. T. S. S., extra ser.), l. 110.

You have made mine eares glow at the *rehearsall* of your lones.

Lilly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 75.

(c) In music and the drama: (1) The process of studying by practice or preparatory exercise: as, to put a work in *rehearsal*. (2) A meeting of musical or dramatic performers for practice and study together, preliminary to a public performance.

Here's a marvellous convenient place for our *rehearsal*. This green plot shall be our stage.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 3.

Full *rehearsal*, a rehearsal in which all the performers take part.—Public *rehearsal*, a rehearsal to which a limited number of persons are admitted by way of compliment or for their criticism, or even as to a regular performance.

rehearse (rē-hēr's'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rehearsed*, pp. *rehearsing*. [*Early mod. E. also rehearse; < ME. reheersen, reheersen, rehearsen, < AF. reheiser, reheiser, repeat, rehearse, a particular use of OF. reheiser, harrow over again, < re-, again, + hercer, harrow, < herce, F. herce, a harrow: see herce.*] 1. To repeat, as what has already been said or written; recite; say or deliver again.

Her faire locks up stared stiffe on end,
Healing him those same bloody lynes *rehearse*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 36.

When the words were heard which David spake, they *rehearsed* them before Saul.

1 Sam. xvii. 31.

We *rehearsed* our rhymes

To their fair auditor.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To mention; narrate; relate; recount; recapitulate; enumerate.

With many more good deeds, not *rehearsed* here.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 532.

Of welche mykynde alchymyons
Ne I wol noon *rehearse*, if that I may.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 59.

There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord.

Judges v. 11.

3. To repeat, act, or perform in private for experiment and practice, preparatory to a public performance; as, to *rehearse* a tragedy; to *rehearse* a symphony.

A mere boy, with but little physical or dramatic strength, coming upon the stage to *rehearse* so important a character, must have been rather a shock . . . to the great actor whom he was to support.

J. Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 121.

4. To cause to recite or narrate; put through a rehearsal; prompt. [*Rare.*]

A wood-sawyer, living by the prison wall, is under the control of the Defences, and has been *rehearsed* by Madame Delarge as to his having seen her [Lucien] . . . making signs and signals to the prisoners.

Dickens, Two Cities, III. 12.

= *SYN.* 2. To detail, describe. See *recapitulate*.

II. intrans. To repeat what has been already said, written, or performed; go through some performance in private, preparatory to public representation.

Meet me in the palace wood; . . . there will we *rehearse*.

Shak., M. N. D., l. 2. 103.

rehearser (rē-hēr'sēr), *n.* One who rehearses, recites, or narrates.

Such *rehearsers* [of genealogies] who might abridge fictitious pedigrees.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

rehearsing (rē-hēr'sing), *n.* [*< ME. rehearsing, rehearsing; verbal n. of rehearse, v.*] Rehearsal; recital; discourse.

Of love, of hate, and other sondry thynges,
Of whiche I may not maken *rehearsinges*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 24.

reheat (rē-hēt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + heat.*] To heat again or anew.—Reheating-furnace. See *furnace*.

reheater (rē-hēt'ēr), *n.* An apparatus for restoring heat to a previously heated body which has entirely or partially cooled during some stage of a manufacture or process. In a diffusion

apparatus for extraction of sugar from beet-roots or from sugar-canes, reheaters are arranged in alternation with diffusers, commonly twelve in number, containing the sliced roots. The hot water for diffusion is directed through pipes connecting the diffusers with the reheaters by means of cocks or valves, and is reheated by passing through a reheater after passing through a diffuser. Thus, through the aid of heat and pressure, the water becomes charged with sugar. See *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *diffuse*.

rehed, *n.* A corrupt Middle English form of *reed*.

reheel (rē-hēl'), *v. t.* [*< re- + heel.*] To supply a heel to, especially in knitting, as in mending a stocking.

rehelm (rē-helm'), *v. t.* [*< re- + helm.*] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet.

With the crossynge of their speares the erle was vn-helmed; than he returned to his men, and incontynent he was *rehelmed*, and toke his speare.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlviii.

rehersaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rehearsal*.

reheret, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rehearse*.

rehetet, *v. t.* See *rehaite*.

rehibition (rē-hi-bish'ən), *n.* Same as *redhibition*.

rehibitory (rē-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *redhibitory*.

rehybridize (rē-hī'bri-diz), *v. t.* [*< re- + hybridize.*] To cause to hybridize or interbreed a second time and with a different species.

rehypothecate (rē-hi-poth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + hypothecate.*] To hypothecate again, as by lending as security bonds already pledged. See *hypothecate*.

rehypothecation (rē-hi-poth'ē-kā'shən), *n.* [*< re- + hypothecation.*] The pledging of property of any kind as security for a loan by one with whom it has already been pledged as security for money he has loaned.

rei, *n.* Plural of *reus*.

reichardtite (rī'chārt-tīt), *n.* [*< Reichardt + -ite.*] A massive variety of epsomite from Stassfurt, Prussia.

Reichertian (rī-cher'ti-ān), *a.* [*< Reichert* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the German anatomist K. B. Reichert (1811-83).

Reichsrath (G. pron. rīchs'rāt), *n.* [*G., < reichs, gen. of reich, kingdom, empire (= AS. rice, kingdom: see rich), + rath, council, parliament: see raad, raide.*] The chief deliberative body in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is composed of an upper house (*Herrenhaus*) of princes, certain nobles and prelates, and life-members nominated by the emperor, and of a lower house of 353 deputies elected by landed proprietors and other persons having a certain property or particular individual qualification. By the law of June 14, 1896, 72 additional members are chosen by the whole body of electors (namely, all male citizens over 24 years of age, not otherwise disqualified), making the total number 425.

Reichsstadt (G. pron. rīch'stāt), *n.* [*G., < reichs, gen. of reich, kingdom, empire, + stadt, a town. Cf. stadtholder.*] In the old Roman-German empire, a city which held immediately of the empire and was represented in the Reichstag.

Reichstag (G. pron. rīchs'tāch), *n.* [*G., < reichs, gen. of reich, kingdom, empire, + tag, parliament: see day.* Cf. *Laudtag*.] The chief deliberative body in certain countries of Europe. For the Reichstag of the old Roman-German empire, see *dict.* In the present empire of Germany, the Reichstag, in combination with the Bundesrath (which see), exercises the legislative power in imperial matters; it is composed of 397 deputies, elected by universal suffrage. In the Transleithan division of Austria-Hungary it is composed of a House of Magnates and a lower House of Representatives. *Reichstag* in all these senses is often rendered in English by *diet* or *parliament*.

reichsthaler (G. pron. rīchs'tāl'ēr), *n.* [*G., < reichs, gen. of reich, kingdom, empire, + thaler, dollar: see dollar.*] Same as *rix-dollar*.

reift, *n.* See *ref3*.

reification (rē'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [*< reify + -ation* (see *-fication*).] Materialization; objectification; externalization; conversion of the abstract into the concrete; the regarding or treating of an idea as a thing, or as if a thing. [*Rare.*]

reify (rē'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reified*, pp. *reifying*. [*< L. res, a thing, + -ficare, < facere, make* (see *-fy*).] To make into a thing; make real or material; consider as a thing.

The earliest objects of thought and the earliest concepts must naturally be those of the things that live and move about us; hence, then—to seek no deeper reason for the present—this natural tendency, which language by providing distinct names powerfully secures, to *reify* or personify not only things, but every element and relation of things which we can single out, or, in other words, to concretize our abstractions.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

reightet. A Middle English variant of *raughte* for *reached*.

reiglet, *n.* and *v.* See *regle*.

reiglement, *n.* See *reglement*.

reign (*rān*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raign*, *raime*; < ME. *regne*, *reigne*, < OF. *reigne*, *regne*, F. *regne* = Pr. *regne* = Sp. *reino* = It. *regno*, < L. *regnum*, kingly government, royalty, dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, a kingdom, realm, estate, possession, < *regere*, rule: see *regent*.] 1. Royal or imperial authority; sovereignty; supreme power; control; sway.

Why, what is pomp, rule, reign, but earth and dust?

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

That fix'd mind . . .
That with the Mightiest raised me to contend,
And to the fierce contention brought along
Innumerable force of spirits arm'd,
That dust dislike his reign. *Milton*, P. L., i. 102.

In Britain's isle, beneath a George's reign.

Cowper, *Heroism*, i. 90.

2. The time during which a monarch occupies the throne: as, an act passed in the present reign.

In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar . . . the word of God came unto John. *Luke* iii. 1.

3†. The territory over which a sovereign holds sway; empire; kingdom; dominions; realm.
He conquered all the regne of Yemenye.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 8.

Then stretch thy sight o'er all her rising reign,
Ascend this hill, whose cloudy point commands
Her boundless empire over sea and lands.

Pope, *Dunclad*, iii. 63.

4. Power; influence; sway; dominion.
She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind couvert
To mecke obeysance of loves mightie raibe.

Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 23.

In her the palatur had anatomized
Time's ruin, beauty's wreck, and grim care's reign.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1451.

That characteristic principle of the Constitution, which has been well called "The Reign of Law," was established.

J. Bryce, *American Commonwealth*, l. 215.

Reign of Terror. See *terror*.

reign (*rān*), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *raign*, *raime*; < ME. *reinen*, *reignen*, *regnen*, < OF. *regner*, F. *régner* = Pr. *regnar*, *renhar* = Sp. *regnar*, *regnar* = It. *regnare*, < L. *regnare*, reign, rule, < *regnum*, authority, rule: see *reign*, *n.* Cf. *regnant*.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; govern, as a king or emperor; hold the supreme power; rule.

In the Cytee of Tyre reigned Agnore the Padre of Dydo.

Manderillie, *Travels*, p. 30.

Allatula: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

Rev. xix. 6.

Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.

Milton, P. L., i. 263.

2. To prevail; be in force.

The spavin
Or springhalt reigned among 'em.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, l. 3. 13.

The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains,
While in thy heart eternal winter reigns.

Pope, *Summer*, l. 22.

Fear and trembling reigned, for a time, along the frontier.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 101.

Silence reigned in the streets; from the church no Angelus sounded.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 5.

3. To have dominion or ascendancy; predominate.

Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof.

Rom. vi. 12.

Our Jovial star reign'd at his birth.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 4. 105.

Insatiate Avarice then first began
To raime in the depraved mind of man
After his fall. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Two principles in human nature reign:
Self-love to urge, and Reason to restrain.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, ll. 53.

reigner (*rā'nēr*), *n.* [*reign* + *-er*]. Cf. It. *regnatore*, ruler, < L. *regnator*, ruler.] One who reigns; a ruler. [Rare.]

reikt, *n.* A variant of *reck*.¹

reilt, *n.* A Middle English form of *raif*.³

Reil's band. A fibrous or muscular band extending across the right ventricle of the heart, from the base of the anterior papillary muscle to the septum. It is frequent in man, and represents the moderator band found in the heart of some lower animals.

reim (*rēm*), *n.* Same as *riem*.

reimbark, *v.* See *reimbark*.

reimbursable (*rē-im-bēr'sa-bl*), *a.* [= F. *remboursable* = Sp. *rembolsable*; as *reimburse* + *-able*.] Capable of being or expected to be reimbursed or repaid.

Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, . . . reimbursable within five years.

A. Hamilton, *To House of Rep.*, Dec. 3, 1792.

reimburse (*rē-im-bēr's*), *v. t.* [Aecom. < OF. (and F.) *remboursar* = Sp. *Pg. rembolsar* = It. *rimborsare*, reimburse; as *re-* + *imbursare*.] 1. To replace in a purse, treasury, or fund, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; pay back; restore; refund: as, to reimburse the expenses of a war.

It was but reasonable that I should strain myself as far as I was able to reimburse him some of his charges.

Sift, *Story of the Injured Lady*.

If any of the Members shall give in a Bill of the Charges of any Experiments which he shall have made, . . . the Money is forthwith reimbursed by the King.

Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 79.

2. To pay back to; repay to; indemnify.

As if one who had been robbed . . . should allege that he had a right to reimburse himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met.

Paley, *Moral Philos.*, iii. 7.

=Syn. 2. *Remunerate*, *Recompense*, etc. See *indemnify*.

reimbursement (*rē-im-bēr's-ment*), *n.* [Aecom. < OF. (and F.) *remboursment* = It. *rimborsamento*; as *reimburse* + *-ment*.] The act of reimbursing or refunding; repayment.

She helped them powerfully, but she exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her reimbursement whenever they should be in a condition to pay.

Bolingbroke, *The Occasional Writer*, No. 2.

reimbursor (*rē-im-bēr'sēr*), *n.* One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

reimplace (*rē-im-plās'*), *v. t.* [Aecom. < OF. *remplacere*, replace; as *re-* + *enplace*.] To replace.

For this resurrection of the soul, for the reimplacing the Divine image, . . . God did a greater work than the creation.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 865.

reimplant (*rē-im-plānt'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *implant*.] To implant again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or reimplant on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings, or cuttings of their own or others' more youthful hair!

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 45.

reimplantation (*rē-im-plān-tā'shon*), *n.* [*re-* + *implant* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reimplanting.

Successful Reimplantation of a Trephined Button of Bone.

Medical News, LII. p. 1. of Adv'ts.

reimport (*rē-im-pōrt'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *importer*, *reimport*; as *re-* + *import*.] 1. To bring back.

Did him [day] drive back his car, and reimport

The period past. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ll. 303.

2. To import again; carry back to the country of exportation.

Goods . . . clandestinely reimported into our own [country].

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, iv. 4.

reimport (*rē-im-pōrt*), *n.* [*reimport*, *v.*] Same as *reimportation*.

The amount available for reimport probably has been returned to us.

The American, VI. 244.

reimportation (*rē-im-pōrt-tā'shon*), *n.* [*re-* + *importation*; as *reimport* + *-ation*.] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

By making their reimportation illegal.

The American, VI. 244.

reimpose (*rē-im-pōz'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *imposer*, F. *reimposer*; as *re-* + *impose*.] 1. To impose or levy anew: as, to reimpose a tax.—2. To tax or charge anew; rotax. [Rare.]

The parish is afterwards reimposed, to reimburse those five or six.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 2.

3. To place or lay again: as, to reimpose burdens upon the poor.

reimposition (*rē-im-pō-zish'on*), *n.* [*re-* + *imposition*; as *re-* + *imposition*.] 1. The act of reimposing; as, the reimposition of a tax.

The attempt of the distinguished leaders of the party opposite to form a government, based as it was at that period on an intention to propose the reimposition of a fixed duty on corn, entirely failed.

Gladstone.

2. A tax levied anew.

Such reimpositions are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 2.

reimpress (*rē-im-pres'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *impress*.] To impress anew.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be reinvigorated and reimpresed by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example.

Johnson, *Milton*.

reimpression (*rē-im-presh'on*), *n.* [*re-* + *impression* = Sp. *reimpresion* = Pg. *reimpresão*; as *re-* + *impression*.] 1. A second or repeated impression; that which is reimpressed.

In an Appendix I have entered into particulars as to my reimpresion of the present poem.

F. Hall, *1791*, of *Lauder's Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

2. The reprint or reprinting of a work.

reimprison (*rē-im-priz'n*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *imprison*.] To imprison again.

reimprisonment (*rē-im-priz'n-ment*), *n.* [*re-* + *imprison* + *-ment*.] The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison.

rein (*rān*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raim*, *reigne*; < ME. *reine*, *reigne*, *reene*, < OF. *reine*, *resne*, *resgne*, F. *réne* = Pr. *regna* = Sp. *rienda* (transposed for **redina*) = Pg. *redca* = It. *redine*, < LL. **retina*, a rein (cf. L. *retinaculum*, a tether, halter, rein), < L. *retinere*, hold back, restrain: see *retain*.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and guides the animal driven; any thong or cord used for the same purpose. See *ent* under *harness*.

Ther sholde ye haue sein speres and sheldes flete down the river, and the horse all quyk withoute maister, her *reynes* trailinge with the stream.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

How like a jade he stood, tied to the tree,
Servilely master'd with a leathern rein!

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 392.

She look'd so lovely as she sway'd
The rein with dainty finger-tips.

Tennyson, *Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere*.

2. A rope of twisted and greased rawhide. *E. H. Knight*.—3. *pl.* The handles of blacksmiths' tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides. *E. H. Knight*.—4. Figuratively, any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint.

Dr. Davenant held the reins of the disputation; he kept him within the even bounds of the cause.

Ep. Hacket, *Alp. Williams*, l. 26. (*Darwin*, under *boundal*.)

No more rein upon thine anger
Than any child.

Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, iii. 4.

Overhead rein, a guiding-rein that passes over the head of a horse between the ears, and thus to the bit. It is used with an overcheck bridle. Also called *overcheck rein*.—To draw rein. See *draw*.—To give the rein or the reins, to give license; leave without restraint.

Do not give dalliance

Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw
To the fire of the blood. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1. 52.

To take the reins, to take the guidance or government.

rein (*rān*), *v.* [*re-* + *rein*, *reiner*, F. *réner*, *reiner*, *reiner*, < L. *reine*, a rein; from the noun.]

1. *trans.* 1. To govern, guide, or restrain by reins or a bridle.

As skilful Riders rein with different force
A new-back'd Courser and a well-train'd Horse.

Congress, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

She [Queen Elizabeth] was mounted on a milk-white horse, which she reined with peculiar grace and dignity.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xxx.

2. To restrain; control.

Being once chafed, he cannot
Be rein'd again to temperance; then he speaks
What's in his heart.

Shak., *Cor.*, iii. 3. 23.

3. To carry stiffly, as a horse does its head or neck under a bearing-rein.—To rein in, to curb; keep under restraint, as by reins.

The cause why the Apostles did thus conform the Christians as much as might be according to the pattern of the Jews was to rein them in by this mean the more, and to make them cleave the better.

Hooker, *Ecclcs. Polity*, iv. 11.

II. intrans. To obey the reins.

He will bear you easily, and reins well.

Shak., *T. N.*, iii. 4. 358.

To rein up, to halt; bring a horse to a stand.

But, when they won a rising hill,
He bade his followers hold them still: . . .
"Rein up; our presence would impair
The fame we come too late to share."

Scott, *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 18.

rein², *n.* An obsolete singular of *reins*.

reina, *n.* See *rena*.

reincarnate (*rē-in-kār'nāt*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *incarnate*.] To incarnate anew.

reincarnation (*rē-in-kār-nā'shon*), *n.* [*re-* + *incarnation* + *-ion*.] The act or state of being incarnated anew; a repeated incarnation; a new embodiment.

reincense (*rē-in-sens'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *incense*.] To incense again; rekindle.

She, whose beams do re-incense
This sacred fire. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, viii. 1.

Indeed, Sir James Croft (whom I never touched with the least tittle of detractions) was cunningly incensed and re-incensed against me.

G. Harvey, *Four Letters*, iii.

reincite (*rē-in-sit'*), *v. t.* [= OF. *reinciter*, F. *reinciter*; as *re-* + *incite*.] To incite again; reanimate; reencourage.

To dare the attack, he reincites his band,
And makes the last effort.

W. L. Lewis, tr. of *Statius's Thebaid*, xii.

reincrease (*rē-in-kres'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *increase*.] To increase again; augment; reinforce.

When they did peregrine
Their wounds recur'd, and forces *reincrase*,
Of that good Hermite both they took their leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 15.

reincrudation (rē-in-kro-dā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + *incrudation (< in-2 + crude + -ation), equiv. to inrudescence.*] Recrudescence. [Rare.]

This writer [Artephius, an adept] proceeds wholly by *reincrudation*, or in the *via humida*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, l.

reindeer (rān'dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *raindeer*, *raneddeer*; *< ME. raynedere (= D. rendier = G. renthier = Dan. rensdyr, < *rein (< Icel.) or ron, < AS. hrān, a reindeer (cf. F. renne = Sp. reno = Pg. renna, reno = It. renna, a reindeer), < Icel. hrēinn = Sw. ren, a reindeer (cf. Sw. ren-ko, a female reindeer (ko = E. cow¹), > Lapp and Finn. raingo, a reindeer); < Lapp reino, pasturage or herding of cattle, a word much associated with the use and care of the reindeer (for which the Lapp word is *patso*), and mistaken by the Scandinavians for the reindeer itself.] 1. A deer of the genus *Rangifer* or *Tarandus*, having horns in both sexes, and inhabiting arctic and cold temperate regions; the *Cervus tarandus*, *Rangifer tarandus*, or *Tarandus rangifer*.*



Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).

It has branched, recurved, round antlers, the crowns of which are more or less palmated; the antlers of the male are much larger than those of the female, and are remarkable for the size and asymmetry of the brow-antler. The body is of a thick and square form, and the legs are shorter in proportion than those of the red-deer. The size varies much according to climate: about 4 feet 6 inches may be given as the average height of a full-grown specimen. The reindeer is keen of sight and swift of foot, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time, and can easily draw a weight of 200 pounds, besides the sledge to which it is usually attached when used as a beast of draft. Among the Laplanders the reindeer is a substitute for the horse, the cow, and the sheep, as it furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance. The caribou of North America, if not absolutely identical with the reindeer, would seem to be at least a well-marked variety, usually called *R. caribou*. The American barren-ground reindeer has been described as a different species, *R. grælandicus*. See also *caribou*.

2. In *her.*, a stag having two sets of antlers, the one pair bending downward, and the other standing erect.—*Reindeer period*, the time when the reindeer flourished and was prominent in the fauna of any region, as it is now in Lapland; used chiefly with reference to Belgium and France.

M. Dupont recognizes two stages in the Paleolithic Period, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period*. These names . . . have never met with much acceptance in England. . . . for it is quite certain that the reindeer occupied Belgium and France in the so-called Mammoth period. *J. Gekie, Prehistoric Europe, p. 101.*

Reindeer tribe, a tribe using the reindeer, as do the Laplanders at the present time, and as the dwellers in central Europe have done in prehistoric times; used chiefly with regard to the prehistoric tribes of central France and Belgium.

reindeer-lichen (rān'dēr-lī'ken), *n.* Same as *reindeer-moss*.

reindeer-moss (rān'dēr-mōs), *n.* A lichen, (*Cladonia rangiferina*), which constitutes almost the sole winter food for the reindeer in high northern latitudes, where it is said to attain sometimes the height of one foot. Its nutritive properties depend chiefly on the gelatinous or starchy matter of which it is largely composed. Its taste is slightly pungent and acrid, and when boiled it forms a jelly possessing nutritive and tonic properties, and is sometimes eaten by man during scarcity of food, being powdered and mixed with flour. See *Cladonia* and *lichen*.

reinflect (rē-in-fekt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reinflecter; as re- + infect.*] To infect again. *Cotgrave.*

reinfection (rē-in-fek'shon), *n.* [*< reinflect + -ion.*] Infection a second time or subsequently. **reinflame** (rē-in-flām'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inflame.*] To inflame anew; relinkle; warm again.

To re-inflame my Daphnis with desires.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, viii. 92.

reinforce, reënforce (rē-in-fōrs', rē-en-fōrs'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *reinforce, ranforce*; *accom.* *< OF. reinforcer, reinforchier, F. reinforce = It. rinforzare, strengthen, reinforce; as re- + in-force.*] 1. To add new force, strength, or weight to; strengthen: as, to *reinforce* an argument.

A means to supply her wants, by *reinforcing* the causes wherein shee is impotent and defectue.
Pattenham, Arto of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

To insure the existence of the race, she [Nature] *reinforces* the sexual instinct, at the risk of disorder, grief, and pain.
Emerson, Old Age.

Specifically—2. (a) *Milit.*, to strengthen with additional military or naval forces, as troops, ships, etc.

But hark! what new alarm is this same?
The French have *reinforced* their scatter'd men;
Then every soldier kill his prisoners.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 38.

(b) To strengthen any part of an object by an additional thickness, support, or other means.

Another mode of *reinforcing* the lower pier is that which occurs in the nave of Leon. . . . In this case five detached monolithic shafts are grouped with the great cylinder, four of them being placed so as to support the angles of the abacus, and the fifth containing the central member of the group of vaulting shafts.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 66.

3†. To enforce; compel. [Rare.]

Yet twiso they were repulsed backe againe,
And twiso *reinforced* backe to their ships to fly.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 43.

reinforce (rē-in-fōrs'), *n.* [*< reinforce, v.*] An additional thickness or support imparted to any part of an object in order to strengthen it. (a) A strengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover. (b) A second outer thickness of cloth, applied to those parts of trousers or breeches which come next the saddle. (c) The part of a cannon nearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder. The *first reinforce* is that which extends from the base-ring of the gun to the seat of the projectile. The *second reinforce* is that which is forward of the first reinforce and connects it with the chase of the gun, and from which the trunnions project laterally.—*Reinforce-band*, in *ordnance*, a flat ring or molding formed at the junction of the first and second reinforces of a gun.—*Reinforce-rings*, flat hoop-like moldings on the reinforces of a cannon, on the end nearest to the breech. See *hooping* and *fretage*.

reinforcement, reënforcement (rē-in-fōrs'-, rē-en-fōrs'-), *n.* [*Accom. < OF. (and F.) reinforcement = It. rinforzamento; as reinforce, v., + -ment.*] 1. The act of reinforcing.

The dreadful Sagittary
Appeals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To reinforcement, or we perish all.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 16.

2. Additional force; fresh assistance; specifically, additional troops or forces to augment the strength of a military or naval force.

Along he [Coriolanus] enter'd,
And with a sudden re-inforcement struck
Coriol like a planet.
Shak., Cor., II. 2. 117.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened
by this additional reinforcement.
Waterland, Works, V. 257.

reinforcer, reënforcer (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr'sér), *n.* One who reinforces or strengthens.

Writers who are more properly feeders and re-enforcers of life itself.
The Century, XXVII. 929.

reinforcible, reënforcible (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr'sib-), *a.* [*< reinforce, v., + -ible.*] Capable or susceptible of reinforcement; that may be strengthened anew.

Both are *reinforcible* by distant motion and by sensation.
Medical News, LII. 650.

reinform (rē-in-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inform¹.*] To inform again.

Redintegrated into human bodies, and re-informed with their primitive souls.
J. Scott, Christian Life, II. 7.

reinfund (rē-in-fund'), *v. t.* [*< re- + infund.*] To flow in again, as a stream. *Swift, Works (ed. 1768), I. 169.* [Rare.]

reinfuse (rē-in-fūz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + infuse.*] To infuse again.

reingratiate (rē-in-grā'shi-āt), *v. t.* [*< re- + ingratiate.*] To ingratiate again; recommend again to favor.

Joining now with Canute, as it were to *reingratiate* himself after his revolt, whether real or plotted.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

reinhabit (rē-in-hab'it), *v. t.* [*< re- + inhabit.*] To inhabit again.

Towns and Cities were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruin'd and wast.
Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

rein-holder (rān'hōl'dēr), *n.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the

reins when the driver has alighted. *E. H. Knight.*

rein-hook (rān'hūk), *n.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight.*

reinite (rē'nit), *n.* [Named after Prof. Rein of Marburg.] A tungstate of iron, occurring in blackish-brown tetragonal crystals. It is found in Japan.

reinless (rān'les), *a.* [*< rein¹ + -less.*] Without rein; without restraint; unhooked.

A wilful prince, a *reinless* raging horse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 386.

Lyfe corrupt, and *reinless* youth.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, l. 6.

reinoculation (rē-in-ok-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + inoculation.*] Inoculation a second time or subsequently.

rein-orchis (rān'ōr'kis), *n.* See *orchis²*.

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *raines*; *< ME. reines, reynes, reenus, < OF. reins, pl. of rein, F. rein (cf. Sp. reñon, riñon) = Pg. rim = It. rene, < L. ren, kidney, pl. renes, the kidneys, reins, loins; perhaps akin to Gr. ῥῆν, the midriff, pl. ῥῆνες, the parts about the heart and liver: see phren.] 1. The kidneys or renes.*

What man soever . . . is a leper, or hath a running of the reins.
Lev. xxii. 4 (margin).

Hence—2. The region of the kidneys; the loins, or lower parts of the back on each side.

All living creatures are fattest about the *reins* of the backe.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body; hence, also, the emotions and affections themselves.

I will bless the Lord, who hath given me counsel: my reins also instruct me in the night seasons.
Ps. xvi. 7.

Reins of a vault, in *arch.*, the sides or walls that sustain the vault or arch.

reinscribe (rē-in-skrib'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inscribe.*] In *French law*, to record or register a second time, as a mortgage, required by the law of Louisiana to be periodically reinscribed in order to preserve its priority.

reinsert (rē-in-sért'), *v. t.* [*< re- + insert.*] To insert a second time.

reinsertion (rē-in-sér'shon), *n.* [*< reinsert + -ion.*] The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted; a second insertion.

rein-slide (rān'slid), *n.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, holding the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part. *E. H. Knight.*

reinsman (rānz'man), *n.*; *pl. reinsmen (-men).* A person skilled in managing reins or driving. [Recent.]

Stage-drivers, who, proud of their skill as *reinsmen*, . . . look down on and sneer at the plodding teamsters.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 501.

rein-snap (rān'snap), *n.* In a harness, a spring-hook for holding the reins; a harness-snap or snap-hook. *E. H. Knight.*

reinspect (rē-in-spekt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inspect.*] To inspect again.

reinspection (rē-in-spek'shon), *n.* [*< reinspect + -ion.*] The act of inspecting a second time.

reinspire (rē-in-spīr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inspire.*] To inspire anew.

While Phœbus hastes, great Hector to prepare . . .
His lab'ring Bosom re-inspires with Breath,
And calls his Senses from the Verge of Death.
Pope, Homer's Iliad, xv. 65.

With youthful fancy re-inspired.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.

reinstall, reinstal (rē-in-stāl'), *v. t.* [= *F. ré-installer*; as *re- + instal¹*.] To install again; sent anew.

That which alone can truly re-install thee
In David's royal seat.
Milton, P. R., III. 372.

reinstalment, reinstallment (rē-in-stāl'-ment), *n.* [*< reinstal + -ment*; or *< re- + instalment.*] The act of reinstalling; a renewed or additional instalment.

reinstate (rē-in-stāt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + instate.*] 1. To instate again; place again in possession or in a former state; restore to a state from which one had been removed.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life [and] reinstated him in his throne . . .
Government of the Tongue.

Theodore, who reigned but twenty days,
Therein convoked a synod, whose decree
Did *reinstate*, repope the late unpoped.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 171.

2. In *fire insurance*, to replace or repair (property destroyed or damaged).

The condition that it is in the power of the company to *reinstate* property rather than to pay the value of it.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 165.

of throwing away, < *L. rejectare*, throw away: see *reject*.] Matter thrown away.
rejector (rĕ-jĕk'tŏr), *n.* One who rejects.

The *rejectors* of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand.
Warburton, Works, IX. xiii.

rejoice (rĕ-jŏis'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rejoiced*, ppr. *rejoicing*. [*ME. rejoicen, rejoisen, rejoischen*, < *OF. resjoir*, stem of certain parts of *resjoir*, *F. resjoir*, gladden, rejoice: see *rejoy*, and cf. *joice*.] **I. trans.** 1. To make joyful; gladden; animate with lively and pleasurable sensations; exhilarate.
Whoso loveth wisdom *rejoiceth* his father. *Prov.* xxix. 3.
I love to *rejoice* their poor hearts at this season [Christmas], and to see the whole village merry in my great hall.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2f. To enjoy; have the fruition of.
To do so that here some after me descece,
Mighte *rejoice* that reume as right eir hi kinde.
William of Palerne (Ch. T. S.), I. 4102.
For leger that ye keep it thus in veyne,
The lesse ye gette, as of your hertis este,
And to *rejoice* it shal ye nener atteyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

3f. To feel joy on account of.
Ne'er another
Rejoiced deliverance more.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 370.

II. intrans. To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; be joyful; feel joy; exult: followed by *at* or *in*, formerly by *of*, or by a subordinate clause.
When the righteous are in authority, the people *rejoice*.
Prov. xxix. 2.
Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth
Ecc. xl. 9.
He *rejoiceth* more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray.
Mat. xviii. 13.
To *rejoice* in the boy's correction.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 394.
May they *rejoice*, no wanderer lost,
A family in Heaven.
Burns, Verses Left at a Friend's House.

rejoicet (rĕ-jŏis'), *n.* [*< rejoice, v.*] The act of rejoicing. [Rare.]
There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, II. 6.

rejoicement (rĕ-jŏis'mĕnt), *n.* [*< rejoice + -ment*.] Rejoicing.
It is the most decent and comely demeanour of all exultations and *rejoicements* of the hart, which is no lesse natural to man than to be wise or well learned or sober.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 241.

rejoicer (rĕ-jŏis'ŕ), *n.* 1. One who causes to rejoice: as, a *rejoicer* of the comfortless and widow. *Pope*.—2. One who rejoices.

rejoicing (rĕ-jŏis'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rejoysing, etc.*; verbal *n.* of *rejoice, v.*] 1. The feeling and expression of joy and gladness; procedure expressive of joy: festivity.
The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous
Ps. cxviii. 15.
A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the King, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The *rejoicings* in England were not less enthusiastic or less sincere.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

2. The experience of joy.
If he [a child] be vicious, and no thing will lerne,
... no man out him *rejoicing* will haue.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 57.
But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have *rejoicing* in himself alone, and not in another.
Gal. vi. 1.

3. A subject of joy.
Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever: for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart.
Ps. cxix. 111.

rejoicingly (rĕ-jŏis'ing-li), *adv.* With joy or exultation.
She hath despised me *rejoicingly*, and
I'll be merry in my revenge.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 5. 150.

rejoiet, *v. t.* Same as *rejoy*.

rejoin (rĕ-jŏin'), *v.* [*Early mod. E. rejoynce*; < *OF. rejoindre, F. rejoindre* = *It. ringungere*, rejoin, overtake, < *L. re-*, again, + *ungere*, join: see *join*.] **I. trans.** 1. To join again; unite after separation.
A short space severs ye,
Compared unto that long eternity
That shall *rejoine* ye.
B. Jonson, Elegy on my Muse.

The Grand Signor . . . conveyeth his galleys . . . down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Suez.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

The letters were written not for publication . . . and to *rejoin* heads, tails, and between-tils which Hayley had severed.
Southey, Letters, III. 448

2. To join the company of again; bestow one's company on again.
Thoughts which at Hyde-park corner I forgot
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive Grot.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 200.

3. To say in answer to a reply or a second or later remark; reply or answer further: with a clause as object.
It will be replied that he receives advantage by this topping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin* that a translator has no such right.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, Pref.

"Are you that Lady Psyche?" I *rejoin'd*.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

II. intrans. 1. To answer to a reply; in general, to answer.
Your silence argues it, he not *rejoining*
To this or that late illud.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

2. In *law*, to answer the plaintiff's replication.
I *rejoyn*, as men do that answer to the lawe, and make answer to the byll that is put up agaynst them.
Palsgrave.

rejoinder (rĕ-jŏin'dĕr), *n.* [*< F. rejoindre, rejoin*, inf. used as noun: see *rejoin*. Cf. *attainder, remainder*.] 1. An answer to a reply; in general, an answer.
The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder*.
Glaucilla, To Albinus.

Rejoinder to the churl the King disdained;
But shook his head, and rising wrath restrain'd.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 231.

2. In *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action at common law, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder*. = *Syn.* 1. Reply, retort.

rejoindert (rĕ-jŏin'dĕr), *r. i.* [*< rejoinder, n.*] To make a reply.
When Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a "Thou art the man."
Hammond, Works, IV. 601.

rejoindure (rĕ-jŏin'dŭr), *n.* [*< rejoin (rejoindre) + -ure*.] A joining again; reunion. [Rare.]
Rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure*, forcibly prevents
Our lock'd embraces.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 23.

rejoint (rĕ-jŏint'), *r. t.* [*< re- + joint*. Cf. *F. rejointer, rejoint*, < *rejoint*, pp. of *rejoindre, rejoin*.] 1. To reunite the joints of; joint anew.
Ezkiel saw dry bones *rejoined* and re-inspired with life.
Barnes, Resurrection of the Body or Flesh.

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stone in buildings when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

rejoilt (rĕ-jŏilt'), *r. t.* [*< re- + jolt*.] To jolt again; shake or shock anew; cause to rebound.
Locke.

rejoilt (rĕ-jŏilt'), *n.* [*< rejoilt, v.*] A reacting jolt or shock.
These inward *rejoilts* and recollings of the mind.
South, Sermons, II. v.

rejournal (rĕ-jĕrn'), *r. t.* [*For *readjournal*, < *F. rejourner, njournal* again; as *re- + adjourner*.] 1. To adjourn to another hearing; defer.
You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wile and a fustet-seller, and then *rejournal* the controversy of threepence to a second day of audience.
Shak., Cot., II. 1. 79.

Concerning mine own estate, I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *rejournal* a month or two longer.
Sir H. Walton, Reliquie, p. 502.

2. To refer; send for information, proof, or the like.
To the Scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such Atheistical spirits.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 27.

rejournalment (rĕ-jĕrn'mĕnt), *n.* [*< rejournal + -ment*.] Adjournment.
So many *rejournalments* and delays.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 713.

rejoyt (rĕ-jŏi'), *r. t.* [*< ME. rejoynen, rejoien*, < *OF. resjoir, F. resjoir*, gladden, rejoice, < *re-*, again, + *esjoir, F. esjoir*, joy, rejoice, < *es-* (< *L. ex-*, out) + *joir, F. joir*, joy, rejoice: see *joy, v.*, and cf. *enjoy* and *rejoice*.] To rejoice; enjoy.

His, lat us speke of lusty life in Troye,
That we have led and foib the tyme dryve,
And ek of tyme conyunge us *rejoice*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 395.

And that I and my as-gnez may peassable *rejoie* theym [certain lands].
Paston Letters, II. 332.

rejudge (rĕ-jŭj'), *r. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) rejuger*; as *re- + juger*.] To judge again; reexamine; review; call to a new trial and decision.
'Tis hers the bravo man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and doubly disgrace.
Pope, Epistle to Harley, I. 20.

It appears now too late to *rejudge* the virtues of the vices of those men. *Goldsmith, Pref. to Roman History*.

rejuvenate (rĕ-jŏ've-nāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + juvenate*. Cf. *OF. rejuvenir, rejuvener, rejuvenir, rejuvenir, rejuvenir, F. rejuvenir* = *Pr. rejuvenir* = *OSp. rejuvenir* = *It. ringiovanire, ringiovanire, rejuvenate*.] To restore the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth to; make as if young again; renew; refresh.
Such as used the bath in moderation, refreshed and restored by the grateful ceremony, conversed with all the zest and freshness of *rejuvenated* life.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 7.

No man was so competent as he to *rejuvenate* those dead old skulls and relics, lifting a thousand years from the forgotten past into the middle of the nineteenth century.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 398.

rejuvenation (rĕ-jŏ've-nā'shŏn), *n.* [*< rejuvenate + -ion*.] The act of rejuvenating, or the state or process of being rejuvenated; rejuvenescence.
Instances of fecundity at advanced ages are not rare. Contemporaneous writers mention examples of *rejuvenation* which must be regarded as probably legendary.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 90.

rejuvenator (rĕ-jŏ've-nā-tŏr), *n.* [*< rejuvenate + -or*.] One who or that which rejuvenates.
A great beautifier and *rejuvenator* of the complexion.
Lancet, No. 3433, p. 1193.

rejuvenesce (rĕ-jŏ've-nĕs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenesced*, ppr. *rejuvenescing*. [*< ML. rejuvenescere*, grow young again, < *L. re-*, again, + *juvenesce*, grow young: see *rejuvenescut*.] To grow young again; renew one's youthfulness by reacquiring vitality; specifically, in *biol.*, to accomplish rejuvenescence, or repair vitality by conjugation and subsequent fission, as an infusorian.

The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not *rejuvenesce*.
Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 177.

rejuvenescence (rĕ-jŏ've-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* [*< rejuvenescere(t) + -ĕns*.] 1. A renewal of the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth.
That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence*.
Chesterfield, Misc. Works, IV. 275. (*Latham*.)

2. In *biol.*, a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character—that is, into a primordial cell which subsequently invests itself with a new cell-wall and forms the starting-point of the life of a new individual. It occurs in numerous algae, as *Ulodogonium*, and also in some diatoms.

rejuvenescency (rĕ-jŏ've-nĕs'ĕn-si), *n.* [*As rejuvenescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *rejuvenescence*.
The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency*.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 264.

rejuvenescent (rĕ-jŏ've-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*< ML. rejuvenescens(t)-s*, ppr. of *rejuvenescere*, become young again: see *rejuvenescere*. Cf. *juvenescent*.] Becoming or become young again.
Rising
Rejuvenescent, he stood in a glorified body.
Southey.

rejuvenize (rĕ-jŏ've-nĭz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenized*, ppr. *rejuvenizing*. [*< rejuven(escere) + -ize*.] To render young again; rejuvenate.

reke¹, *r.* A Middle English form of *reck¹.
reke², *n.* A variant of *reck².
reke³, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *reck¹.***

rekelst, *n.* [*ME.* also *reklis, rekylys, rekles*, assimilated *rychellys, rechles, recheles*, < *AS. rēcelis*, incense, < *rēcan*, smoke, reek: see *reck¹.] Incense.
Prompt. Par., p. 433. (*Stratman*.)*

reken¹, *r.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.
reken², *a.* [*ME.*, < *AS. recen*, ready, prompt, swift.] Ready; prompt; noble; beautiful.
Thou so rycle a *reken* rose.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 905.

The *rekeste* redy mene of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 4032.

rekindle (rĕ-kin'dl), *r.* [*< re- + kindle*.] **I. trans.** 1. To kindle again; set on fire anew.
On the pillar raised by martyr hands
Burns the *rekindled* beacon of the right.
O. H. Holmes, Commemoration Services, Cambridge,
[July 21, 1865.]

2. To inflame again; rouse anew.
Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each heating bosom warms.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 465.

II. intrans. To take fire or be animated anew.
Straight her *rekindling* eyes resume their fire.
Thomson, To the Prince of Wales.

reking¹ (rĕ-king'), *v. t.* [*< re- + king*.] To make king again; raise to the monarchy anew. [Rare.]

reking

You hassard lessa, *re-kinging* him,
Then I yn-king'd to be.
Warner, *Albion's England*, III. 104.

rekkei, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.
reknet, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.
reknowledge (*rē-nol'oj*), *v. t.* [*< re- + know-*
ledge.] To confess a knowledge of; acknow-
ledge.

But in that you have *reknowledge* Jesus Criste the au-
thor of saluacion.
J. Udall, *On John II.*

Although I goe besattered and wandering in this
Court, I doe not leane to *reknowledge* the good.
Guicciardi, *Letters* (tr. by Bellows, 1577), p. 102.

relais (*re-lā'*), *n.* [*< F. relais*, a space left: see
relay.] In fort., a walk, four or five feet wide,
left without the rampart, to receive the earth
which may be washed down and prevent it from
falling into the ditch.

relapsable (*rē-lap'sa-bl*), *a.* [*< relapse + -able*.]
Capable of relapsing, or liable to relapse. *Imp.*
Dict.

relapse (*rē-laps'*), *v. i.* [*< L. relapsus*, pp. of
relabi, slide back, fall back, *< re-*, back, + *labi*,
slip, slide, fall: see *lapse*, *r.*] 1. To slip or
slide back; return.

Accordingly to the opinion of Democritus, the world might
relapse into its old confusion.
Descartes, *Physical Fables*, I, Expi.

It then remains that Church can only be
The guide which owns unfailing certainty;
Or else you slip your hold and change your side,
Relapsing from a necessary guide.
Dryden, *Blind and Panther*, II. 486.

2. To fall back; return to a former bad state
or practice; backslide: as, to *relapse* into vice
or error after amendment.

The oftener he hath *relapsed*, the more significations
he ought to give of the truth of his repentance.
Jer. Taylor.

But grant I may *relapse*, for want of grace,
Again to rhyme. Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. II. 88.

3. To fall back from recovery or a convalescent
state.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed*.
Wiceman.

And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps!
They put on a damp nightcap, and *relapse*.
Conyzer, *Conversation*, I. 322.

relapse (*rē-laps'*), *n.* [*< relapse*, *v.*] 1. A slid-
ing or falling back, particularly into a former
evil state.

Case would recant
Yows made in pain, as violent and bold, . . .
Which would but lead me to a worse *relapse*.
And in vice fall. Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 100.

2. One who has relapsed into vice or error;
specifically, one who returns into error after
having reformed it.

As, when a man is false into the state of an outlaw, the
lawe dispenses with them that kill him, & the prince ex-
cludes him from the protection of a subject, so, when a
man is a *relapse* from God and his lawes, God withdrawes
his providence from watching over him, & authorizeth the
devil, as his instrument, to assault him and torment him,
so that whatsoever he doeth is limited potestate, as one
fallen. Naehe, *Merce Penitence*, p. 24.

3. In *med.*, the return of a disease or symptom
during or directly after convalescence. See *re-*
crudescence.

Sir, I dare sit no longer in my wasterat, nor have any
thing worth the danger of a *relapse* to write.
Bonne, *Letters*, VI.

A true *relapse* (in typhoid) is not merely a recurrence of
pyrexia, but a return of all the phenomena of the fever.
Quain, *Med. Dict.*, p. 163.

relapser (*rē-lap'ser*), *n.* One who relapses, as
into vice or error.

Of indignation, lastly, at those speculative *relapsers* that
have out of policy or guiltiness abandoned a knowne and
received truth. Dp. Hall, *St. Paul's Combat*.

relapsing (*rē-lap'sing*), *p. a.* Sliding or falling
back; marked by a relapse or return to a former
worse state.—*Relapsing fever*. See *fever*.

relata, *n.* Plural of *relatum*.

relate (*rē-lāt'*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *related*, ppr. *re-*
lating. [*< OF. relater*, *F. relater* = Sp. *Fig. re-*
latar = It. *relatore*, *< ML. relatare*, refer, report,
relate, freq. of *referre*, pp. *relatus*, bring back,
refer, relate: see *refer*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring
back; restore.

Note not mislike you also to aliate
Your zealous hant, till morrow next againe
Both light of heaven and strength of men *relate*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 51.

2. To bring into relation; refer.

Who would not have thought this holy religious father
worthy to be canonised and *related* into the number of
saints. Bacon, *Works*, p. 187. (*Hallivell*.)

3. To refer or ascribe as to a source or origin;
connect with; assert a relation with.

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There has been anguish enough in the prisons of the
Ducal Palace, but we know little of it by name, and can-
not confidently *relate* it to any great historic presence.
Howells, *Venetian Life*, I.

4. To tell; recite; narrate: as, to *relate* the
story of Priam.

When you shall these unlucky deeds *relate*,
Speak of me as I nm. Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 341.

Misses! the tale that I *relate*
This lesson seems to carry.

Corper, *Pairing Time Anticipated*.

5. To ally by connection or blood.

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot.

Pope, *Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady*.

To *relate* one's self, to vent one's thoughts in words.
[Rare.]

A man were better *relate* himself to a statue or picture
than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother.

Racov, *Friendship*.

=Syn. 4. To recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe.
See *account*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To have reference or respect;
have regard; stand in some relation; have some
understood position when considered in connec-
tion with something else.

This challenge that the gallant Hector sends . . .
Related in purpose only to Achilles.

Shak., *T. and C.*, I. 2. 323.

Pride *relates* more to our opinion of ourselves; vanity
to what we would have others think of us.

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, v.

It was by considerations *relating* to India that his
[Clive's] conduct as a public man in England was regu-
lated.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

2. To make reference; take account.

Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, with-
out *relating* to any Imperial account. Fuller.

3. To have relation or connection.

There are also in divers rivers, especially that *relate* to,
or be near to the sea, as Winchester, or the Thames about
Windsor, a little Trout called a Saunlet.

L. Wallon, *Complete Angler*, I. 4.

relate (*rē-lāt'*), *n.* [*< ML. relatum*, a relate, an
order, report, neut. of *L. relatus*, pp.: see *relate*,
v.] Anything considered as being in a relation
to another thing; something considered as be-
ing the first term of a relation to another thing.
Also *relatum*.

If the relation which agrees to heteronyms has a name,
one of the two related is called the *relate*: to wit, that
from which the relation has its name; the other the cor-
relate.

Burgersdicius.

Heteronymous, predicamental, etc., *relates*. See the
adjectives.—Synonymous *relates*. See *heteronymous*
relates.—Transcendental *relates*. See *predicamental*
relates.

related (*rē-lāt'*), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *relate*, *v.*]
I. *p. a.* 1. Recited; narrated.—2. Allied by
kindred; connected by blood or alliance, par-
ticularly by consanguinity: as, a person *related*
in the first or second degree.

Because y're surname'd like his grace;
Perhaps *related* to the race.

Thorns, *Dedication to Gavin Hamilton*.

3. Standing in some relation or connection:
as, the arts of painting and sculpture are close-
ly *related*.

No one and no number of a series of *related* events can
be the consciousness of the series as *related*.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 10.

4. In *music*: (a) Of tones, belonging to a me-
lodic or harmonic series, so as to be susceptible
of close connection. Thus, the tones of a scale when
taken in succession are *melodically related*, and when
taken in certain sets are *harmonically related*. See *rela-*
tion, 8. (b) Of chords and tonalities, same as
relative.

II. *p. n.* Same as *relate*. [Rare.]

Relateds are reciprocal. That is, every *related* is re-
ferred to a reciprocal correlate.

Burgersdicius, tr. by n Gentleman, I. 7.

relatedness (*rē-lāt'-nes*), *n.* The stato or
condition of being related; affinity.

We are not strong by our power to penetrate, but by our
relatedness. The world is enlarged for us, not by new ob-
jects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those
we have. Emerson, *Success*.

relater (*rē-lāt'er*), *n.* [*< relate + -er*.] One
who relates, recites, or narrates; a historian.
Also *relator*.

Her husband the *relater* she prefer'd
Before the angel, and of him to ask
Chose rather. Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 52.

relation (*rē-lā'shon*), *n.* [*< ME. relation*, *rela-*
tion, *< OF. relation*, *F. relation* = Pr. *relacion* =
Sp. *relacion* = Pg. *relação* = It. *relazione*, *< L.*
relatio(n), a carrying back, bringing back,
restoring, repaying, a report, proposition, mo-
tion, hence a narration, relation, also reference,
regard, respect, *< referre*, pp. *relatus*, refer, re-

relation

late: see *refer*, *relate*.] 1. The act of relating
or telling; recital; narration.

He schalle telle it anon to his Conseille, or discovere it
to sum men that wille make *relacion* to the Emperour.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 235.

I shall never forget a story of our host Zachary, who on
the *relation* of our peril told us another of his owne.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 16, 1644.

I remember to have heard an old gentleman talk of the
civil wars, and in his *relation* give an account of a general
officer. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 497.

2. That which is related or told; an account;
narrative: formerly applied to historical nar-
rations or geographical descriptions: as, the
Jesuit Relations.

Sometime the Countrie of Strabo, to whom these our
Relations are so much indebted.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 320.

Ofttimes *relations* heretofore accounted fabulous have
bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and
reliques of something true. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

Political and military *relations* are for the greater part
accounts of the ambition and violence of mankind.
Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*

3. A character of a plurality of things; a fact
concerning two or more things, especially and
more properly when it is regarded as a predi-
cate of one of the things connecting it with the
others; the condition of being such and such
with regard to something else: as, the *relation*
of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of demand
and supply. Thus, suppose a locomotive blows off
steam; this fact constitutes a relation between the loco-
motive and the steam so far as the "blowing" is conceived
to be a character of the locomotive, and another relation
so far as the "being blown" is conceived as a character of
the steam, and both these relations together are embraced
in the same relationship, or plural fact. This latter, also
often called a *relation*, is by logicians called the *founda-*
tion of the relation. The two or more subjects or things
to which the plural fact relates are termed the *relates* or
correlates; the one which is conceived as subject is spe-
cifically termed the *subject* of the relation, or the *relate*;
the others the *correlates*. Words naming things in their
character as *relates* are called *relatives*, as father, cousin.
A set of relatives referring to the same relationship ac-
cording as one or another object is taken as the *relate* are
called *correlatives*: such are buyer, seller, commodity,
price. The logical nomenclature of relations depends on
the consideration of individual relations, or relations sub-
sisting between the individuals of a single set of cor-
relates, as opposed to general relations, which, really or in
conception, subsist between many such sets. Relations are
either *dual*—that is, connecting couples of objects, as in
the examples above—or *plural*—that is, connecting more
than two correlates, as the relation of a buyer to the
seller, the thing bought, and the price. Every individual
dual relation is either a relation of a thing to itself or a
relation of a thing to something else. *Logical relations* are
those which are known from logical reflection: opposed
to *real relations*, which are known by generalization and
abstraction from ordinary observations. The chief logi-
cal relations are those of *impossibility*, *coexistence*,
identity, and *alterities*. Real dual relations are of five
classes: (1) *differences* or *alter relations*, being relations
which nothing can bear to itself, as being greater than;
(2) *sub-relations* or *concurrentness*, being relations which
nothing can bear to anything else, as self-consciousness;
(3) *agreements*, or relations which everything bears to it-
self, as similarity; (4) relations which everything bears
to everything else, which may be called *distances*; and
(5) *variform relations*, which some things only bear
to themselves, and which subsist between some pairs of
things only. Other divisions of relations are important in
logic, as the following. An *iterative* or *repeating relation*
is such that a thing may at once be in that relation and
its converse to the same or different things, as the relation
of father to son, or spouse to spouse: opposed to a *final*
or *non-repeating relation*, as that of husband to wife. An
equiparance or *convertible relation*, opposed to a *dispara-*
rance or *inconvertible relation*, is such that, if anything
is in that relation to another, the latter is in the same re-
lation to the former, as that of consins. A relation which
cannot subsist between two things reciprocally, as that of
greater and less, may be called an *irreciprocal relation*,
opposed to a *reciprocal relation*, which admits recip-
rocal as possible merely. A relation such that if A is so
related to B, and B so related to C, then A is so related to
C, is called a *transitive*, in opposition to an *intransitive*
relation. A relation such that if A is so related to some-
thing else, C, there is a third thing, B, which is so related
to C, and to which A is so related, is called a *concatenated*,
in opposition to an *inconcatenated relation*. A relation
subsisting between objects in an endless or self-returning
series is called an *inexhaustible*, in opposition to an *ex-*
haustible relation. If there is a self-returning series, the
relation is termed *cyclic*, in opposition to *acyclic*. A transi-
tive relation such that of any two objects of a certain cate-
gory one has this relation to the other may be called a
linear relation; and the series of objects so formed may
be called the *line* of the relation. According as this is
continuous or discontinuous, finite or infinite, and in the
latter case discrete or absolutely, these designations
may be applied to the relation. According to the nom-
inative (including the conceptualistic) view, a relation is
a mere product of the mind. Adding to this doctrine that
of the relativity of knowledge, that we know only relations,
Kant reached his conclusion that things in themselves are
absolutely inconceivable. But most Kantian students come
to deny the existence of things in themselves, and so reach
an idealistic real-ism which holds relations to be as real as
any facts. The realistic view is expressed in the dictum
of Scotus that every relation without which, or a term of
which, its foundation cannot be is, in the thing (*realiter*),
identical with that foundation—that is, what really is is

a fact relating to two or more things, and that fact viewed as a predicate of one of those things is the relation.

This is *relacion* recte, *ryht* as adiectif and substantif A-cordeth in alle kyndes with his antecedent.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 363.

The last sort of complex ideas is that we call *relation*, which consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. 12.

The only difference between relative names and any others consists in their being given in pairs, and the reason of their being given in pairs is not the existence between two things of a mystical bond called a *relation* and supposed to have a kind of shadowy and abstract reality, but a very simple peculiarity in the concrete fact which the two names are intended to mark.

J. S. Mill, Note to James Mill's *Human Mind*, xiv. 2.

In natural science, I have understood, there is nothing petty to the mind that has a large vision of *relations*.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, iv. 1.

Most *relations* are feelings of an entirely different order from the terms they relate. The *relation* of similarity, e. g., may equally obtain between *Jasmino* and *therose*, or between *Mr. Browning's verses* and *Mr. Story's*; it is itself neither odorous nor poetical, and those may well be pardoned who have denied to it all sensational content whatever.

W. James, *Mind*, XII. 13.

4. Intimate connection between facts; significant bearing of one fact upon another.

For the intent and purpose of the law Hath full relation to the newly, Which here appeareth due upon the bond.

Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 1. 243.

The word *relation* is commonly used in two senses considerably different from each other. Either for that quality by which two ideas are connected together in the imagination, and the one naturally introduces the other . . . ; or for that particular circumstance in which . . . we may think proper to compare them. . . . In a common way we say that "nothing can be more distant than such or such things from each other, nothing can have less *relation*," as if distance and *relation* were incompatible.

Hume, *Human Nature*, part I. § 6.

5. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the clarities Of father, son, and brother, first were known

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 756.

6. Kindred; connection; a group of persons related by kinship. [Rare.]

He hath need of a great stock of pety who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous *relation*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 641.

7. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative.

Sir, you may spare your application, I'm no such beast, nor his *relation*.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, f. vii. 60.

I am almost the nearest *relation* he has in the world, and am entitled to know all his dearest concerns.

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, iv.

8. In *math.*: (a) A ratio; proportion. (b) A connection between a number of quantities by which certain systems of values are excluded; especially, such a connection as may be expressed by a plexus of general equations.—9. In *music*, that connection or kinship between two tones, chords, or keys (tonalities) which makes their association with each other easy and natural. The relation of tones is perceived by the ear without analysis. Physically it probably depends upon how far the two series of upper partial tones or harmonics coincide. Thus, a given tone is closely related to its perfect fifth, because the 2d, 5th, 8th, 11th, etc., harmonics of the one are respectively identical with the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, etc., of the other; while for converse reasons it is hardly at all related to its minor second. Tones that have but a distant relation to each other, however, are often both closely related to a third tone, and then, particularly if they are associated together in some melodic series, like a scale, may acquire a close relation. Thus, the seventh and eighth tones of a major scale have a close relation which is indirectly harmonic, but apparently due to their habitual melodic proximity. The relation of chords depends primarily on the identity of one or more of their respective tones. Thus, a major triad is closely related to a minor triad on the same root, or to a minor triad on the minor third below itself, because in each case there are two tones in common. Thus, the tonic triad of a key is related to the dominant and subdominant triads through the identity of one of its tones with one of theirs. As with tones, chords having but a distant relation to each other may acquire a relation through their respective close relations to a third chord, especially if habitually brought together in harmonic progressions. Thus, the dominant and subdominant triads of a key have a substantial but indirect relation; and indeed, a relation is evident between all the triads of a key. The relation of keys (tonalities) depends properly on the number of tones which they have in common; though it is often held that a key is closely connected with every key whose tonic triad is made up of its tones. Thus, a major key is most intimately related to the major keys of its dominant and subdominant and to the minor key of its submediant, because each of them differs from it by but one tone, and also to the minor keys of its mediant and supertonic, because their tonic triads are also composed of its tones. Hence a major key and the minor key of its submediant are called mutually relative (*relative major* and *relative minor*), in distinction from the tonic major and tonic minor, which are more distantly related. When carefully analyzed, the fact of relation is

found to be profoundly concerned in the entire structure and development of music. It has caused the establishment of the major diatonic scale as the norm of all modern music. It is the kernel of tonality, of harmonic and melodic progression, of form in general, and of many extended forms in particular.

10. In *law*: (a) A fiction of law whereby, to prevent injustice, effect is given to an act done at one time as if it had been done at a previous time, it being said to have *relation* back to that time: as, where a deed is executed and acted on, but its delivery neglected, the law may give effect to its subsequent delivery by *relation* back to its date or to its execution, as may be equitable. (b) Suggestion by a relator; the statement or complaint of his grievance by one at whose instance an action or special proceeding is brought by the state to determine a question involving both public and private right.—11. In *arch.*, the direct dependence upon one another, and upon the whole, of the different parts of a building, or members of a design.—Abelian relation, a relation expressed by certain identical linear equations given by Abel connecting roots of unity with the roots of the equation which gives the values of the elliptic functions for rational fractions of the periods.—Accidental relation, an indirect relation of A to C, constituted by A being in some relation to B, and B being in an independent relation to C. Thus, if a man throws away a date-stone, and that date-stone strikes an invisible genie, the relation of the man to the genie is an accidental one.—Actual relation. See *actual*.—Aggregate relation. (a) A relation resulting from a disjunctive conjunction of several relations, such that, if any of the latter are satisfied, the aggregate relation is satisfied. (b) Same as composite relation (a). [This is the signification attached to the word by Cayley, contrary to the established terminology of logic.]—Allo relation, a relation of such a nature that a thing cannot be in that relation to itself; as, being previous to.—Apitudinal relation. See *apitudinal*.—Categories of relation. See *category*. 1.—Composite relation. (a) A relation consisting in the simultaneous existence of several relations. (b) Same as aggregate relation (a). [This is the signification attached to the phrase by Cayley, in opposition to the usage of logicians.]—Confidential, cynical, discriminant relation. See the adjectives.—Definite relation, a relation unlike any relation of the same relate to other correlates. [This is Kempe's nomenclature, but is objectionable. Peculiar relation would better express the idea.]—Distributively satisfied composite relation. See *distributively*.—Double relation, dual relation, relation between a pair of things, or between a relate and a single correlate.—Dynamic relations. See *dynamic*.—Enharmonic relation. See *enharmonic*.—Exterior relations. See *exterior*.—Extrinsic relation, a relation which is established between terms already existing.—False or inharmonic relation, in music. See *false*.—In relation to, in the characters that connect the subject with the correlate which is the object of the preposition *to*; as, music in relation to poetry (music in those characters that connect it with poetry).—Intrinsic relation. See *intrinsic*.—Involutorial relation. See *involutorial*.—Irregular relation, a relation not regular.—Jacobian relation, the relation expressed by equating the Jacobian to zero.—K-fold relation, a relation which reduces by k the number of independent ways in which a system of quantities may vary.—Legal relation, the aggregate of legal rights and duties characterizing one person or thing in respect to another.—Omal relation, a relation expressed by a system of linear equations. [With Legendre, *omal* means having the differential coefficient constantly of one sign; but Cayley uses the word as a synonym of *homotoidal* or *linear*.]—Order of a relation, in *math.* See *order*. 12.—Parametric relation, a relation involving parameters, or variables over and above the coordinates.—Plural relation, a relation between a relate and two or more correlates, as when A aims a shot, B, at C.—Predicamental relation, a relation which comes under Aristotle's category of relation.—Prime relation, a relation not resulting from the conjunction of relations alternatively satisfied.—Real relation, a relation the statement of which cannot be separated into two facts, one relating to the relate and the other to the correlate, such as the relation of Cain to Abel as his killer. For the facts that Cain killed somebody and that Abel was killed do not together make up the fact that Cain killed Abel, opposed to *relation of reason*.—Regular relation, a relation of definite manifoldness. (So defined by Cayley; but it would have been better to denominate this a *homoplaneal relation*, reserving the term *regular relation* for one which follows one law, expressible by general equations, for all values of the coordinates—this meaning according better with that usually given to *regular*.)—Relation of disparance, a relation which confers unlike names upon relate and correlate.—Relation of equiparance, a relation which confers the same relative name upon relate and correlate: thus, the being a cousin of somebody is such a relation, for if A is cousin to B, it is cousin to A.—Relation of reason, a relation which depends upon a fact which can be stated as an aggregate of two facts (one concerning the relate, the other concerning the correlate), such that the annihilation of the relate or the correlate would destroy only one of these facts, but leave the other intact: thus, the fact that Franklin and Rumford were both scientific Americans constitutes a relationship between them with two correlative relations; but these are *relations of reason*, because the two facts are that Franklin was a scientific American and that Rumford was a scientific American, the first of which facts would remain true even if Rumford had never existed, and the second even if Franklin had never existed.—Resultant relation, a relation between parameters involved in a superdeterminate relation.—Self-relation. (a) A relation of such a sort that a thing can be in that relation to itself; as, being the killer of, but better (b) a relation of such a sort that nothing can be so related to anything else, as the relations of self-consciousness,

self-depreciation, self-help, etc.—Superdeterminate relation, a relation whose manifoldness is as great as or greater than the number of coordinates.—Transcendental relation, a relation which does not come under Aristotle's category of relation, as cause and effect, habit and object.—Syn. 1. *Narration*, *recital*, etc. See *account*.—2. *Attitude*, *connection*.—5. *Annihilation*.—5 and 7. *Relation*, *relative*, *connection*. When applying to family affiliations, *relation* is used of a state or of a person, but in the latter sense *relative* is much better; *relative* is used of a person, but not of a state; *connection* is used with equal propriety of either person or state. *Relation* and *relative* refer to kinship by blood; *connection* is increasingly restricted to ties resulting from marriage.—6. Kindred, kin.

relational (rē-lā'shon-āl), *a.* [*< relation + -al.*]

1. Having relation or kindred.

Who might be tempted to take these two nations for relational stems. *Tooke*.

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional*: as, a relational part of speech. Pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions are relational parts of speech.

relationality (rē-lā'shon-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< relational + -ity.*] The state or property of having a relational force.

But if the remarks already made on what might be called the *relationality* of terms have any force, it is obvious that mental tension and conscious intensity cannot be equated to each other. *J. Ward*, *Mind*, XII. 56.

relationism (rē-lā'shon-izm), *n.* [*< relation + -ism.*] 1. The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

Relationism teaches . . . that things and relations constitute two great, distinct orders of objective reality, inseparable in existence, yet distinguishable in thought.

F. E. Abbot, *Scientific Theism*, *Introd.*, II.

2. The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.

relationist (rē-lā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< relation + -ist.*] 1. A relative; a relation. *Sir T. Browne*.

—2. An adherent of the doctrine of relationism.

relationship (rē-lā'shon-ship), *n.* [*< relation + -ship.*] 1. The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Faith is the great tie of relationship betwixt you [and Christ]. *Chalmers*, *On Romans* viii. 1 (ed. L. Carter).

Mrs. Mayford's conversation was incessant regarding the Kingswood family and Firula's relationship to that noble house. *Thackeray*, *Phillip*, xxi.

2. In music, same as relation, 8. Also called *tone-relationship*.

relativ (rel'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. relativ, < OF. (and F.) relativ = Pr. relatiu = Sp. Pg. It. relativo, < L. relativus, having reference or relation, < L. relatus, pp. of referre, refer, relate: see refer, relate.*] I. *a.* 1. Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

Conjunctions, prepositives (personal, relative, and interrogative), *relational* contractions.

E. A. Abbott, *Shakespearean Grammar* (edited in *The Nation*, Feb. 16, 1871, p. 110).

relative (rel'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. relativ, < OF. (and F.) relativ = Pr. relatiu = Sp. Pg. It. relativo, < L. relativus, having reference or relation, < L. relatus, pp. of referre, refer, relate: see refer, relate.*] I. *a.* 1. Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

The devil hath power To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and perhaps . . . Abuses me to damn me. I'll have grounds More relative than this. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2. 633.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole.

South.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also, are positive beings: though the parts of which they consist are very often relative one to another.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxvi. § 6.

Religion, it has been well observed, is something relative to us; a system of commands and promises from God towards us. *J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 317.

3. In *gram.*, referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause that defines or describes or modifies something else in the sentence that is called the antecedent (because it usually, though by no means always, precedes the relative): thus, he who runs may read; he lay on the spot where he fell. Pronouns and pronominal adverbs are relative, such adverbs having also the value of conjunctions. A relative word used without an antecedent, as implying in itself its antecedent, is often called a *compound relative*: thus, *who* breaks pays; I saw where he fell. Relative words are always either demonstratives or interrogatives which have acquired secondarily the relative value and use.

4. Not intelligible except in connection with something else; signifying a relation, without stating what the correlate is: thus, *father*, *bet-ter*, *west*, etc., are relative terms.

Profundity, in its secondary as in its primary sense, is a relative term. *Macaulay*, *Sadler's Ref. Refuted*.

5. In music, having a close melodic or harmonic relation. Thus, *relative chords*, in a narrow sense, the triads of a given key (tonality) having as roots the successive tones of its scale; *relative keys*, keys (tonalities) having several tones in common, thus affording opportunity for easy modulation back and forth, or, more narrowly, keys whose tonic triads are relative chords of each other; *relative major*, *relative minor*, a major key and the minor key of its submediant regarded with respect to each other. Also *related*, *parallel*. See *cut* under *chord*, 4.—*Relative beauty*, beauty consisting in the adaptation of the object to its end.—*Relative chronology*, in *geol.*, the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute* or *historical* method.—*Relative end*, *ens*, *equilibrium*. See the nouns.—*Relative enunciation*, in enunciation whose clauses are connected by a relative: as, "Wherever the cat is, there will the eagle be gathered together."—*Relative gravity*. (a) The acceleration of gravity at a station referred to that at another station, and not expressed in terms of space and time. (b) Same as *specific gravity* (which see, under *gravity*).—*Relative ground of proof*, a premise which itself requires proof.—*Relative humidity*, *hypermetropia*, *locality*. See the nouns.—*Relative motion*. See *motion*.—*Relative opposites*, the two terms of any dual relation.—*Relative place*, the place of one object as defined by the situations of other objects.—*Relative pleasure or pain*, a state of feeling which is pleasurable or painful by force of contrast with the state which preceded it.—*Relative pronoun*, *proposition*, etc. See the nouns.—*Relative syllogism*, a syllogism whose major premise is a relative enunciation: as, "Where Christ is, there will also the faithful be; but Christ is in heaven; therefore there also will the faithful be."—*Relative term*, a term which, to become the complete name of any class, requires to be completed by the annexation of another name, generally of another class: such terms are, for example, father, of the qualities of, tangent to, identical with, man that is, etc. Strictly speaking, all adjectives are of this nature. *Relative time*, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

II. n. 1. Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation.—2. A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood: a kinsman or kinswoman; a relation.

Our friends and relatives stand weeping by,
Disolv'd in tears to see us die.

Pompey, Prospect of Death.

There is no greater happiness than a strong-willed relative
In the circle of his own connections.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xl.

3. In *gram.*, a relative word; a relative pronoun or adverb. See 1, 3.—4. In *logic*, a relative term.—*Logic of relatives*, that branch of formal logic which treats of relations, and reasonings concerning them. = *Syn. 2. Connection*, etc. See *relation*.

relatively (rel-a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to*: as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively* to his income.—*Relatively identical*, the same in certain respects.—*Relatively prime*. See *prime*, 7.

relativeness (rel-a-tiv-ness), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Therefore, while for a later period of the dialect-life of Hellas the expression "dialect" is one of peculiar *relativeness*, it is a justifiable term for certain aggregations of morphological and syntactical phenomena in the earlier periods of language, when dialect-relations were more sharply defined.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 441.

relativity (rel-a-tiv-i-ty), *n.* [= *F. relativité*, < *NL. relativitas* (-is), < *LL. relativus*, relative; see *relative*.] 1. The character of being relative; relativeness; the being of an object as it is by force of something to which it is relative. Specifically—2. Phenomenality; existence as an immediate object of the understanding or of experience; existence only in relation to a thinking mind.—3. The doctrine of the relativity of existence, the doctrine that the real existence of the subject, and also of the object, depends on the real relation between them.—4. The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge. The phrase *relativity of knowledge* has received divergent significations. (a) The doctrine that it is impossible to have knowledge of anything except by means of its relations to the mind, direct and indirect, cognized as relations. (b) The doctrine of phenomenalism, that only appearances can be known, and that the relations of these appearances to external substrata, if such there be, are completely incognizable. This doctrine is sometimes associated with a denial of the possibility of any knowledge of relations as such, or at least of any whose terms are not independently present together in consciousness. It would therefore better be denominated *the doctrine of the impossibility of relativity of cognition*. (c) The doctrine that we can only become conscious of objects in their relations to one another. This doctrine is almost universally held by psychologists.

Relative and correlative are each thought through the other, so that in enunciating *relativity* as a condition of the thinkable—in other words, that thought is only of the relative—this is tantamount to saying that we think one thing only as we think two things mutually and at once; which again is equivalent to the doctrine that the *absolute* (the non-relative) is for us inconceivable, and even inconceivable.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., App. V. (c).

When a philosopher lays great stress upon the *relativity* of our knowledge, it is necessary to cross-examine his writings, and compel them to disclose in which of its many degrees of meaning he understands the phrase. . . .

To most of those who hold it, the difference between the I-go and the Non-ego is not one of language only, nor a formal distinction between two aspects of the same reality, but denotes two realities, each having a separate existence, and neither dependent on the other. . . . They believe that there is a real universe of "things in themselves," and that whenever there is an impression on our senses, there is a "thing in itself," which is behind the phenomenon, and is the cause of it. But as to what this thing is "in itself," we, having no organs except our senses for communicating with it, can only know what our senses tell us; and as they tell us nothing but the impression which the thing makes upon us, we do not know what it is in itself at all. . . . Of the ultimate realities, as such, we know the existence, and nothing more. . . . It is in this form that the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge is held by the greater number of those who profess to hold it, attaching any definite idea to the term.

J. S. Mill, Examination of Hamilton, ii.

relator (rē-lā'tor), *n.* [*< F. relateur* = *Sp. Pg. relator* = *It. relatore*, < *L. relator*, a relater, narrator, < *referre*, pp. *relatus*, relate, etc.: see *relate*.] 1. Same as *relator*.

When this place affords anything worth your hearing,
I will be your relator.

Donne, Letters, xxxi.

2. In *law*, a person on whose suggestion or complaint an action or special proceeding in the name of the state (his name being usually joined therewith) is brought, to try a question involving both public and private right.

relatrix (rē-lā'triks), *n.* [*ML.*, fem. of *relator*.] In *law*, a female relator or petitioner.

relatum (rē-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *relata* (-tā). [*ML.*: see *relate*, *v.*] Same as *relate*.

The *relatum* and its Correlate seem to be simul natura.

Grote, Aristotle, I. iii.

relax (rē-laks'), *v.* [*< OF. (and F.) relaxer* = *Pr. relaxar*, *relachar* = *Sp. relajur* = *Pg. relaxar* = *It. rilassare*, *rilasciare*, release, < *L. relaxare*, relax, < *re-*, back, + *laxare*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose; see *lax*.] Doublet of *release*.] I. trans. 1. To slacken, make more lax or less tense or rigid; loosen; make less close or firm: as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Nor served it to *relax* their serried files.

Milton, P. L., vi. 599.

The self-complacent actor, when he views . . .

The slope of tiers from the door to the roof . . .

Relax'd into a universal grin.

Cowper, Task, iv. 261.

2. To make less severe or rigorous; remit or abate in strictness: as, to *relax* a law or rule.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature.

Swift.

His principles, though not indelible, were not more *relaxed* than those of his associates and competitors.

Macaulay, Burleigh and his Times.

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labor: as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.—4. To relieve from attention or effort; afford a relaxation to; unbend: as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—5. To abate; take away.—6. To relieve from constipation; loosen; open: as, medicines *relax* the bowels.—7. To set loose or free; give up or over.

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm: in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution.

Prescott.

= *Syn. 1.* To loose, unbrace, weaken, enervate, debilitate. —2. To mitigate, ease.—4. To divert, recreate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become loose, feeble, or languid.

His knees *relax* with toil.

Pope, Illiad, xxi. 309.

2. To abate in severity; become more mild or less rigorous.

The bill has ever been petitioned against, and the mutinies were likely to go on at length, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by *relaxing* in the material points.

Walpole, Letters, II. 147.

She would not *relax* in her demand

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

3. To remit in close attention; unbend.

No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or *relax* therefrom.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. iii. 21.

The mind, *relaxing* into useful sport,
Should turn to writers of a nobler sort.

Cowper, Retirement, I. 715.

relaxt (rē-laks'), *n.* [*< relax*, *v.*] Relaxation.

Labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 53.

relaxt (rē-laks'), *a.* [= *It. rilassato*, weary, < *ML. relaxatus*, relaxed; see *relax*, *v.*] Relaxed; loose.

The shews, . . . when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relaxt*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 351.

relaxable (rē-lak'sa-bl), *a.* [*< relax* + *-able*.] Capable of being relaxed or remitted.

How, saith Ambrose, can any one dare to reckon the Holy Ghost among creatures? or who doth so render himself obnoxious that, if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be *relaxable* to him by some pardon?

Barrow, Works, II. xxiv.

relaxant (rē-lak'sant), *n.* [= *F. relaxant* = *Sp. relajante* = *Pg. relaxante* = *It. rilassante*, < *L. relaxan(t)-s*, pp. of *relaxare*, relax; see *relax*.] A medicine that relaxes or epon. Thomas, Med. Diet.

relaxate (rē-lak'sāt), *v. t.* [*< L. relaxatus*, pp. of *relaxare*, relax; see *relax*.] To relax. [Rare.]

Man's body being *relaxed* . . . by reason of the heat of . . . Summer.

T. Verner, Via Reeta ad Vitam Longam, p. 265.

relaxation (rē-lak-sā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) relaxation* = *Pr. relaxatio* = *Sp. relajación* = *Pg. relaxação* = *It. rilassazione*, < *L. relaxatio* (-n-), a relaxing, < *relaxare*, relax, etc.: see *relax*.] 1. The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed. (a) A diminution of tone, tension, or firmness; specifically, in *pathol.*, a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts: as, *relaxation* of the soft palate.

All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a *relaxation* or emolliation.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 730.

But *relaxation* of the languid frame

By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs

Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.

Cowper, Task, i. 81.

(b) Remission or abatement of rigor.

Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.

Waterland, Works, VI. 25.

The late ill-fortune had dispirited the troops, and caused an indifference about duty, a want of obedience, and a *relaxation* in discipline in the whole army.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 373.

(c) Remission of attention or application: as, *relaxation* of efforts.

A *relaxation* of religion's hold

Upon the roving and untutor'd heart

Soon follows.

Cowper, Task, II. 569.

There is no better known fact in the history of the world than that a deadly epidemic brings with it a *relaxation* of moral instincts.

E. Sartorius, In the Sudan, p. 76.

2. Unbending; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business.

Addison, Freeholder.

For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,

To him is *relaxation* and mere play.

Cowper, Table-Talk, I. 156.

Hours of careless *relaxation*.

Macaulay.

It is better to conceal ignorance, but it is hard to do so in *relaxation* and over while.

Herodotus (trans.), Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 663.

Letters of relaxation, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor is relieved from personal diligence, or whereby an outlaw is reprieved against sentence of outlawry: now employed only in the latter sense.

relaxative (rē-lak'sa-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< relax* + *-at-ive*.] I. *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

II. *n.* 1. That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

And therefore you must use *relaxatives*.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 4.

2. That which gives relaxation; a relaxation.

The Moresco festivals seem . . . *relaxatives* of corporeal labours.

L. Addison, West Barbary, xvii.

relay (rē-lā'), *n.* [*< ME. relaye*, < *OF. relais*, rest, stop, remission, delay, a relay, *F. relais*, relay, = *It. rilasso*, relay; cf. *rilasso*, *rilasso*, same as *rilascio*, a release, etc.; < *OF. relaisser*, release, let go, relinquish, intr. stop, cease, rest, = *It. rilassare*, *relasciare*, relax, release, < *L. relaxare*, loosen, let loose, allow to rest; see *relax* and *release*.] 1. A fresh supply, especially of animals to be substituted for others; specifically, a fresh set of dogs or horses, in hunting, held in readiness to be cast off or to remount the hunters should occasion require, or a relief supply of horses held in readiness for the convenience of travelers.

Ther overtok I a gret ronto

Of hundes and eke of foresters.

With many *relays* and lycines.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 362.

Rob. What *relays* set you?

John. None at all; we laid not

In one fresh dog.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

Through the night goes the diligence, passing *relay* after *relay*.

Thackeray, Philip, xxix.

2. A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.—3. Generally, a supply of anything laid up or kept in store for relief or fresh supply from time to time.

Who call aloud . . .

For change of follies, and *relays* of joy.

Young, Night Thoughts, II. 250.

4. An instrument, consisting principally of an electromagnet with the armature delicately adjusted for a slight motion about an axis, and with contact-points so arranged that the movement of the armature in obedience to the signals transmitted over the line puts a battery, known as the *local battery*, into or out of a short local circuit in which is the recording or receiving apparatus. Also called *relay-magnet*.—Microphone relay. See *microphone*.—Polarized relay, a relay in which the armature is permanently magnetized. The movements of the armature are accomplished without the use of a retractile spring, and the instrument is thus more sensitive than one of the ordinary form.—Relay of ground, ground laid up in fallow. *Richardson*.

relay² (rē-lā'), *v. t.* [*< re- + lay¹.*] To lay again; lay a second time; as, to relay a pavement.

relbun (rēl'bun), *n.* See *Calcetolaria*.

releasable (rē-lē'sā-bl), *a.* [*< release + -able.*] Capable of being released.

He [Ethelred, king of Mercia] discharged all monasteries and churches of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts, excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not releasable. *Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, xi.

release¹ (rē-lēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *released*, ppr. *releasing*. [*< ME. releasen, releasen, releschen, < OF. releasier, releasier, releasier, release, let go, relinquish, quit, intr. stop, cease, rest, F. relâcher (also OF. relâcher, relâcher, F. relâcher), relax, release, = Pr. relatar, relachar = Sp. relajar = Pg. relaxar = It. rilassare, rilassare, rilassare, relax, release, < L. relaxare, relax: see relax, of which release is a doublet. Cf. relap¹.*] 1. To let loose; set free from restraint or confinement; liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude.

But Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews? *Mark* xv. 9.

The Earls Marchal and Syward, with Wolnoth, the brother of Harold, a little before his death, he [King William] released out of prison. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 26.

And I arose, and I released
The easement, and the light increased
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.

They would be so weary of their lives as either fly all their countries, or give all they had to be released of such an hourly misery.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 91.

Lensure, silence, and a mind released
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increased.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 13.

3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to release one from debt, or from a promise or covenant.

About this time William Ceffil, Lord Burleigh, and High Treasurer of England, finding himself to drop with age, . . . sent letters to the Queen, entreating her to release him of his public charge. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 257.

The people begged to be released from a part of their rates. *Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord*.

"Good friends," he said, "since both have fled, the ruler and the priest,
Judge ye if from their further work I be not well released."
Whittier, Cassandra Smithwick.

4. To forgive.—5. To quit; let go, as a legal claim; remit; surrender or relinquish; as, to release a debt, or to release a right to lands or tenements by conveying to another already having some right or estate in possession. Thus, a remainder man releases his right to the tenant in possession, one coparcener releases his right to the other; or the mortgagee releases to the mortgagor or owner of the equity of redemption.

I release the my right with a rank will,
And grant the the governance of this grete yle.
Destruction of Troy (F. E. F. S.), l. 13626.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be released and delivered to the king her father.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 1. 51.

We here release unto our faithful people
One entire subsidy, due unto the crown
In our dead brother's days.
Weber and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 31.

Tillies therefore, though claim'd, and holy under the Law,
yet are now released and quitted, both by that command to Peter and by this to all Ministers above cited.
Milton, Touching Heresies.

6. To relax.

It may not seem hard if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be released, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof.
Hooker.

7. To let slip; let go; give up.

Bidding them fight for honour of their love,
And rather die than Ladies cause release.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 19.

8. To take out of pawn. *Nabbes, The Bride* (4to, 1640), sig. F. iv. (*Hallivell*) = *Syn.* 1. To loose, deliver.—1-3. *Liberate*, etc. See *disengage*.—3. To acquit.

release¹ (rē-lēs'), *n.* [*< ME. releas, releas, release, < OF. releas, releas, relais, relais, F. relais = It. rilascio, a release, relay; from the verb: see release¹, v., and cf. relap¹.*] 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.

Confined together,
... all prisoners, sit . . .
They cannot budge till your release.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 11.

Who boast't release from hell, and leave to come
Into the heaven of heavens.
Milton, P. R., l. 409.

2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun,
And now it seems hard to stay, and yet his will be done!
But still I think it can't be long before I shall release.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

When the Sabbath brings its kind release,
And care lies slumbering on the lap of Peace.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, tax, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and he made a release
to the provinces, and gave gifts.
Ishier II. 18.

Henry III. himself . . . sought in a papal sentence of
absolution a release from the solemn obligations by which
he had bound himself to his people.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

4. In law, a surrender of a right; a remission of a claim in such form as to estop the grantor from asserting it again. More specifically—(a) An instrument by which a creditor or lienor discharges the debt or lien, or frees a particular person or property therefrom, irrespective of whether payment or satisfaction has actually been made. Hence usually it implies a sealed instrument. See *receipt*. (b) An instrument by which a person leaving or claiming an inferior estate in land, or a present estate without possession, renders his claim to one having an inferior estate, or having an alleged wrongful possession; a quitclaim. See *lease and release*, under *lease*.

5. In a steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.—6. In archery, the act of letting go the bowstring in shooting; the mode of performing this act, which differs among different peoples.—Out of release, without cessation.

Whom earth and sea and heaven, out of release,
Ay herden.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 16.

Release of dower. See *dower*.—2. Syn. 1-3. Deliverance, excuse, exemption, exoneration, absolution, clearance. See the verb.

release² (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [*< re- + lease².*] To lease again or anew. *Imp. Dict.*

releasee (rē-lēs-sē'), *n.* [*< release¹ + -ee.*] Cf. *lessee, releasee*. In law, a person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

releasement (rē-lēs'mēt), *n.* [*< release¹ + -ment.*] Cf. *OF. relasement, F. relâchement = Pr. relasament = Sp. relajamiento = Pg. relaxamento = It. rilassamento, releasement*.] The act of releasing, in any sense; a release.

'Tis I am Hercules, sent to free you all.—
... In this chub behold
All your releasements.
Shirley, Love Tricks, III. 6.

The Queen interposeth for the releasement of my Lord of Newport and others, who are Prisoners of War.
Houdt, Letters, I. v. 8.

releaser (rē-lēs'sēr), *n.* 1. One who releases.—2. In mech., any device in the nature of a tripping mechanism whereby one part is released from engagement with another. [Rare.]

release-spring (rē-lēs'spring), *n.* A spring attached to the end-piece of a truck for the purpose of throwing the brakes out of contact with the wheels. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

releasor (rē-lēs'sōr), *n.* [*< release¹ + -or.*] In law, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a releasor.

releest, *n.* A Middle English form of *release¹*.

relect (rē-lēt'), *n.* [*< re- + lect.*] A crossing of roads. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

relelet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *relief*.

relegate (rē-lē-gāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relegated*, ppr. *relegating*. [*< L. relegatus, pp. of relegare (> It. relegare = Sp. relegar = Pr. relegar, relegar = F. reléguer)*, send away, despatch, remove, < re-, away, back, & legare, send: see *legate*.] 1. To send away or out of the way; consign, as to some obscure or remote destination; banish; dismiss.

We have not relegated religion (like something we wore ashamed to show) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Relegate to worlds yet unborn our repose.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Stina.

Relegated by their own political sympathies and Whig liberality . . . to the comparative uselessness of literary retirement.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 6.

2. In *Rom. law*, to send into exile; cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period.—3. In law, to remit or put off to an inferior remedy.

relegation (rē-lē-gā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. relegacion, relegation, F. relegation = Sp. relegacion = It. relegazione, < L. relegatio(n-), a sending away, exiling, banishing, < relegare, send away: see relegate.*] The act of relegating; banishment: specifically a term in ancient Roman law, and also in ecclesiastical law, and in that of universities, especially in Germany. See *relegate*, 2.

The exiles are not allowed the liberty of other banished persons, who, within the isle or region of relegation, may go or move whither they please.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

Arius behaved himself so seditiously and tumultuously that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation.

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded.

relent (rē-lent'), *v.* [*< ME. relenten, < OF. relentir, relentir, slacken, relent, F. relentir = Pg. relentar (cf. Sp. relentece, soften, relent, < L. relentescere, slacken) = It. rallentare, < L. re-, back, + lentus, slow, slack, torpid, pliant; akin to lenis, gentle, and E. lithe¹: see lenient.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To slacken; stay.

Yet scarcely once to breath would they relent.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 18.

2. To soften in substance; lose compactness; become less rigid or hard.

He stirred the coles till relent he gan
The wax again the fyr.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

There be some houses wherein sweet-meats will relent
... more than in others.
Deacon, Nat. Hist., § 800.

When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth relenting feels the genial ray.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 4.

3. To deliquesce; dissolve; melt; fade away.

The colours, beyng naturally wrought, . . . by moystnesse of wether relenteth or fadeth.
Sir T. Lyot, The Governour, III. 10.

All nature meurs, the skies relent in showers.
Pope, Spring, l. 66.

4. To become less severe or intense; relax. [Rare.]

The workmen let glass cool by degrees, and in such relentings of fire as they call their melting heats, test it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding air.
Sir K. Digby, On Nollies.

The slave-trade had never relented among the Mahometans.
Danforth, Hist. U. S., I. 129.

5. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; soften in temper; become more mild and tender; give way; yield; comply; feel compassion.

Relent and yield to mercy. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 11.

Stern Proserpine relented,
And gave him back the fair.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 85.

No light had we; for that we do repent;
And, learning this, the midnight will relent.
Too late, too late; ye cannot enter now.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

II. *trans.* 1. To slacken; remit; stay; abate.

But nothing might relent her hasty flight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 40.

2. To soften; mollify; dissolve.

In water first this opium relent,
Of rape until it have shuddered.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

All his body should be dissolved and relented into salt drupes.
Sir T. Lyot, The Governour, II. 12.

relenti (rē-lenti'), *n.* [*< relent, v.*] 1. Remission; stay.

Ne rested till she came without relent
Unto the haul of Amazons.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 24.

2. Relenting.

Fear of death enforceeth still
In greater minds submission and relent.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

relenting (rē-lent'ing), *n. a.* Inclining to relent or yield; soft; too easily moved; soft-hearted; weakly complaisant.

Relenting fool, and shallow, changing woman!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 431.

relentless (rē-lent'les), *a.* [*< relent + -less.*] Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my relentless thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 130.

= *Syn.* Implacable, etc. See *inexorable*, and list under *relentless*.

relentlessly (rē-lent'les-ly), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

relentlessness (rē-lent'les-ness), *n.* The quality of being relentless, or unmoved by pity. *Imp. Dict.*

relentment

relentment (rē-lent'ment), *n.* [= *It. rallentamento*; as *relent* + *-ment*.] The act or state of relenting; compassion. *Imp. Dict.*
reles¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *releas¹*.
reles², *n.* A Middle English form of *relish*.
relesset, *v.* A Middle English form of *releas¹*.
relessee (rē-le-sē'), *n.* [Var. of *releassee*, imitating the simple *lessee*.] In law, the person to whom a release is executed.
relessor (rē-les'or), *n.* [Var. of *releasor*. Cf. *releassee*.] In law, the person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the releasor and releesee.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

relet (rē-let'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *let¹*, *v.*] To let anew, as a house.

relevance (rē-lē-vans), *n.* [= *Pg. relevancia*; as *relevant* + *-ce*.] Same as *relevancy*.

relevancy (rē-lē-van-si), *n.* [As *relevance* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of affording relief or aid.—
 2. The state or character of being relevant or pertinent; pertinence; applicableness; definite or obvious relation; recognizable connection.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
 Though its answer little meaning—little *relevancy* bore.
Poe, The Raven.

3. In *Scots law*, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevancy of the libel, in *Scots law*, is the sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked.

The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the *relevancy*: that is, to state on either part the arguments in point of law, and evidence in point of fact, against and in favour of the criminal.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

relevant (rē-lē-vant), *a.* [*OF. relevant*, assisting, = *Sp. Pg. relevante*, raising, important, < *L. relevau(t)s*, ppr. of *relevare*, lift up again, lighten, relieve, hence in *Rom.* help, assist: see *relieve*, and cf. *levant¹*.] 1. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable: as, the testimony is not relevant to the case.

Clo-e and relevant arguments have very little hold on the passions.
Sydney Smith.

2. In law, being in subject-matter germane to the controversy; conducive to the proof or disproof of a fact in issue or a pertinent hypothesis. See *irrelevant*.

The word *relevant* means that any two facts to which it is applied are so related to each other that, according to the common course of events, one, either taken by itself or in connection with other facts, proves or renders probable the past, present, or future existence of the other.
Stephen.

3. In *Scots law*, sufficient legally; as, a relevant plea.

The Judges . . . recorded their judgment, which bore that the indictment, if proved, was *relevant* to infer the pains of law; and that the defence, that the party had communicated her situation to her sister, was a *relevant* defence.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. Apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit
relevantly (rē-lē-vant-lī), *adv.* In a relevant manner; with relevancy.

relevation (rē-lē-vā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. revelación*, < *L. revelatio(u-)*, a lightening, relief, < *relevare*, lighten, relieve: see *relevant*, *relieve*.] A raising or lifting up. *Bailey.*

relevert, *v.* A Middle English form of *relieve*.
reliability (rē-lī-a-bil'it-i), *n.* [*< reliable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

He bestows all the pleasures, and inspires all that ease of mind on those around him or connected with him, which perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute *reliability*, equally in small as in great concerns, cannot but inspire and bestow.
Coleridge, Biog. Lit., iii.

reliable (rē-lī-a-bil'), *a.* [*< rely* + *-able*.] That may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; worthy of reliance; to be depended on; trustworthy. (This word, which involves a use of the suffix *-able* superficially different from its more familiar use in *provable*, "that may be proved," *estable*, "that may be eaten," etc., has been much objected to by purists on philological grounds. The objection, however, really has no philological justification, being based on an imperfect knowledge of the history and uses of the suffix *-able*, or on a too narrow view of its office. Compare *available*, *conceivable*, *disposable*, *laughable*, and many other examples collected by Fitzedward Hall in his work cited below, and see *-able*. As a matter of usage, however, the word is shunned by many fastidious writers.)

The Emperor of Russia may have announced the restoration of monarchy as exclusively his object. This is not considered as the ultimate object, by this country, but as the best means, and most *reliable* pledge, of a higher object, viz. our own security, and that of Europe.
Coleridge, Essays on His Own Times, p. 296 (on a speech by Mr. Pitt (Nov. 17, 1800), as misquoted by Coleridge); quoted in F. Hall's *Adjectives in -able*, p. 29.

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According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable*, being peopled in those agitated times by "unknown, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking Tories, and very knavish whigs."
Irving, (Webster.)

He [Mr. Grote] seems to think that the *reliable* chronology of Greece begins before its *reliable* history.
Gladstone, Oxford Essays (1857), p. 49.

She [the Church] has now a direct command, and a *reliable* influence, over her own institutions, which was wanting in the middle ages.
J. H. Newman, Lectures and Essays on University Subjects (ed. 1850), p. 302.

Above all, the grand and only *reliable* security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people.
J. S. Mill, Representative Government, xvi.

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the said lord as his most *reliable* source of trinkets and other pecuniary advantages.
Leslie Stephen, Playground of Europe (1871), p. 47.

=*Syn.* Trustworthy, trusty.

reliableness (rē-lī-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

The number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its *reliableness*, if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way.
J. S. Mill, Logic (ed. 1865), I. 303.

reliably (rē-lī-a-blī), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

reliance (rē-lī-ans), *n.* [*< rely¹* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of relying, or the state or character of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence: as, we may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; to have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses.

His days and times are past,
 And my *reliance* on his frayed dates
 Have snit my credit. *Shak., T. of A., II. 1. 22.*

Who would lead to a government that prefaced its overtures for borrowing by an act which demonstrated that no *reliance* could be placed on the steadiness of its measures for paying?
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. xxx.

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

reliant (rē-lī-ant), *a.* [*< rely²* + *-ant*.] Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-trustful: as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* bearing.

Dinah was too *reliant* on the Divine will to attempt to achieve my end by a deceptive concealment.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, iii.

relic (rē-lik'), *n.* [Formerly also *relick*, *relique*; < *ME. relyke*, *relike*, chiefly pl., < *OF. reliques*, pl., *F. relique*, pl. *reliques* = *Pr. reliquias* = *Sp. Pg. It. reliquia* = *AS. reliquias*, relics (also in comp. *relic-gang*, a going to visit relics), < *L. reliquiar*, remains, relics, < *relinquere* (pret. *relinquit*, pp. *relictus*), leave behind: see *relinquish*. Cf. *relict*.] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the consumption, loss, or decay of the rest.

The Mouse and the Catte fell to their victuals, being such *reliques* as the olde manne had left.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 231.

They shew monstrous bones, the *Reliques* of the Whale from which Persens freed Amfroneda.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth!
Byron, Child Harold, II. 73.

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse, as deserted by the soul. [Usually in the plural.]

What needs my Shakespeare, for his honour'd bones,
 The labour of an age in piled stones?
 Or that his hollow'd *reliques* should be hid
 Under a star-pyramidal pyramid?
Milton, Epitaph on Shakespeare.

3. That which is preserved in remembrance; a memento; a souvenir; a keepsake.

His [Peter Stuyvesant's] silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable *relique*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 406.

4. An object held in reverence or affection because connected with some sacred or beloved person deceased; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the *Gr. Ch.*, and some other churches, a saint's body or part of it, or an object supposed to have been connected with the life or body of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint or martyr, and regarded therefore as a personal memorial worthy of religious veneration. Relics are of three classes: (a) the entire bodies or parts of the bodies of venerated persons, (b) objects used by them or connected with their martyrdom, and (c) objects connected with their tombs or sanctified by contact with their bodies. Relics are preserved in churches, convents, etc., to which pilgrimages are on their account frequently made. The miraculous virtues which are attributed to them are defended by such instances from Scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha (2 *Kl.* xlii. 21).

Thou in a Church of Scynt Silvester ys many grett *reliques*, a pece of the vesture of our blyssyd lady.
Tarkington, Diary of Evg. Travell, p. 4.

relief

What make ye this way? we keep no *relies* here,
 Nor holy shrines. *Pilgrim, I. 2.*

Lists of *relies* belonging to certain churches in this country are often to be met with in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 357, note.

5t. Something dear or precious.

It is a fülle noble thing
 Whanne thynne eyen have meting
 With that *relike* precious,
 Wherof they be so desirous.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 2907.

6t. A monument.

Shall we go see the *reliques* of this town?
Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 19.

=*Syn.* 4. *Remains, Relics.* The remains of a dead person are his corpse or his literary works; in the latter case they are, for the sake of distinction, generally called *literary remains*. We speak also of the remains of a feast, of a city, building, monument, etc. *Relics* always suggests antiquity: as, the *reliques* of ancient sovereigns, heroes, and especially saints. The singular of *reliques* is used; that of *remains* is not.

relic-knife (rē-lik-nif), *n.* A knife made so as to contain the relic or supposed relic of a saint, either in a small cavity provided for the purpose in the handle, or by incorporating the relic, if a piece of bone or the like, in the decoration of the handle itself. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., X. 89.*

relicly (rē-lik-lī), *adv.* [*< relic* + *-ly²*.] As a relic; with care such as is given to a relic. [Rare.]

As a thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
 And barrelling the dropplings, and the snuff
 Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Relicly kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne, Satires, ii.

relic-monger (rē-lik-mung'gēr), *n.* One who traffics in relics; hence, one who has a passion for collecting objects to serve as relics or souvenirs.

The beauty and historic interest of the heads must have tempted the senseless and unscrupulous greed of mere *relic-mongers*.
Harpers' Mag., LXXVI. 392.

relict (rē-lik't), *n.* and *a.* [*< OF. relict*, *m.*, *relicte*, *f.*, a person or thing left behind, esp. *relicte*, *f.*, a widow, < *L. relictus*, fem. *relicta*, neut. *relictum*, left behind, pp. of *relinquere*, leave behind: see *relic*, *relinquish*.] 1. *n.* 1t. One who is left or who remains; a survivor.

The eldest daughter, Frances, . . . is the sole *relict* of the family.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Arg.

2. Specifically, a widower or widow, especially a widow.

He took to Wife the virtuous Lady Emma, the *Relict* of K. Ethelred.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 16.

Though the *relict* of a man or woman hath liberty to contract new relations, yet I do not find they have liberty to cast off the old. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 84.*

Who could love such an unhappy *Relict* as I am?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, III. 1.

3t. A thing left behind; a relic.

To breake the eggshell after the meat is out, wee are taught in our childhood, and practice it all our lives, which nevertheless is but a superstitious *relict*.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), v. 21.

II. *a.* Left; remaining; surviving.

His *Relict* Lady . . . lived long in Westminster.
Fidler, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 13. (Davies.)

relict¹, *v. t.* [*< L. relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, leave: see *relinquish*.] To leave.

A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol put the
 Pampyned (pruned) is to be by every side,
Relicte on hit only the cresses live.
Palladius, Husbondrie (L. B. T. S.), p. 186.

relicted (rē-lik'ted), *a.* [*< L. relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, relinquish, leave behind (see *relinquish*, *relict*), + *-ed²*.] In law, left dry, as land by the recession of the sea or other body of water.

reliction (rē-lik'shon), *n.* [*< L. relictio(u-)*, a leaving behind, forsaking, < *relinquere*, pp. *relictus*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquish*.] In law, the recession of the sea or other body of water from land; also, land thus left uncovered.

relief (rē-lēf'), *n.* [*< ME. releef*, *relese*, *relef*, also *relef*, *relyf*, *relyce*, relief, also remnants left over, relics, a basket of fragments, < *OF. relef*, *releif*, a raising, relieving, a relief, a thing raised, scraps, fragments, also raised or embossed work, relief, *F. releif*, relief, embossed work, = *Pr. relen* = *Cat. relleu* = *Sp. relieve*, a relief, *relievo*, embossed work, *relievo*, relief (milit.), = *Pg. relevo*, embossed work, = *It. riliero*, remnants, fragments, *rilievo*, embossed work (see *bas-relief*, *basso-relievo*); from the verb: see *relieve*.] 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, in whole or in part, of any pain, oppression, or

burden, so that some ease is obtained; alleviation; succor; comfort.

Bycause it was a deserte yle, there was no thyng to be founde that myght be to our *reliefe*, neither in vytaylles nor otherwyse, whiche discomforted vs right moche.

Sir R. Guyford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 62.

Wherever sorrow is, *relief* would be.

Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 80.

To the catalogue of pleasures may accordingly be added the pleasures of *relief*, or the pleasures which a man experiences when, after he has been enduring a pain of any kind for a certain time, it comes to cease, or to abate.

Bentham, *Introductio to Morals and Legislation*, v. 10.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, want, or other evil.

What *reliefe* I should haue from your Colony I would satisfie and spare them (when I could) the like courtesie.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II. 80.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, . . .

Oh! give *relief*, and Heaven will bless your store.

T. Moss, *Beggar's Petition*.

Ho [James II.] . . . granted to the exiles some *relief* from his privy purse, and, by letters under his great seal, invited his subjects to imitate his liberality.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. In Great Britain, assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper: as, to administer outdoor *relief*.—4. Release from a post of duty by a substitute or substitutes, who may act either permanently or temporarily; especially, the going off duty of a sentinel or guard whose place is supplied by another soldier.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold, And I am sick at heart.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 8.

5. One who relieves another, as from a post of duty; a soldier who relieves another who is on guard; collectively, a company of soldiers who relieve others who are on guard.

Even in front of the National Palace the sentries on duty march up and down their beats in a slipshod fashion, while the *relief* hulk about on the stone benches, smoking cigarettes and otherwise making themselves comfortable.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 520.

6. In *sculpt.*, *arch.*, etc., the projection (in *painting*, the apparent projection) of a figure or feature from the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is, in general, of three kinds: high relief (*alto-rilievo*), low relief (*basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-rilievo*). The distinction lies in the degree of projection. High relief is that in which



High Relief.—The Rondanini mask of Medusa in the Glyptothek, Munich.—Illustrating the type of the Gorgon.

the figures project at least one half of their natural circumference from the background. In low relief the figures project but slightly from the ground, in such a manner that no part of them is entirely detached from it, as in medals, the chief effect being produced in the treatment of light and shadow.

Middle or half relief is intermediate between the other two. The varieties of relief are still further distinguished as *disseminated rilievo*, or very flat relief, the lowest possible relief, of which the projection in parts hardly exceeds the thickness of a sheet of paper; and *cavo-rilievo*, hollow relief, also called *intaglio rilievo*, or enlanguyphic sculpture, an Egyptian form of relief obtained by cutting a furrow with sloping sides around a figure previously outlined on a stone surface, leaving the highest parts of the finished work on a level with the original surface-plane. See also cut in next column, and cuts under *orant*, *Proscipue*, *alto-rilievo*, and *bas-relief*.

You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern.

Addison, *Ancient Medals*, III.

7. A work of art or decoration in relief of any of the varieties described above.

On each side of the door-place [of several grottoes] there are rough unfinished pillars cut in the rock, which support a pediment, and over the door there is a relief of a spread eagle. Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 135.



Hollow-relief or Cavo-rilievo Sculpture.—Court of Idku, Egypt; Ptolemaic age, 2d century B. C.

8. In *her.*, the supposed projection of a charge from the surface of the field, represented by shading with a heavier bounding-line on the sinister side and toward the base than on the dexter side and toward the chief. Thus, if an escutcheon is divided into seven vertical stripes, alternately red and white, it would not be blazoned pale of seven gules and argent, as the rule is that pale is always of an even number, but the sinister side of three alternate stripes would be shaded to indicate relief, and the blazoning would be gules, three pallets argent, the assumption being that the pallets are in relief upon the field.

9. In *phys. geog.*, the form of the surface of any part of the earth, considered in the most general way, and with special regard to differences of elevation: little used except in the name *relief-map*, by which is meant a geographical or geological map in which the form of the surface is expressed by elevations and depressions of the material used. Unless the scale of such relief maps is very large, there must be considerable exaggeration, because differences of vertical elevations in nature are small as compared with superficial extent. Relief-maps are occasionally made by preparing a model of the region to be depicted, and then photographing this model under an oblique illumination. The relief of the surface is also frequently indicated on maps by various colors or by a number of tints of one color. Both hachure and contour-line maps also indicate the relief of the surface, to a greater or less extent, according to their scale and artistic perfection. Thus, the Dufour map of Switzerland, especially when photographed down to a small size, has in a very striking degree the effect of a photograph from an actual model, although in reality a hachure-map.

10. In *fort.*, the perpendicular height of the interior crest of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.—11. Prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, or brought into close relation with or proximity to it; a contrast.

Here also grateful mixture of well-matched And sorted hues (each giving each relief, And by contrasted beauty shining more).

Corper, *Task*, III. 631.

Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into relief by poor dress.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I.

12. In *hunting*, a note sounded on the horn on reaching home after the chase.

Now, Sir, when you come to your stately gale, as you sounded the rebeck before, so now you must sound the *reliefe* three times. *Return from Parnassus* (1600), II. 5.

13. What is picked up; fragments left; broken meat given in alms.

After dinner, there shall come all fire sowers, and take the *relief* of the mete and drynke that the forsayde M. and shopholders levyth. *English Guilds* (E. T. S.), p. 315.

14. In *law*, that which a court of justice awards to a suitor in redress for the grievance of which he complains.—15. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant holding by knight's service or other tenure paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, etc., the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed by law. The term is still used in this sense in Scots law, being a sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a feu. Also called *casualty of relief*.

On taking up the inheritance of lands, a *relief* [was paid to the king]. The *relief* originally consisted of arms, armour and horses, and was arbitrary in amount, but was subsequently "ascertained," that is, rendered certain, by the Conqueror, and fixed at a certain quantity of arms and habiliments of war. After the assize of arms of Henry II., it was commuted for a money payment of 100s. for every knight's fee, and as thus fixed continued to be payable ever afterwards.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, I. 25.

Absolute relief, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the bottom of the ditch.—Alternative relief, in *law*, different modes of redress asked in the alternative, usually because of uncertainty as to some of the facts, or because of a discretionary power in the court to award either.—Bond of relief. See *bond*.—Constructive relief, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the plane of construction.—Conversion of relief. See *conversion*.—Indoor relief, accommodation in the poor-house, as distinguished from outdoor relief, the assistance given to those paupers who live outside. [Great Britain.]

—Infetment of relief. See *infetment*.—Outdoor relief. See *indoor relief*.—Parochial relief. See *parochial*.

—Relief Church, a body of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, who separated from the Established Church on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage. Thomas Gillespie, its founder, was deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1752, and organized the "Presbytery of Relief" on October 23d, 1761. In 1847 the Relief and United Secession churches amalgamated, forming the United Presbyterian Church.—Relief law. See *law*.—Relief processes, those processes in mechanical or "process" engraving by which are produced plates or blocks with raised lines, capable of being printed from like type, or together with type, in an ordinary press.—Relief satiné, or satiné relief. Same as *raised satin-stitch* (which see, under *satin-stitch*).—Roman Catholic Relief Acts. See *Catholic*.—Specific relief, in *law*, action of the court directly on the person or property, as distinguished from that in which an award of damages only is made, to be collected by execution.—Syn. 1. Mitigation.—2. Help, aid, support.

relief-ful (rē-lēf'fūl), *a.* [*relief* + *-ful*.] Full of relief; giving relief or ease.

Never was there a more joyous heart, . . . ready to burst its bars for relief-ful expression.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, III. 112.

reliefless (rē-lēf'les), *a.* [*relief* + *-less*.] Destitute of relief, in any sense.

relief-map (rē-lēf'map), *n.* See *relief*, 9.

relief-perspective (rē-lēf'pēr-spek'tiv), *n.*

The art of constructing homological figures in space, and of determining the relations of the parts of bas-reliefs, theatrical settings, etc., to make them look like nature. Every such representation refers to a fixed center of perspective and to a fixed plane of homology. The latter in a theater setting is the plane in which the actors generally stand; in a bas-relief it is the plane of life-size figures. Every natural plane is represented by a plane cutting it in a line lying in the plane of homology. Every natural point is represented by a point in the same ray from the center of perspective. The plane of homology represents itself, and the center of perspective represents itself. One other point can be taken arbitrarily to represent a given point. There is a vanishing plane, parallel to the plane of homology, which represents the portions of space at an infinite distance.

relief-valve (rē-lēf'valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot-well when shut off from the boiler.

—2. A valve set to open at a given pressure of steam, air, or water; a safety-valve.—3. A valve for automatically admitting air to a cask when the liquid in it is withdrawn.

relief-work (rē-lēf'wērk), *n.* Work in road-making, the construction of public buildings, or the like, put in hand for the purpose of affording employment to the poor in times of public distress. [Eng.]

Those . . . who believe that any employment given by the guardians on relief-works would be wasteful and injurious may find that the entire question is one of administration, and that such work proved a success in Manchester during the cotton famine.

Contemporary Rec., LIII. 51.

relier (rē-lī'ēr), *n.* [*rely* + *-er*.] One who relies or places confidence.

My friends [are] no *reliers* on my fortunes.

Fletcher, *Tamer Tamed*, I. 3.

relievable (rē-lē'vā-bl), *a.* [*relieve* + *-able*.]

Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things wherein the party is *relievable* by common law.

Sir M. Hale.

relieve (rē-lōv'), *v.*; prot. and pp. *relieved*, pp. *relieving*. [Early mod. E. also *relieve*; < ME. *releven*, < OF. *relever*, F. *reléver* = Pr. Sp. *relavar* = It. *rilevare*, lift up, relieve, < L. *relever*, lift up, raise, make light, lighten, relieve, alleviate, lessen, ease, comfort, < re-, again, + *levare*, lift: see *levant*, *levity*, etc., and cf. *relief*, *relevant*, etc.] I. trans. 1. To lift up; set up a second time; hence, to collect; assemble.

Supposing ever, though we sore smarte,

To be relieved by him afterward.

Chaucer, *Prof. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 319.

That that deth down brougte deth shal relieve.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 145.

relieve

2. To remove, wholly or partially, as anything that depresses, weighs down, pains, oppresses, etc.; mitigate; alleviate; lessen.

Misery . . . never relieved by any.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 708.

I cannot behold a beggar without *relieving* his necessities with my purse, or his soul with my prayers.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 13.

Accident in some measure *relieved* my embarrassment.

Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

3. To free, wholly or partly, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, trouble, encumbrance, or anything that is considered to be an evil; give ease, comfort, or consolation to; help; aid; support; succor: as, to *relieve* the poor and needy.

He *relieveth* the fatherless and widow. *Ps.* cxxvi. 9.

And to remember the lady's love

That last *reliev'd* you out of pine.

Young, *Beichan and Susie Pyle* (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).

The pain we feel prompts us to *relieve* ourselves in relieving those who suffer.

Burke, Sublime and Beautiful.

4. Specifically, to bring efficient help to (a besieged place); raise the siege of.

The King of Scots, with the Duke of Gloucester, about the 5th of July besieged Dreux; which agreed, if it were not *relieved* by the twentieth of that Month, then to surrender it.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 178.

5. To release from a post, station, task, or duty by substituting another person or party; put another in the place of, or take the place of, in the performance of any duty, the bearing of any burden, or the like: as, to *relieve* a sentinel or guard.

Mar. Farewell, honest soldier.

Who hath *relieved* you?

Hamlet, I. 1. 17.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 17.

6. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by indemnification for losses, or the like; right.—7. To give assistance to; support.

Parallels or like relations alternately *relieve* each other, when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together.

Sir T. Browne.

8. To mitigate; lessen; soften.

Not a *relieved* *relieves* the scintillating whiteness of those skeleton cliffs.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 197.

9. To give relief or prominence to, literally or figuratively; hence, to give contrast to; heighten the effect or interest of, by contrast or variety.

The poet must take care not to encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes to *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection.

Addison, Essay on Virgil's Georgics.

The vegetation against which the ruined colonnades are *relieved* consists almost wholly of almond and olive trees, . . . both enhancing the warm tints of the stone.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189.

Relieving arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*).—**Relieving officer.** In England, a salaried official appointed by the board of guardians of a poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the parish or district. He receives applications for relief, inquires into facts, and ascertains whether the case is or is not within the conditions required by the law. He visits the houses of the applicants in order to pursue his inquiries, and gives immediate relief in urgent cases.—**Relieving tickets.** See *ticket*.—To *relieve* nature. See *nature*.—To *relieve* of, to take from; free from: said of that which is burdensome.

He shook hands with none until he had helped Miss Brown to unfold her umbrella, [and] had *relieved* her of her prayer-book.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford I.

= *Syn.* 2. *Mitigate*, *Alleviate*, etc. (see *alleviate*); diminish, lighten.

II. f. intrans. To rise; arise.

As soon as I might I *relieved* up again.

Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, st. 23.

Thane *relieveth* the ranks of the rounde table

Be the riche revere, that rynnys so faire.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2278.

At eche tyme that he [Frolle] didde *releve*, he [Galashin] smote hym with his swerde to grounde, that his men wende wele that he hadde be deed.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 337.

relievement (rê-lêv'ment), *n.* [= *F. relèvement* = *Pr. relèvement* = *It. rilievo*, *relievemento*, *relievementum*, relieving, relief, < *relievare*, *relieve*: see *relieve*.] The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, in any sense; that which mitigates or lightens; relief.

His [Robert's] delay yields the King time to confirm him Friends, under-work his Enemies, and make himself strong with the English, which he did by granting relaxation of tribute, with other *relievements* of their dolences.

Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 53.

reliever (rê-lêv'ér), *n.* [*< relieve + -er*.] 1. One who or that which relieves or gives relief.

O welcome, my *reliever*;

Aristius, as thou lov'st me, ransom me.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

It acts in three ways . . . (2) as a *reliever* of congestion.

Lancet, No. 3449, p. 3 of Adv'ts.

5063

2. In *gun*, an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.—3. A garment kept for being lent out. [Slang.]

In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called the *reliever*, and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.

Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (Davies.)

relievo, *n.* See *rilievo*.

relight (rê-lit'), *v.* [*< re- + light*.] I. *trans.* 1. To light anew; illuminate again.

His power can heal me and *relight* my eye.

Pope.

2. To rekindle; set on fire again.

II. *intrans.* To burn again; rekindle; take fire again.

The desire . . . *relit* suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xviii.

religieuse (rê-lê-zhi-êz'), *n.* [*< F. religieuse* (fem. of *religieux*), a religious woman, a nun, = *Sp. Pg. It. fom. religiosa*, < *L. re-(rel)-ligiosa*, fem. of *religiosus*, religious: see *religious*.] A nun.

religieux (rê-lê-zhi-ê'), *n.*; pl. *religieux*. [*< F. religieux*, *n.* and *a.*, religious, a religious person, esp. a monk: see *religious*.] One who is engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church; a member of a monastic order; a monk.

religion (rê-lîj'on), *n.* [*< ME. religion*, *religion*, < *OF. religion*, *religion*, *F. religion* = *Pr. religio*, *religion* = *Sp. religión* = *Pg. religião* = *It. religione* = *D. religie* = *G. Sw. Dan. religion*, < *L. religio(n-)*, *religio(n-)*, reverence toward the gods, fear of God, piety, conscientiousness, scrupulousness, religious awe, conscientiousness, exactness; origin uncertain, being disputed by ancient writers themselves: (a) according to Cicero, < *relegere*, go through or over again in reading, speech, or thought ("qui omnia quæ ad cultum decorum pertinerent diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo," etc.—Cicero, Nat. Deor., ii. 28, 72), whence *ppr. religio(n-)* (rare), revering the gods, pious (cf. the opposite *negligent(t-)*, *negligent*); cf. *Gr. a7i-yew*, reverence. (b) According to Servius, Lactantius, Augustine, and others, and to the common modern view, < *religare*, bind back, bind fast, as if 'obligation' (cf. *obligation*, of same radical origin), < *re-*, back, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*. (c) < *relegere*, the same verb as in (a) above, in the lit. sense 'gather again, collect,' as if orig. 'a collection of religious formulas.' Words of religious use are especially liable to lose their literal meanings, and to take on the aspect of sacred primitives, making it difficult to trace or impossible to prove their orig. meaning or formation.] 1. Recognition of and allegiance in manner of life to a superhuman power or superhuman powers, to whom allegiance and service are regarded as justly due.

• One rising, eminent

In wise deport, spoke much of right and wrong,

Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,

And judgment from above. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 697.

By *Religion* I understand the belief and worship of Supreme Mind and Will, directing the universe and holding moral relations with human life.

J. Martineau, A Study of Religion, I. 15.

By *Religion* I mean the knowledge of God, of His Will, and of our duties towards Him.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 378.

Religion is the communion between a worshipping subject and a worshipped object—the communion of a man with what he believes to be a god.

Faiths of the World, p. 345.

2. The healthful development and right life of the spiritual nature, as contrasted with that of the mere intellectual and social powers.

For *religion*, pure *religion*, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's eowl, but in righteousness, justice, and well doing.

Lattimer, Sermons, p. 392.

Religion is Christianity, which, being too spiritual to be seen by us, doth therefore take an apparent body of good life and works, so salvation requires an honest Christian.

Donne, Letters, xxx.

Religion, if we follow the intention of human thought and human language in the use of the word, is ethics heightened, embodied, lit up by feeling; the passage from morality to religion is made when to morality is applied emotion.

St. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, I.

3. Any system of faith in and worship of a divine Being or beings: as, the Christian religion; the religion of the Jews, Greeks, Hindus, or Mohammedans.

The church of Rome, they say, . . . did almost out of all religions take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous show.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, IV. 11.

religionism

After the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee.

Acts xxvi. 6.

Ne religion blinds men to be traitors.

B. Jonson, Catilina, III. 2.

4. The rites or services of religion; the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies.

What she was pleased to believe apt to minister to her devotions, and the religions of her pious and discerning soul.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 760.

The Invisiblo

Glory of him that made them to transform

Off to the image of a bruto adorn'd

With gay religions fall of pomp and gold.

Milton, P. L., I. 872.

5. The state of life of a professed member of a regular monastic order: as, to enter religion; her name in religion is Mary Aloysia: now especially in Roman Catholic use.

Ho [Dobet] is low as a lombe, and loneliche of speche, . . . And is romie in-to religion, and rendreth his bylle, And preacheth to the puple seynt Poules wordes.

Piers Plowman (C), xl. 88.

And thus when that thei were counselled,

In black clothes thei them clotho,

The daughter and the lady both,

And yoldo hem to religion.

Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

He buried Bedewere

Hys frend and hys Botlyer,

And so he dute other Belon

In Aibeyes of *Religyeum*

That were cristen of nome.

Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I. 488.

6. A conscientious scruple; scrupulosity. [Obsolote or provincial.]

Out of a religion to my charge,

And debt profess'd, I have made a self-decree

No'er to express my person.

B. Jonson, Now Inn, I. 1.

Its [a jelly's] acidity sharpens Mr. Wall's teeth as for battle, yet, under the circumstances, he makes a religion of eating it.

W. M. Baker, New Timothly, p. 499.

7. Sense of obligation; conscientiousness; sonso of duty.

Ros. Keep your promise.

Or, With no less religion than if thou wert indeed my Rosalind.

Shak., As you Like it, IV. 1. 201.

Established religion, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the state. See *establishment*, 6.—**Evidences of revealed religion.** See *evidences of Christianity*, under *Christianity*.—**Experimental religion.** See *experimental*.—**Natural religion.** That knowledge of and reverent feeling toward God, and that knowledge and practice of our duties toward our fellow-men, which is based on and derived from nature, apart from revelation.—**Religion of Humanity.** See *positive philosophy*, under *positive*.—**Revealed religion.** That knowledge of God and right feeling toward him, and that recognition and practice of duty toward our fellow-men, which is derived from and based upon positive revelation.—**To experience religion.** See *experience*.—**To get religion.** See *get*.—**Syn.** 1. *Religion*, *Devotion*, *Piety*, *Sanctity*, *Saintliness*, *Godliness*, *Holiness*, *Religiosity*. In the subjective aspect of these words *religion* is the most general, as it may be also the most formal or external; in this sense it is the place of the will and character of God in the heart, so that they are the principal object of regard and the controlling influence. *Devotion* and *piety* have most of favor. *Devotion* is a religion that consecrates itself, being both a close attention to God with complete inward subjection and an equal attention to the duties of religion. *Piety* is religion under the aspect of filial feeling and conduct, the former being the primary idea. *Sanctity* is generally used objectively; subjectively it is the same as *holiness*. *Saintliness* is more concrete than *sanctity*, more distinctly a quality of a person, likeness to a saint, likeness for heaven. *Godliness* is higher than *saintliness*; it is likeness to God, or the endeavor to attain such likeness, fixed attention given immediately to God, especially obedience to his will and endeavor to copy his character. *Holiness* is the most absolute of these words; it is moral and religious wholeness, completeness, or something approaching so near to absolute freedom from sin as to make the word appropriate; it includes not only being free from sin, but refusing it and hating it for its own sake. *Religiosity* is not a very common nor a very euphonious word, but seems to meet a felt want by expressing a susceptibility to the sentiments of religion, awe, reverence, admiration for the teachings of religion, etc., without much disposition to obey its commands.

religionary (rê-lîj'on-à-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. religionnaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. religionario*; as *religion + -ary*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to religion.—2. Pious.

His [Bishop Sanderson's] religionary professions in his last will and testament contain something like prophetic matter.

Ep. Barlow, Remains, p. 632.

II. *n.*; pl. *religionaries* (-riz). Same as *religionist*. [Rare.]

religioner (rê-lîj'on-îr), *n.* [*< F. religionnaire* = *Sp. religionario*, a religionist, < *NL. *religionarius*, < *L. religio(n-)*, religion: see *religion*.] A religionist. [Rare.]

These new-fashioned religioners have fast-days.

Scott, Monastery, xxv.

religionise, *v.* See *religionize*.

religionism (rê-lîj'on-izm), *n.* [*< religion + -ism*.] 1. Outward practice or profession of religion.

religionism

This subject of "Political Religionism" is indeed as nice as it is curious; politics have been so cunningly worked into the cause of religion that the parties themselves will never be able to separate them.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 138.

2. Affected religious zeal.

religionist (rē-līj'ōn-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *religionista*; as *religion* + *-ist*.] A religious bigot, partizan, or formalist; a sectarian: sometimes used in other than a condemnatory sense.

From the same source from whence, among the *religionists*, the attachment to the principle of asceticism took its rise, flowed other doctrines and practices, from which misery in abundance was produced in one man by the instrumentality of another: witness the holy wars, and the persecutions for religion.

Bentham, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, II. 8.

There is a verse . . . in the second of the two detached cantos of "Mutability," "Like that ungracious crew which feigns demurest grace," which is supposed to glance at the straiter religionists.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 167.

religionize (rē-līj'ōn-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *religionized*, ppr. *religionizing*. [*< religion* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To imbue with religion; make religious. [Recent.]

I have quoted Othello and Mrs. Craven's herolac as types of love when religionized.

Mallock, Is Life Worth Living? p. 122.

II. intrans. To make professions of religion; play the religionist. [Recent.]

How much religionizing stupidity it requires in one to imagine that God can be propitiated or pleased with them [human inventions].

S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 128.

Also spelled *rhigionise*.

religionless (rē-līj'ōn-less), *a.* [*< religion* + *-less*.] Without religion; not professing or believing in religion; irreligious.

Picture to yourself, O fair young reader, a worldly, selfish, graceless, thankless, religionless old woman, writhing in pain and fear, . . . and eye you be old, learn to love and pray!

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, XV.

religiosity (rē-līj-i-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. religio-ritas, < OF. religiositas, religiositas, F. religiosité = Sp. religiosidad = Pg. religiosidade = It. religiosità, < L. religiositas(-is), religiousness, ML. religious or monastic life, < L. religiosus, religious; see religious.*] 1. Religiousness; the sentiment of religion; specifically, in recent use, an excessive susceptibility to the religious sentiments, especially wonder, awe, and reverence, unaccompanied by any corresponding loyalty to divine law in daily life; religious sentimentality.

One Jewish quality these Arabs manifest, the outcome of many or of all high qualities—what we may call *religiosity*.

Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, II.

Away . . . from that *religiosity* which is one of the curses of our time, he studied his New Testament, and in this as in every other matter, made up his mind for himself.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 174.

Is there a more patent and a more stubborn fact in history than that intense and unchangeable hostile nationality with its equally intense *religiosity*?

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 17.

2. Religious exercise or service. [Rare.]

Soporific sermons . . . closed the domestic *religiosities* of those melancholy days.

Southey, The Doctor, ix.

3†. Members of the religious orders.

His [Diana's] law [the law of chastity] is for *religiosae*

Court of Love, I. 686.

=Syn. 1. *Poly, Holiness, etc.* See *religion*. **religioso** (rē-līj-i-ō'sō), *adv.* [*It.: see religious.*] In music, in a devotional manner; expressing religious sentiment.

religious (rē-līj'us), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. religiosus, religios, < OF. religiosus, religios, religiosus, religiosus, F. religieux, < Pr. religios, religios = Sp. Pg. Il. religioso, < L. religiosus, religiosus, religiosus, < religio(n-), religio(n-), religion; see religion.*] *I. a.* 1. Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion; pious; godly; devout: as, a *religious* man; *religious* behavior: used in the authorized version of the Bible of outward observance (Jas. i. 26; Acts xiii. 43).

Such a palace,

Not only good and wise, but most *religious*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 116.

That sober race of men whose lives

Religiously titled them the sons of God.

Milton, P. L., xl. 622.

It [dogma] is discerned, rested in, and appropriated as a reality by the *religious* imagination; it is held as a truth by the theological intellect.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 91.

2. Pertaining or devoted to a monastic life; belonging to a religious order; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, bound by the vows of a monastic order; regular.

Shal I nat love in cas if that me hste?

What, pardieus, I am noght *religious*?

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 750.

5064

Hie thee to France,
And cloister thee in some *religious* house.

Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 23.

The fourth, which was a painter called John Story, became *religious* in the College of S. Paul in Goa.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 270.

3. Bound by or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious.

Whom I most hated living, thou hast made me,
With thy *religious* truth and modesty,
Now in his ashes honour: peace be with him.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 74.

4. Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching or setting forth religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion: as, a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects; *religious* books or teachers; *religious* liberty.

And storied windows richly dight,

Castung a dim *religious* light.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

Fanes which admiring gods with pride survey, . . .
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Some hostile fury, some *religious* rage.

Pope, To Addison, l. 12.

Religious corporation. See *corporation*.—**Religious house,** a monastery or a nunnery.—**Religious liberty.** See *liberty*.—**Religious marks,** in printing, signs such as ✠, ✠, ✠, indicating respectively 'sign of the cross,' 'response,' and 'versicle.'—**Religious uses.** See *use*.—Syn. 1. Devotional.—3. Scrupulous, exact, strict, rigid. See *religion*.

II. n. One who is bound by monastic vows, as a monk, a friar, or a nun.

As there shal come a kyng and confesse how *religious*,
And bete how, as the bible telleth, for brekyng of youre
reale.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 317.

It is very lucky for a *religious*, who has so much time on his hands, to be able to amuse himself with works of this nature [halcyon a pulpit].

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Holm), I. 370.

A *religious* in any other order can pass into that of the Carthusians, on account of its great austerity.

Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 699.

religiously (rē-līj'us-ly), *adv.* In a religious manner. (a) Piously; with love and reverence to the supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with veneration.

For their brethren slain

Religiously they ask a sacrifice

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 124.

We most *religiously* kiss'd the sacred Bust of this Weapon, out of love to the Martyr.

N. Balth., tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 27.

(b) Exactly; strictly; conscientiously: as, a vow or promise *religiously* observed.

The privileges justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are *religiously* to be maintained.

Bacon.

My old-fashioned friend *religiously* adhered to the example of his forefathers.

Steele, Tatler, No. 263.

religiousness (rē-līj'us-ness), *n.* The character or state of being religious, in any sense of that word. *Barter.*

reliquet, *n.* A Middle English form of *relic*.

relinquent (rē-līng'kwent), *n.* and *n.* [*< L. relinquens(-is), ppr. of relinquere, relinquish; see relinquish.*] 1. A Relinquishing. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. n. One who relinquishes. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

relinquish (rē-līng'kwish), *v. t.* [*< OF. relinquiss-, stem of certain parts of relinquir, relinquere, < L. relinquere, ppr. relinquit, < re- + linquere, leave; see linqu-, and cf. relic, relit, and delinquent.*] 1. To give up the possession or occupancy of; withdraw from; leave; abandon; quit.

To be *relinquished* of the artists, . . . both of Galen and Paracelsus, . . . of all the learned and authentic fellows . . . that gave him out incurable.

Shak., All's Well, II. 3. 10.

Having formed an attachment to this young lady, . . . I have found that I must *relinquish* all other objects not connected with her.

Monroe, To Jefferson (Baneroff's Hist. Const., I. 603).

2. To cease from; give up the pursuit or practice of; desist from: as, to *relinquish* bad habits. With commandment to *relinquish* (for his own part) the intended attempt.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. II. 101.

Sir C. Cornwallis, in a Letter to the Lord Cranborne, asserts that England never lost such an Opportunity of winning Honour and Wealth into It, as by *relinquishing* War against an exhausted Kingdom.

Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng., let. 22.

3. To renounce a claim to; resign: as, to *relinquish* a debt. =Syn. 1. *Abandon, Desert, etc.* (see *for-ake*), let go, yield, cede, surrender, give up, lay down. See list under *desert*.

relinquisher (rē-līng'kwish-ēr), *n.* One who relinquishes, leaves, or quits; one who renounces or gives up.

relinquishment (rē-līng'kwish-ment), *n.* [*< relinquish* + *-ment*.] The act of relinquishing,

relish

leaving, or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing of a claim.

This is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 3.

reliqua (rel'i-kwī), *n. pl.* [ML. (OF., etc.), neut. pl. of *L. reliquus, reliquus*, that which is left or remains over (> Pg. *reliquo*, remaining), < *relinquere*, leave behind: see *relic, relinquish*.] In law, the remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an account. *Wharton.*

reliquaire (rel-i-kwā'r), *n.* [*< F. reliquaire: see reliquary*.] Same as *reliquary*. *Scott, Rokeby, vi. 6.*

reliquary (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.*; pl. *reliquaries* (-riz). [*< OF. reliquaire, F. reliquaire = Pr. reliquari = Sp. Pg. relicario = It. reliquario, < ML. reliquiere or reliquarium, a reliquary, < L. reliquiere, relies: see relic.*] A repository for relics, often, though not necessarily, small enough to be carried on the person. See *shrine*, and *ent* under *phylacterium*.

Under these cupolas is ye high altar, on which is a *reliquaire* of several sorts of Jewells.

Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

Sometimes, too, the hollow of our Saviour's image, wrought in high relief upon the cross, was contrived for a *reliquary*, and filled full of relics.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. l. 337.

reliquary (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.*; pl. *reliquaries* (-riz). [*< ML. reliquarius, < reliqua*, what is left over: see *reliqua*.] In law, one who owes a balance; also, a person who pays only piecemeal. *Wharton.*

relique, *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *relic*.

reliquiæ (rē-līk'wi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., leavings, remains, relics, remnants: see *relic*.] 1. Relics; remains, as those of fossil organisms.—2. In *bot.*, same as *induvia*.—3. In *archæol.*, artifacts. See *artificial*.

Without the slightest admixture of either British or Saxon *reliquia*.

Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XIII. 291.

reliquian (rē-līk'wi-an), *a.* [*< L. reliquia, relies* (see *relic*), + *-an*.] Of, pertaining to, or being a relic or relics.

A great ship would not hold the *reliquian* pieces which the Papists have of Christ's cross.

R. Hill, Pathway to Pity (1620), p. 140. (Encyc. Diet.)

reliquidate (rē-līk'wi-dāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + liquidate*.] To liquidate anew; adjust a second time. *Wright.*

reliquidation (rē-līk'wi-dā'shōn), *n.* [*< reliquidate + -ion*; or < *re- + liquidation*.] A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. *Clarke.*

relish (rel'ish), *v.* [Not found in ME. (where, however, the noun exists); according to the usual view, < OF. *relecher*, liek over again, < *re-*, again, + *lecher, lescher, F. lécher, liek*: see *lick*, and cf. *lecher*, etc. But the word may have been due in part to OF. *relesier, releschier, res-lechier, resleccier, relesser, please, cause* or inspire joy in, gratify, < *re- + leccier, leccier, leccer, etc.*, rejoice, live in pleasure.] *I. trans.* 1. To like the taste or flavor of; partake of with pleasure or gratification.

No marvel if the blind man cannot judge of colours, nor the deaf distinguish sounds, nor the sick *relish* meats.

Ben. T. Adams, Works, I. 364.

2. To be pleased with or gratified by, in general; have a liking for; enjoy; experience or cause to experience pleasure from.

There's not a soldier of us all that, in the thanksgiving before meal, do *relish* the petition well that prays for peace.

Shak., M. for M., I. 2. 16.

No one will ever *relish* an author thoroughly well who would not have been lit company for that author had they lived at the same time.

Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

He's no had fellow, Blougram—he had seen
Something of mine he *relished*.

Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. To give an agreeable taste to; impart a pleasing flavor to; cause to taste agreeably.

A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relish* wine.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 109.

4†. To savor of; have a smack or taste of; have the cast or manner of.

'Tis ordered well, and *relisheth* the soldier.

Fletcher, Beggars Bush, v. 1.

Inc. Sir, he's found, he's found.

Phil. III. l. where? but reach that happy note again,

And let it *relish* truth, thou art an angel.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To have a pleasing taste; in general, to give pleasure.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discretions.

Shak., *W. T.*, v. 2. 132.

Without which their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates.

Hakewell, *On Providence*.

He intimated . . . how ill it would *relish*, if they should advance Capt. Underhill, whom we had thrust out for abusing the court.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 333.

2. To have a flavor, literally or figuratively.

Nothing of friend or foe can be unwelcome unto me that savoureth of wit, or *relisheth* of humanity, or tasteth of any good.

G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

This act of Propertius *relisheth* very strange with me.

R. Jonson, *Footstater*, iv. 1.

A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.

Woodward.

relish¹ (rel'ish), *n.* [*< ME. relies, relies, reliece*, odor, taste; from the verb: see *relish²*, *v.*] 1. A sensation of taste; savor; flavor; especially, a pleasing taste; hence, pleasing quality in general.

Venus which, through the tongue and palate spread, Distinguish ev'ry *relish*, sweet and sour.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*, xvi.

Her hunger gave a *relish* to her meat.

Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, I. 22.

I would not anticipate the *relish* of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives.

Addison, *Omens*.

What Professor Bain describes as sense of *relish*, quite apart from taste proper, and felt perhaps most keenly just as food is leaving or just after it has left the region of the voluntary and entered that of the involuntary muscles of deglutition.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 253.

2. Perception or appreciation of peculiar, especially of pleasing, quality in anything; taste, in general; liking; appetite: generally used with *for* before the thing, sometimes with *of*.

Who the *relish* of these guests will fit Needs set them but the *almshouse* of wit.

R. Jonson, *Ode to himself*.

They have a *relish* for everything that is news, let the matter of it be what it will.

Addison, *The Newspaper*.

This love of praise dwells most in great and heroic spirits; and those who best deserve it have generally the most exquisite *relish* of it.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 92.

Boswell had a genuine *relish* for what was superior in any way, from genius to claret.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 351.

3. A peculiar or characteristic, and especially a pleasing, quality in an object; the power of pleasing; hence, delight given by anything.

His fears . . . of the same *relish* as ours are.

Shak., *Ham.*, v. 1. 114.

In the time of Youth, when the Vanities and Pleasures and Temptations of the World have the greatest *relish* with us, and when the things of Religion are most apt to be despised.

Stillington, *Sermons*, III. xiii.

When liberty is gone, Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*.

Addison, *Cato*, II. 2.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing.

Pope.

4. A small quantity just perceptible; tincture; smack.

Some act That has no *relish* of salvation in't.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 3. 92.

5. That which is used to impart a flavor; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating, as sauce; also, a small highly seasoned dish to stimulate the appetite, as caviare, olives, etc. See *hors-d'œuvre*.

This is not such a supper as a major of the Royal Americans has a right to expect; but I've known stout detachments of the corps glad to eat their venison raw, and without a *relish* too.

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, v.

Happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged with the *relish* of pain and fear.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 159.

"Knowing as you was partial to a little *relish* with your wittles, . . . we took the liberty" (of bringing a present of shrimps).

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, vii.

For our own part, we prefer a full, old-fashioned meal, with its side-dishes of spicy gossip, and its last *relish*, the Stilton of scandal, so it be not too high.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 91.

6. In *harpsichord music*, an embellishment or grace consisting of a repetition of a principal note with a trill and a turn after it: usually double *relish*, but see also *single relish*, under *single*.—*Syn.* 2. Zest, gusto, predilection, partiality.—4. Tinge, tincture.—5. Appetizer.

relish² (rel'ish), *v. t.* [*Origin obscure.*] In *joinery*, to shape (the shoulders of a tenon which bear against a rail). See *relishing-machine*.

relish² (rel'ish), *n.* [*See relish², v.*] In *joinery*, projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise. *E. II. Knight*.

relishable (rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*< relish¹ + -able.*] Capable of being relished; having an agreeable taste.

By heaven sours we made *relishable* bread for the use of man.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 340.

relishing-machine (rel'ish-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *joinery*, a machine for shaping the shoulders of tenons. It combines several circular saws cutting simultaneously in different planes so as to form the piece at one operation.

relisten (rē-lis'n), *v. i.* [*< re- + listen.*] To listen again or anew.

The brook . . . seems, as I *relisten* to it, Frattling the primrose fancies of the boy.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

relive (rē-liv'), *v.* [*< re- + live¹.*] *I. intrans.* To live again; revive.

For I will *relive* as I sayd on the third day, & being *re-liv'd*, will goe before you into Galilee.

J. Udall, *Paraphrase of Mark xiii.*

Will you deliver How this dead queen *re-lives*?

Shak., *Pericles*, v. 3. 64.

II. trans. To recall to life; reanimate; revive.

Had she not bene devoid of mortal slime, Shee should not then have bene *relyv'd* againe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 35.

By Faith, Saint Paul did Eutichus *re-lyve*; By Faith, Elias rais'd the Sareptite.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's *Triumph of Faith*, III. 12.

Rellyanist (rel'i-an-ist), *n.* [*< Relly* (see *def.*) + *-an* + *-ist*.] A member of a small Universalist body, followers of James Relly (1720-80).

reload (rē-lōd'), *v. t.* [*< re- + load¹, v.*] To load again, as a gun, a ship, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

relocate (rē-lō-kāt'), *v. t.* [*< L. relocare*, let out again, *< L. re-*, again, + *locare*, place, let: see *locate*.] In the *def.* taken in lit. sense, as *< re- + locate*.] To locate again. *Imp. Dict.*

relocation (rē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [*< F. relocation*, *< ML. relocatio(n)-* (*t*), *< L. relocare*, let out again: see *relocate*.] In *def.* 1 taken in lit. sense, as *< relocate + -ion*.] 1. The act of re-locating.—2. In *Scots law*, a reletting; renewal of a lease.—*Tacit relocation*, the tacit or implied renewal of a lease: inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

relong (rē-lōng'), *v. t.* [*Aecom. < OF. ralonger*, prolong, lengthen (*cf. reloucement, delay*), *< re- + alonger*, lengthen: see *allonge* and *long¹*.] 1. To prolong; extend.

I thynke it were good that the Irewes were *relonged*.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's *Chron.*, I. cxli.

2. To postpone.

Then the kynge sent to Parys, commaundyng that the journey and batayle between the squyer and y^e knyght sholde be *relonged* (till) his comyng to Parys.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's *Chron.*, II. lxi.

relove (rē-luv'), *v. t.* [*< re- + love¹.*] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty.

Boyle.

relucant (rē-lū'sent), *a.* [*ME. relusannt. < OF. reluisant, F. reluisant = Sp. reluciente = Pg. reluciente = It. riluciente, < L. relucere* (*t*)-s, *ppr.* of *relucere*, shine back or out, *< re-*, back, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucet*.] Throwing back light; shining; luminous; glittering; bright; eminent.

I sez by-zonde that myrry mero A crystal clyffe full *relucant*; Morny ryal rayeon fro hit rere.

Adulterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 149.

That college wherein piety and beneficence were *relucant* in despite of jealousies.

Ep. Hacket, *Alp. Williams*, p. 46.

In brighter mazes, the *relucant* Stream Plays o'er the mend. *Thomson*, *Summer*, I. 162.

reliet (rē-luk'), *v. i.* [= *OF. relucet, reluciter, relutur, F. relutur = Sp. reluchar = Pg. relucet = It. relutare, < L. relucetare, relucetari*, struggle against, oppose, resist, *< re-*, back, + *lucetari*, struggle: see *lucetation*.] To strive or struggle against something; make resistance; exhibit reluctance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We with studied mixtures force our *reliet*ing appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism conjure them up, that we may lay them again.

Decay of Christian Piety.

I care not to be carried with the tide that smoothly bears human life to eternity, and *reliet* at the inevitable course of destiny.

Lamb, *New Year's Eve*.

Such despotie talk had never been heard before in that Directors' Room. They *reliet*ed a moment.

T. Winthrop, *Love and Skates*.

reluctance (rē-luk'tans), *n.* [= *Pg. reluctancia = It. reluctanza, < ML. *reluctantia, < L. reluctan(t)-s*, reluctant: see *reluctant*.] The state of being reluctant; aversion; repugnance; unwillingness: often followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*.

That . . . savours only . . . *Reluctance against* God and his just yoke.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 1045.

When he [Æneas] is forced, in his own defence, to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action.

Dryden, *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn *reluctances*.

Walterland, *Works*, VIII. 383.

There is in most people a *reluctance* and unwillingness to be forgotten.

Swift, *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

Magnetic reluctance. See *magnetic resistance*, under *resistance*.—*Syn.* *Hatred, Dislike* (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion*.

reluctancy (rē-luk'tau-si), *n.* [As *reluctance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reluctance*.

reluctant (rē-luk'tant), *a.* [= *OF. relucttant = Sp. reluctante = Pg. reluctante = It. riluttante, < L. reluctan(t)-s*, *ppr.* of *relucetare, relucetari*, struggle against: see *reluct*.] 1. Striving against some opposing force; struggling or resisting.

Down he fell, A monstrous serpent on his belly prone, *Reluctant*, but in vain; a greater Power Now ruled him.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 515.

And bent or broke The lithe *reluctant* boughs to tear away Their tawny clusters.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

2. Struggling against some requirement, demand, or duty; unwilling; acting with repugnance; loath: as, he was very *reluctant* to go.

From better habitation spurn'd, *Reluctant* dost thou rove!

Goldsmith, *The Hermit*.

The great body of the people grew every day more *reluctant* to undergo the inconveniences of military service, and better able to pay others for undergoing them.

Macaulay, *Italian's Const.* Hist.

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with unwillingness: as, *reluctant* obedience.

My friend . . . at length yielded a *reluctant* consent.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 180.

4. Not readily brought to any specified behavior or action.

In Italy, Spain, and those hot countries, or else nature and experience too lies, a temporal man cannot swallow a morsel or bit of spiritual preferment but it is *reluctant* in his stomach, up it comes again.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 223.

The liquor renders it [ink] easily dissolvable on the rubbing up with water, to which the sluggish alone would be somewhat *reluctant*.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 337.

=*Syn.* 2. *Averse, Reluctant* (see *averse*), disinclined, opposed, backward, slow.

reluctantly (rē-luk'tant-li), *adv.* In a reluctant manner; with opposition; unwillingly.

reluctate (rē-luk'tāt), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *reluctated*, *ppr. reluctating*. [*< L. reluctatus*, *pp.* of *reluctari*, struggle against: see *reluct*.] *I. intrans.* To struggle against something; be reluctant. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.

Decay of Christian Piety.

I have heard it within the past year from one of the Southern Methodist bishops: "You *reluctate* at giving up the good opinion men have of you." He told me that he got it from his old Scotch-Irish professor, who died a few years ago at the age of ninety or more.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42.

II. trans. To struggle against; encounter with reluctance or unwillingness. [Rare.]

The mind that *reluctates* any emotion directly evades all occasion for bringing that object into consciousness.

Hickok, *Mental Science*, p. 101.

reluctation (rē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [*< reluctate + -ion*.] Reluctance; repugnance; resistance.

I have done as many villainies as another, And with as little *reluctation*.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, II. 2.

Relapse and *reluctation* of the breath.

A. C. Swinburne, *Anactoria*.

relume (rē-lūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relummed*, *ppr. reluming*. [*< OF. relumer, < L. reluminare*, light up again: see *illumine*.] To rekindle; light again.

Poet or patriot, rose but to restore The faith and moral Nature gave before; Returned her ancient light, not kindled new.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, III. 287.

relumine (rē-lū'min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relumined*, *ppr. relumining*. [*< L. reluminare*, light up again, *< re-*, again, + *luminare*, light, *< lumen*, a light: see *illuminate*. Cf. *relume*.] 1. To light anew; rekindle.

When the light of the Gospel was *relumined* by the Reformation.

Ep. Lowell, *Sermons and Other Remains*, p. 163.

2. To illuminate again.

Time's *relumined* river.

Hood.

rely (rē-lī'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *relied*, *ppr. relying*. [*Early mod. E. relye, relye; < ME. relyen, relyen, < OF. relia, fasten again, attach, bind together, bind up, bandage, tie up, shut up, fix, repair, join, unite, assemble, rally, fig. bind, oblige, F. relia, bind, tie up, = Pr. religuar,*

remanence (rĕm'ĕ-n-əns), *n.* [*cf.* *remanen(t)* + *ee.*] 1. The state or quality of being remanent; continuance; permanence.

Neither St. Angustin nor Calvin denied the *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit. *Coleridge*.

24. That which remains; a residuum.

This salt is a volatile one, and requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a *remanence* at the bottom. *Boyle*, Works, III. 81.

remanency (rem'a-nen-si), *n.* [*As remanence* (see -cy).] Same as *remanence*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 392.

remanent (rem'a-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* < *L. remanen(t)-s*, ppr. of *remanere*, remain: see *reman*. *II. n.* < *ME. remanent*, *remanant*, *remanant*, *remanant*, *remanant*, also syncopated *remanant*, *remanant*, < *OF. remenant*, *remanant* = *Sp. remanente* = *It. rimanente*, a remnant, residue, < *L. remanen(t)-s*, remaining: see *I. Cf. remnant*, a syncopated form of *remanant*.] *I. a.* 1. Remaining.

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 251.

The residual or *remanent* magnetism of the electro-magnets is neutralized by the use of a second and independent coil wound in the opposite direction to the primary helix. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I, App., p. cxvii.

2. Additional; other: as, the moderator and *remanent* members of a church court. [*Scotch.*] *II. n.* The part remaining; remnant.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years. *Dacon*.

Breaks as myche as thou wylle etc,
The *remanant* to pore thou shalld lct.
Babes Book (E. L. T. S.), p. 300.

remanet (rem'a-net), *n.* [*< L. remanere*, remain: see *reman*.] In *Eng. law*, a suit standing over, or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred.

remanié (ré-man-i-é), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *remanier*, handle again, change, < *re-* + *manier*, handle: see *manage*.] Derived from an older bed: said of fossils. *Nir C. Lyell*.

remark (rē-märk'), *v.* [*< OF. remarquer*, *remarquer*, *F. remarquer*, mark, note, heed, < *re-*, again, + *marquer*, mark: see *mark*, *v.* Cf. *remark*.] *I. trans.* 1. To observe; note in the mind; take notice of without audible expression.

Then with another humorous with *remark'd*
The lusty mowers laboring dinnerless,
And watch'd the sun blaze on the turning scythe
Tennyson, *Gleanings*.

He does not look as if he hated them, so far as I have remarked his expression. *O. W. Hobbes*, *A Mortal Antipathy*, xiv.

2. To express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker or writer; utter or write by way of comment or observation.

The waiter well *remarks*, n heart that knows
To take with gratitude what Heav'n bestows
... is all in all. *Cowper*, *Hopes*, l. 429.

Bastian *remarks* that the Arabic language has the same word for epilepsy and possession by devils. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 122.

34. To mark; point out; distinguish.

They are moved by shame, and punished by disgrace, and *remarked* by punishments, . . . and separated from sober persons by laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 683.

Offic. Hebrews, the prisoner Samson here I seek.
Chor. His manacles *remark* him; there he sits.
Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1393.

II. intrans. To make observations; observe.

remark (rē-märk'), *n.* [*< OF. remarque*, *remarque*, *F. remarque* (= *It. rimarco*, importance), < *remarquer*, remark: see *remark*, *v.*] 1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice or observation.

The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture, and *remark*, however shrewd.
Cowper, *Table-Talk*, l. 205.

2. A notice, note, or comment; an observation: as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the *remarks* of a critic.

Then hire a slave . . . to make *remarks*,
Who rules in Cornwall, or who rules in Berks: . . .
"That makes three members, this can choose n mayor."
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, I. vi. 103.

3. Noticeable appearance; note.

There was a man of special grave *remark*.
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 57.

4. In *line-engraving* and *etching*: (a) A distinguishing mark or peculiarity of any kind, indicating any particular state of the plate prior to its completion. The remark may be a slight sketch made by the engraver on the margin of his plate, or it may consist merely in the absence of certain detail or features of the finished work. Thus, in a first proof of an etching the absence of retouching with the dry point, or of a final rebiting, constitutes a remark; or in a line-engraving it may consist in the presence or absence of some minor ob-

ject, or of certain lines representing texture or shading, which in a later state of the plate are removed or added.

The old legend still lingers that the *remarque* began when some unknown etcher tried his point upon the edge of his plate just before taking his first impressions. The belief yet obtains that the *remarque* testifies to the etcher's supreme satisfaction with a supreme effort. But as a matter of fact the *remarque* has become any kind of a fanciful supplementary sketch, not necessarily appropriate, not always done by the etcher, and appearing upon a number of impressions which seem to be limited only at the will of artist or dealer. Sometimes we see 50 *remarque* proofs announced, and again 300.

New York Tribune, Feb. 6, 1887.

(b) A print or proof bearing or characterized by a remark; a remarked proof, or remark proof. Also written *remarque*. = *Syn. 2. Remark*, *Observation*, *Comment*, *Commentary*, *Reflection*, *Note*, *Annotation*, *Gloss*. A remark is brief and cursory, suggested by present circumstances and presumably without previous thought. An *observation* is made with some thought and care. A *comment* is a remark or observation bearing closely upon some situation of facts, some previous utterance, or some published work. *Remark* may be substituted by modesty for *observation*. When printed, *remarks*, *observations*, or *comments* may be called *reflections*: as, Burke's "*Reflections on the Revolution in France*"; when they are systematic in explanation of a work, they may be called a *commentary*: as, Lange's "*Commentary on Matthew*". A note is primarily a brief writing to help the memory; then a marginal comment: *notes* is sometimes used modestly for *commentary*: as, Barnes's "*Notes on the Psalms*"; Trench's "*Notes on the Parables*". A marginal comment is more definitely expressed by *annotation*. A *gloss* is a comment made for the purpose of explanation, especially upon a word or passage in a foreign language or a peculiar dialect.

remark (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *mark*, *v.*; cf. *F. remarquer* = *Sp. remarcar*, mark again.] To mark anew or a second time.

remarkable (rē-mär'ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) remarquable* = *It. rimarcabile*; as *re-* + *mark* + *-able*.] *I. a.* 1. Observable; worthy of notice.

This day will be *remarkable* in my life
By some great act. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1383.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most who have the least to say.
Prior, *Alma*, II.

2. Extraordinary; unusual; deserving of particular notice; such as may excite admiration or wonder; conspicuous; distinguished.

There is nothing left *remarkable*
Beneath the visiting moon.
Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 15. 67.

I have breakfasted again with Rogers. The party was a *remarkable* one—Lord John Russell, Tom Moore, Tom Campbell, and Luttrell.

Macaulay, *Life and Letters*, I. 207.

= *Syn.* Noticeable, notable, rare, strange, wonderful, uncommon, singular, striking.

II. n. Something noticeable, extraordinary, or exceptional; a noteworthy thing or circumstance.

Jerusalem won by the Turk, with woful *remarkables* therat. *Fuller*, *Holy War*, II. 46 (title). (*Davies*).

Some few *remarkables* are not only still remembered, but also well attested. *C. Mather*, *Mag. Chris.*, iv. 1.

remarkableness (rē-mär'ka-bl-ness), *n.* The character of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

remarkably (rē-mär'ka-bli), *adv.* In a remarkable manner; in a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner or degree; singularly; surprisingly.

remarked (rē-märkt'), *p. a.* 1. Conspicuous; noted; remarkable.

You speak of two
The most *remark'd* of the kingdom.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1. 33.

2. In *plate-engraving* and *etching*, bearing or characterized by a remark. See *remark*, *n.*, 4.

remarker (rē-mär'kér), *n.* One who remarks; one who makes remarks; a critic.

She pretends to be a *remarker*, and looks at every body.
Steele, *Lying Lover*, III. 1.

remarque, *n.* See *remark*, 4.

remarriage (rē-mar'ij), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) remarriage*; as *re-* + *marriage*.] Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

With whom [the Jews] polygamy and *remarriages*, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use
Ep. Hall, *Honour of Married Clergy*, l. § 18.

remarry (rē-mar'i), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< F. remarier* = *Pr. remaridar*; as *re-* + *marry*.] To marry again or a second time.

remasticate (rē-mas'ti-kāt), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *mas-ticate*. Cf. *F. remastiquer*.] To chew again, as the cud; ruminate. *Imp. Dict.*

remastication (rē-mas-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [*< remasticate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of remasticating; rumination. *Imp. Dict.*

remberget, *n.* Same as *ramberge*.

remblai (ron-blā'), *n.* [*< F. remblai*, < *remblayer*, *OF. remblayer*, *rembler*, embank, < *re-* + *em-blayer*, *emblaer*, embarrass, hinder, lit. 'sow with grain': see *emblem*.] 1. In *fort.*, the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the déblai from the ditch.—2. In *engin.*, the mass of earth brought to form an embankment in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

remble (rem'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rembled*, ppr. *rembling*. [Perhaps a var. of *ramble*: see *ramble*.] To move; remove. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Their wur a boggle in it [the waste], . . .
But I stubb'd 'um oop w' the lot, and raaved an' *rembled*
'um oot. *Tennyson*, *Northern Farmer* (Old Style).

Remboth, *n.* See *Remoboth*.

Rembrandtesque (rem-bran-tesk'), *a.* [*< Rembrandt* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Resembling the manner or style of the great Dutch painter and etcher Rembrandt (died 1669); specifically, in art, characterized by the studied contrast of high lights and deep shadows, with suitable treatment of chiaroscuro.

Rembrandtish (rem'brant-ish), *a.* [*< Rembrandt* + *-ish*.] Same as *Rembrandtesque*. *Athenæum*, No. 3201, p. 287.

reme, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ream*, 1.

reme, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

remead, *n.* See *remede*.

remeant (rē-mōn'), *v. t.* [*ME. remenen*; < *re-* + *mean*.] To give meaning to; interpret. *Wyelif*.

Of love y schalle hem so *remene*
That thou schalt knowe they they mene.
Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.*, 134, f. 40. (*Hallwell*.)

remeant (rē-mē-ant), *a.* [*< L. remean(t)-s*, ppr. of *remeare*, go or come back, < *re-*, back, + *meare*, go: see *meatus*.] Coming back; returning. [*Rare.*]

Most exalted Prince,
Whose peerless knighthood, like the *remean* sun
After too long n night, reglids our clay.
Kingsley, *Saint's Tragedy*, II. 8.

remede (rē-mōd'), *n.* [Also *remeud*, *remeed*, *Sc. remeid*; < *OF. remede*, *F. remède*, a remedy: see *remedy*.] Remedy; redress; help. [*Old Eng. or Scotch.*]

But what is thanne a *remede* unto this,
But that we shape us soone for to mote?
Chaucer, *Troilus*, IV. 1272.

If it is for any helous elme,
There's nne *remed* for thee.
Lang Johnny, *Moit* (Child's Ballads, IV. 276).

The town's people were passing sorry for bereaving them
of their arms by such an uncouth slight—but no *remed*.
Spalding, *Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, I. 230. (*Jamieson*.)

An' strive, w'il' al' your wit an' lea,
To get *remead*.
Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

remediable (rē-mō'di-a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. remediable*, *F. remediable* = *Sp. remediable* = *Pg. remediare* = *It. rimediabile*, < *ML. *remediabilis*, capable of being remedied, < *remediare*, remedy: see *remedy*, *v.*] Capable of being remedied or cured.

Not *remediable* by courts of equity.
Dacon, *Advice to the King*

remediableness (rē-mō'di-a-bl-ness), *n.* The state or character of being remediable. *Imp. Dict.*

remediably (rē-mō'di-a-bli), *adv.* In a remediable manner or condition; so as to be susceptible of remedy or cure. *Imp. Dict.*

remedial (rē-mō'di-āl), *a.* [*< L. remedialis*, healing, remedial, < *remediare*, *remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal of an evil: as, to adopt *remedial* measures.

They shall have redress by nulla querela, which is a writ of a most *remedial* nature.

Blackstone, *Com.*, III. xxv.

But who can set limits to the *remedial* force of spirit?
Emerson, *Nature*, p. 55

Remedial statutes. See *statute*.

remedially (rē-mō'di-āl-i), *adv.* In a remedial manner. *Imp. Dict.*

remediat (rē-mō'di-āt), *a.* [*< L. remediatus*, pp. of *remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Remedial.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress! *Shak.*, *Lear*, IV. 4. 17.

remediless (rem'e-di-less), *a.* [*< ME. remediless*; < *remedy* + *-less*.] 14. Without a remedy; not possessing a remedy.

Thus welle y wote y am *remediesse*,
For mo no thing may comforte nor amend.
MS. Cantab., ff. l. 6, f. 131. (*Hallwell*.)

2. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate: as, a *remediless* disease.

The other sought to stanch his *remediless* wounds.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

As if some divine commission from heav'n were descended to take into hearing and commiseration the long *remediless* afflictions of this kingdom.

Milton, Apology for Sivecyminius.

3. Irreparable, as a loss or damage.

She hath time enough to bewail her own folly and *remediless* infelicity. *Ser. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 139.

This is the affliction of hell, unto whom it affordeth despair and *remediless* calamity. *Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4†. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual; powerless. *Spenser*. = *Syn.* 2 and 3. Irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, hopeless.

remedilessly (rem'e-di-less-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

Ho going away *remedilessly* clanking at his rebuke.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

remedilessness (rem'e-di-less-nes), *n.* The state of being remediless, or of not admitting of a remedy; incurableness.

The *remedilessness* of this disease may be justly questioned. *Boyle, Works*, II. II. 3.

remedy (rem'e-di), *n.*; pl. *remedies* (-diz). [*ME. remedie*, < *OF. *remedie, remede*, *F. remède* = *Pr. remedi*, *remey* = *Sp. Pg. It. remedio*, < *L. remedium*, a remedy, cure, < *re-*, again, + *mederi*, heal; see *medicine*. Cf. *remede*.] 1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application or process which promotes restoration to health or alleviates the effects of disease; with *for* before the name of a disease.

A cool well by, . . .

Growing a bath and healthful *remedy*

For men diseased. *Shak., Sonnets, civ.*

When he [a scorpion] is hurt with one poison, he seeks his *Remedy* with another.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 165.

Colicium with alkalis and other *remedies* for gout, such as a course of Fitchburgh or Cuthbert waters, will prove of great service. *Quain, Med. Hist.*, p. 188.

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; reparation.

For in hell writt thou made rede,

"In hell is no *remede*."

Hyman to Virgin, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Things without all *remedy*

Should be without regard

Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 11.

3. In *law*, the means given for obtaining through a court of justice any right or compensation or redress for a wrong. — 4. In *currency*, a certain allowance at the mint for deviation from the standard weight and fineness of coins; same as *allowance*, 7. — 5†. A course of action to bring about a certain result.

Ye! here it [were it not] that I wiste a *remedye*

To come agayn, right here I wode dye

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 1623.

Provisional remedy. See *provisional*. — **The divine remedy.** See *dicine*. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Cure, restorative, specific, antidote, corrective.

remedy (rem'e-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remedied*, pp. *remedying*. [*late ME. remedyn*, < *OF. remedier*, *F. remédier* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. remediar* = *It. rimediare*, < *L. remediare, remediari*, heal, cure, < *remedium*, a remedy; see *remedy*, *n.*] 1. To cure; heal; as, to *remedy* a disease. — 2. To repair or remove something evil from; restore to a natural or proper condition.

I desire your majesty to *remedy* the matter.

Latimer, 5th sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1519.

3. To remove or counteract, as something evil; redress.

If you cannot even as you would *remedy* vices which use and custom have confirmed, yet for this cause you must not leave and forsake the common wealth.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Bohisson), I.

Whoso believes that spiritual destitution is to be *remedied* only by a national church may with some show of reason propose to deal with physical destitution by an analogous instrumentality.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 318.

remeed, remeid, n. See *remede*.
remelant, *n.* A Middle English form of *remnant*, *remnant*.

remember (rē-mem'bër), *v.* [*ME. remembren*, < *OF. remembren* (refl.), *F. remembrer* = *Pr. remembrar* = *OSP. remembrar* = *Pg. lembrar* = *It. rimembrare* (also in mod. form directly after *L.*, *F. rémemorer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. rememorar* = *It. rimemorare*), < *LL. rememorari*, *ML. also rememorare*, recall to mind, remember, < *L. re-*, again, + *memorare*, bring to remembrance, mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering, mindful; see *memorate*, *memory*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To bring again to the memory; recall to mind; recollect.

Now calleth us to *remember* our sins past.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 36.

To *remember* is to perceive any thing with memory, or with a consciousness that it was known or perceived before.

Locke, Human Understanding, I. iv. 20.

2. To bear or keep in mind; have in memory; be capable of recalling when required; preserve unforgetten; as, to *remember* one's lessons; to *remember* all the circumstances.

Remember thee!

Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat

In this distracted globe. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 95.*

Remembering no more of that other day

Than the hot noon *remembereth* of the night,

Than summer thinketh of the winter white.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 427.

3. To be continually thoughtful of; have present to the attention; attend to; bear in mind; opposed to *forget*.

Remember whom thou hast aboard.

Shak., Tempest, I. 1. 20.

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste.

Milton, P. L., VIII. 327.

But still *remember*, if you mean to please,

To press your point with modesty and ease.

Cowper, Conversation, I. 103.

4†. To mention.

The selfe same syllable to be sometime long and something short for the cares better satisfaction, as hath bene before *remembered*. *Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poeste, p. 89.*

Now call we our high court of parliament. . .

Our coronation done, we will accele,

As I before *remember'd* it, all our state.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 142.

Phry, Solinus, Paleney, and of late Leo the African, *remember* unto us a river in Ethiopia, famous by the name of Niger.

B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

5†. To put in mind; remind; reflexively, to remind one's self (to be reminded).

This Eneas is comen to Paradys

Out of the swolow of belle; and thus in joye

Remembereth him of his estat in Troye.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1105.

I may not ease me here as in this case,

That doth me larme whanne I *remember* me.

Geoffrey (L. E. T. S.), I. 653.

One only thing, as it comes into my mind, let me *remember* you of.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 305).

I'll not *remember* you of my own lord.

Shak., W. T., III. 2. 231.

She then *remembered* to his thought the place

Where he was going. *B. Jonson, A. Parnegyre.*

Ho tell ye, or at least *remember* ye, for most of ye know it already.

Milton, Church-Government, II. Conc.

6. To keep in mind with gratitude, favor, confidence, affection, respect, or any other feeling or emotion.

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. *Ex. xx. 8.*

If thou wilt indeed look on the affliction of thine hand-maid and *remember* me.

Isam, I. 11.

That they may have their wages duly paid 'em,

And something over to *remember* me by.

Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 2. 151.

Old as I am, for halles' love andt,

The power of beauty I *remember* yet.

Dryden, Cym. and Iph., I. 2.

7. To take notice of and give money or other present to; said of one who has done some actual or nominal service and expects a fee for it.

[Knocking within.] Porter, anon! I pray you

remember the porter. [Pipes the gate.]

Shak., Macbeth, II. 3. 23.

Remember your courtesy, be covered; put on your hat; addressed to one who remained barchended after saluting, and intended to remind him that he had already made his salute.

I do beseech thee, *remember thy courtesy*; I beseech thee, apparel thy head.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 103.

Pray you *remember your courtesy*. . . Nay, pray you be covered.

B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour (ed. Gifford), I. 1.

To be *remembered*, to recall; recollect; have in remembrance. Compare *def. 6*.

To your extent I cannot right well agree;

Ther is a land I am *remembered* well.

Men call it Persa, a plentiful contrie.

Geoffrey (L. E. T. S.), I. 619.

Now by my troth, if I had *been remembered*,

I could have given my noble's grace a fount.

Shak., Rich. III., II. 4. 23.

She always wears a muff, if you be *remembered*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. I.

To *remember* one to or unto, to recall one to the remembrance of; commend one to: used in complimentary messages: as, *remember me to your family*.

Remember me

In all humility unto his highness.

Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 2. 169.

Remember me to my old Companions. *Remember me* to my Friends. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 27.*

= *Syn. I. Remember, Recollect.* *Remember* implies that a thing exists in the memory, not that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment, but that it recurs without effort. *Recollect* means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled and present to the mind. *Remembrance* is the store-house, *recollection* the act of calling out this article and that from the reposi-

tory. Ho *remembers* everything he hears, and can *recollect* any statement when called on. The words, however, are often confounded, and we say we cannot *remember* a thing when we mean we cannot *recollect* it. See *memory*.

II. intrans. 1. To hold something in remembrance; exercise the faculty of memory.

I remember

Of such a time; being my sworn servant,

The duko retain'd him his.

Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 190.

As I *remember*, there were certain low chairs, that

looked like ebony, at Esher, and were old and pretty.

Gray, Letters, I. 217.

2†. To return to the memory; come to mind; used impersonally.

But, Lord Crist! when that it *remembreth* me

Upon my yowthe and on my jolitee,

It tikleth me aboute myn herte roote.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 469.

rememberable (rē-mem'bër-a-bl), *a.* [*< remember + -able*.] Capable or worthy of being remembered.

The earth

And common face of Nature spake to me

Rememberable things. *Wordsworth, Prelude, I.*

rememberably (rē-mem'bër-a-blī), *adv.* In a rememberable manner; so as to be remembered.

My golden rule is to relate everything as briefly, as perspicuously, and as *rememberably* as possible.

Southey, 1805 (Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, II. 77). (*Davies*.)

rememberer (rē-mem'bër-ër), *n.* One who remembers.

A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least good office; for his flock, he transplanted most of them into plentiful soils.

Sir H. Walton, (Latham.)

remembrance (rē-mem'brans), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *remembrance*; < *ME. remembrance, remembrance*, < *OF. remembrance, remembrance*, *F. remembrance* = *Pr. remembransa* = *Sp. remembranza* = *Pg. lembrança, lembrança* = *It. rimembranza*, < *ML. as if *rememorantia*, < *rememorare*, remember; see *remember*.] 1. The act of remembering; the keeping of a thing in mind or recalling it to mind; a revival in the mind or memory.

All knowledge is but *remembrance*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 2.

Remembrance is but the reviving of some past knowledge.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. I. 0.

Remembrance and reflection, how allied;

What thin partitions sense from thought divide!

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 225.

2. The power or faculty of remembering; memory; also, the limit of time over which the memory extends.

There I have heard relating what was done

From my *remembrance*. *Milton, P. L., VIII. 204.*

When the word perception is used properly and without any figure, it is never applied to things past. And thus it is distinguished from *remembrance*.

Acid, Intellectual Powers, I. 1.

3. The state of being remembered; the state of being held honorably in memory.

The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance*.

Ps. cxli. 6.

Grace and *remembrance* be to you both.

Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 76.

Oh! scenes in strong *remembrance* set!

Scenes never, never to return!

Burns, The Lament.

4. That which is remembered; a recollection.

How sharp the point of this *remembrance* is!

Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 138.

The sweet *remembrance* of the just

Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.

Tate and Brady, Ps. cxli. 0.

5. That which serves to bring to or keep in mind.

I pray, Sir, be my continual *remembrance* to the Throne of grace.

W. Bradford, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, [p. 435.]

(a) An account preserved; a memorandum or note to preserve or assist the memory; a record; mention.

Anferus, the welcheloyd kyng

That was of Ynd, and ther had his dwelling

Till he was putte [from] his enheritaunce,

Wherof be fore was made *remembrance*.

Geoffrey (L. E. T. S.), I. 2177.

Let the understanding reader take with him three or four short *remembrances*. . . The memorandums I would commend to him are these.

Chillingworth, Reliq. of Protestants, Ans. to Fifth Chapter, [§ 29.]

(b) A monument; a memorial.

And it is of trouthe, as they saye there, and as it is assigned by token of a layre stone layde for *remembrance*, yf our blessed Lady and saynt John Evangelyste stode not upon yon the highest pte of the Mount of Calvary at the passyon of our Lord.

Sir H. Gwyfforde, Tygerynge, p. 27.

If I never deserve anye better *remembrance*, let mee . . . be epitaphed the Inuentor of the English Hexameter.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

remembrance

(c) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

I am glad I have found this napkin;
This was her first remembrance from the Moor.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 201.

I pray you accept
This small remembrance of a father's thanks
For so assur'd a benefit.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

6. The state of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something absent.

In what place that ever I be in, the moste remembrance
that I shall have shall be upon you, and on yowre nedes.
Martin (D. E. T. S.), i. 49.

We with wisest sorrow think on him,
Together with remembrance of ourselves.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 7.

The Puritans, to keep the remembrance of their unity
one with another, and of their peaceful compact with the
Indians, named their forest settlement Concord.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

7f. Admonition; reminder.

I do commit into your hand
The unstained sword that you have need to bear;
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit
As you have done 'gainst me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 115.

Clerks of the remembrance. See *remembrancer*, 2.—
To make remembrance, to bring to remembrance;
recount; relate. = *Syn.* 1, 2, and 4. *Recollection, Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory*.

remembrancer (rē-mem'brān-sēr), *n.* [*< remembrance + -er*]. 1. One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything.

Astronomy in all likelihood was known to Abraham, to whom the heavenly stars might be remembrancers of that promise, so shall thy seed be. *Purshas, Pilgrimage*, p. 65.

Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

All the young fellows crowd up to ask her to dance, and, taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl remembrancer, she notes them down.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

2. An officer in the Exchequer of England, employed to record documents, make out processes, etc.; a recorder. These officers were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*, and were three in number—the *king's remembrancer*, the *lord treasurer's remembrancer*, and the *remembrancer of first-fruits*. The *queen's remembrancer's department* now has a place in the central office of the Supreme Court. The name is also given to an officer of certain corporations: as, the *remembrancer of the city of London*.

These rents [ceremonial rents, as a horseshoe, etc.] are now rented by the *Queen's Remembrancer* a few days before the beginning of Michaelmas term.
F. Tollock, Land Laws, p. 8.

rememorance, *n.* [*ME. rememorance*, a var., after *ML. rememorantia*, of *remembrance*; see *remembrance*.] Remembrance.

Nowe memie it call, by all rememorance,
Constantly ne noble, wher to dwell he did enclene.
Hartdym's Chronicle, i. 50. (*Hallivell*.)

rememorate (rē-mem'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. rememoratus*, pp. of *rememorari*; remember; see *remember*.] To remember; revive in the memory.

We shall ever find the like difficulties, whether we rememorate or learn anew.
L. Bryskett, Civil Life (1605), p. 128.

rememoration (rē-mem'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [*Early mod. E. rememoracion*; *< OF. rememoration*, *F. remémoration*, *< ML. rememoratio* (n-), *< LL. rememorari*, remember. see *remember, rememorate*.] Remembrance.

The story requires a particular rememoration.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 256.

rememorative (rē-mem'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< F. remémoratif* = *Sp. Pg. rememorativo*; as *rememorate + -ive*.] Recalling to mind; reminding.

For whi, withoute rememorative signes of a thing, or of things, the rememoratioun, or the remembrance, of thilk thing or thingis muste needis be the febler.
Peeck, quoted in Waterland's Works, X. 251.

remenant, *n.* An obsolete form of *remnant*.

remene¹, *r. t.* See *reman*.

remene², *r. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) remener* (= *Pr. remenar* = *It. riminare*), *< re-*, again, + *menar*, *< ML. minare*, conduct, lead, bring; see *mien*.] To bring back. *Veruon MS.* (*Hallivell*.)

remerciet, remercy (rē-mér'si), *v. t.* [*< OF. F. remercier* (= *Pr. remarciar*), thank, *< re-*, again, + *mercier*, thank, *< merci*, thanks; see *mercy*.] To thank.

She him remercieth as tho Patrone of her life.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xl. 16.

remercieth, *n. pl.* [*< remercie, v.*] Thanks.

So mildly did he, beying the conquerour, take the vntthankfulness of persons by hym conquered & subdued who did . . . not render thanks ne saie *remercies* for that they had been let botlie safe and sounde.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, II. Philippi, § 7.

remercyt, *v. t.* See *remercie*.

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remerge (rē-mérj'), *v. i.* [*< L. remergere*, dip in or immerse again, *< re-*, again, + *mergere*, dip; see *merge*.] To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,
Should move his rounds, and, fusing all
The skirts of self again, should fall
Reemerging in the general Soul,
Is faith as vague as all unsweet.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvii.

remevet, *v.* A Middle English variant of *remove*.

remewt, remuet, *v. t.* [*ME. remewen, remuen*, *< OF. remuer*, *F. remuer*, move, stir, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. remudar* = *It. rimutare*, change, alter, transform, *< ML. remutare*, change, *< L. re-*, again, + *mutare*, change; see *new* and *mut*.] The sense in *ME.* and *OF.* is appar. dno in part to confusion with *remove* (*ME. remeven*, etc.)] To remove.

The hors of bras, that may nat be remeved,
It staut as it were to the ground yglowed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 173.

Sette eke noon almondes but greet and newe,
And hem is best in Feveryere remewe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 54.

remex (rō'meks), *n.*; *pl. remiges* (rem'i-jōz). [*NL. < L. remex* (remig-), a rower, oarsman, *< remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move.] In *ornith.*, one of the flight-feathers; one of the large stiff quill-feathers of a bird's wing which form most of its spread and correspond to the rectrices or rudder-feathers of the tail. They are distinguished from ordinary contour-feathers by never having after shafts, and by being almost entirely of pinnaceous structure. They are divided into three series, the primaries, the secondaries, and the tertiarics or tertials, according to their seat upon the phalanx, the forearm, or the upper arm. See *diagram under bird*.

remiform (rem'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. remus*, an oar, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like an oar.

remigable (rem'i-gā-bl), *a.* [*< L. remigare*, row (*< remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move), + *-able*.] Capable of being rowed upon; fit to float on a oared boat.

Where sterill remigable marshes now
Feed neighbor'ing cities, and aduult the plough.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xlv. (*Darics*)

remiges, *n.* Plural of *remex*.

Remigia (rē-mij'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Gmelin, 1852), < L. remigium*, a rowing; see *remex*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Remigiidae*, distinguished by the vertical, moderately long palpi with the third joint lanceolate. The genus is wide-spread, and comprises about 20 species, more common in tropical America than elsewhere.

remigial (rē-mij'i-āl), *a.* [*< NL. remex* (remig-) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a remex or remiges.

In this the remigial streamers do not lose their barbs.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., X. 712.

Remigiidae (rem-i-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Gmelin, 1852), < Remigia + -idae*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Remigia*, with stout bodies, and in the male sex with very hairy legs, the hind pair woolly and the tarsi densely tufted. It is a widely distributed family, comprising 7 genera. Usually written *Remigidae*, and, as a subfamily, *Remigiinae*.

remigrate (rem'i-grāt or rē-mī-grāt), *v. i.* [*< L. remigratus*, pp. of *remigrare*, go back, return, *< re-*, back, + *nigrare*, migrate; see *migrate*.] To migrate again; remove to a former place or state; return.

When the salt of tartar from which it is distilled hath retained or deprived it of the sulphurous parts of the spirit of wine, the rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the liquor, will remigrate into phlegm.
Boyle, Works, I. 499.

remigration (rem-i-grā'shon or rē-mī-grā'shon), *n.* [*< remigrate + -ion*.] Repeated migration; removal back; a migration to a place formerly occupied.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional remigrations, became diffused in Scotland.
Hale.

Remijia (rē-mij'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (A. P. de Caudolles, 1829), named from a surgeon, Remijo, who used its bark instead of cinchona*.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs of the order *Rubiacae*, tribe *Cinchoneae*, and subtribe *Eucinchoneae*. It is characterized by a woolly and salver-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes and a smooth and enlarged throat, and by a septidial two-celled and somewhat ovoid capsule, with numerous peltate seeds and subcorlate seed-leaves. The 13 species are all natives of tropical America. They are shrubs or small and slender trees, with weak and almost unbranched stem, bearing opposite or whorled revolute leaves, sometimes large, thick, and coriaceous, often with very large lanceolate stipules. The flowers are rather small, white or rose-colored, and fragrant, clustered in axillary and prolonged racemes. Several species are still in medicinal use. See *cuprea-bark*, *cupreine*, and *cinchonamine*.

reminiscential

remind (rē-mind'), *v. t.* [*< re- + mind*¹; appar. suggested by *remember*.] To put in mind; bring to the remembrance of; recall or bring to the notice of: as, to remind a person of his promise.

Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove
Remind him of his Maker's pow'r and love.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 30.

I have often to go through a distinct process of thought to remind myself that I am in New England, and not in Middle England still.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

reminder (rē-mīn'dēr), *n.* [*< remind + -er*]. One who or that which reminds; anything which serves to awaken remembrance.

remindful (rē-mīnd'fūl), *a.* [*< remind + -ful*.] 1. Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey*.

The slanting light touched the crests of the clods in a newly ploughed field to her left with a vivid effect, reminding of the light-capped wavelets on an eventful bay.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

2. Remembling.

Meanwhile, reminding of the convent bars,
Blanca did not watch these signs in vain.
Hood, Bianca's Dream, act. 32.

remingtonite (rem'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. Edward Remington, at one time superintendent of the mine where it was found.] A little-known mineral occurring as a thin rose-colored coating in serpentine in Maryland. It is essentially a hydrated carbonate of cobalt.

Remington rifle. See *rifle*².

reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* [*< OF. reminiscence*, *F. reminiscence* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reminiscencia* = *It. reminiscenza*, *reminiscenzia*, *< LL. reminiscētia*, *pl.*, remembrances, *< L. reminiscen(t)-s*, pp. of *reminisci*, remember; see *reminiscent*.] 1. The act or power of recollecting; recollection; the voluntary exertion of the reproductive faculty of the understanding; the recalling of the past to mind.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or reminiscence.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind. (*Latham*.)

The reproductive faculty is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts—the laws, as they are called, of mental association. If these laws are allowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called suggestion or spontaneous suggestion. Whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of *reminiscence* or recollection.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xx.

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge: as, the *reminiscences* of a quinquagenarian.

I will here mention what is the most important of all my reminiscences, viz. that in my childhood my mother was to me everything.
H. C. Robinson, Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence, I.

3. In *music*, a composition which is not intended to be original in its fundamental idea, but only in its manner of treatment. = *Syn.* 1. *Recollection, Remembrance*, etc. See *memory*.

reminiscency (rem-i-nis'en-si), *n.* [As *reminiscence* (see *-cy*).] Reminiscence.

Reminiscency, when she [the soul] searches out something that she has let slip out of her memory.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 5.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis'ent), *a. and n.* [*< L. reminiscen(t)-s*, pp. of *reminisci*, remember, *< re-*, again, + *min-*, base of *me-min-isc*, remember, think over, akin to *men(t)-s*, mind; see *mental*¹, *mind*¹, etc. *Reminiscent* is not connected with *remember*.] 1. *a.* Having the faculty of memory; calling to mind; remembering; also, inclined to recall the past; habitually dwelling on the past.

Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

During the earlier stages of human evolution, then, imagination, being almost exclusively *reminiscent*, is almost incapable of evolving new ideas.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 402.

II. *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events.

reminiscential (rem'i-ni-sen'shūl), *a.* [*< reminiscen(t) + -ial*.] Of or pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation, and new impressions but the coloring of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. i.

At the sound of the name, no *reminiscential* atoms . . . stirred and marshalled themselves in my brain.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 90.

remiscentially (rem'i-ni-sen'shal-i), *adv.* In a reminiscential manner; by way of calling to mind.

Remiscent Sunday. [So called because the Sarum Introit, taken from Ps. xxv. 6, begins with the word *remiscent* (L. *remiscent*, impv. of *remiscenti*, remember: see *remiscent*).] The second Sunday in Lent. Also *Remiscent*. **remiscent**, *n.* [Irreg. < *remiscent* (ent) + -ion.] Remembrance; reminiscence.

Stir my thoughts
With reminiscence of the spirit's promise.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

remiscentory (rem-i-nis'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*< remiscent* (ent) + -ory.] Remembering, or having to do with the memory; reminiscential. [Rare.]

I still tore a *remiscentory* spito against Mr. Job Jenson, which I was fully resolved to wreak.
Bulwer, Pelham, lxiii.

remiped (rem'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. remipes*, oar-footed, < L. *remus*, an oar, + *pes* (ped-) = E. foot.] 1. *a.* Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars; oar-footed.

II. *n.* A remiped animal, as a crustacean or an insect.

Remipes (rem'i-pōz), *n.* [NL.: see *remiped*.] 1. In *Crustacea*, a genus of crabs of the family *Hippidae*. *R. testudinarius* is an Australian species.—2. In *Entom.*: (*a.*) A genus of coleopterous insects. (*b.*) A genus of hemipterous insects.

remise (rēm'iz'), *n.* [*< OF. remise*, delivery, release, restoration, reference, remitting, etc., F. *remise*, a delivery, release, allowance, delay, livery (*voiture de remise*, a livery-carriage); cf. LL. *remissa*, pardon, remission; < L. *remissa*, fem. of *remissus* (> F. *remis*), pp. of *remittere* (> F. *remettre*), remit, release: see *remitt*.] 1. In *law*, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.—2. A livery-carriage; so called (for French *voiture de remise*) as kept in a carriage-house, and distinguished from a stage or hackney-coach, which is found on a stand in the public street.

This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and common, so that even many of the *Fluores* or *Hackneys*, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before.
Lester, Journey to Paris, p. 112.

3. In *fencing*, a second thrust which hits the mark after the first thrust has missed, made while the fencer is extended in the lunge. In modern fencing for points the *remise* is discouraged, being often ignored by judges as a count, because greater elegance and fairness are obtained if the fencer returns to his guard when his first thrust has not reached, and parries the return blow of his opponent.

remise (rēm'iz'), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *remised*, pp. *remising*. [*< remise*, *n.*] 1. To send back; remit.

Yet think not that this Too-too-Much *remises*
Ought into nothing: it but the Form disguises.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

2. To give or grant back; release a claim to; resign or surrender by deed.

The words generally used therein [that is, in releases] are *remised*, released, and for ever quit-claimed.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

remiss (rēm'is'), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. remis*, F. *remis* = Sp. *remiso* = Pg. *remisso* = It. *rimesso*, < L. *remissus*, slack, remiss, pp. of *remittere*, remit, slacken, etc.: see *remitt*.] I. *a.* 1. Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack.

The prince must think me tardy and *remiss*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 143.

It often happens that they who are most secure of truth on their side are most apt to be *remiss* and careless, and to comfort themselves with some good old sayings, as God will provide, and Truth will prevail.
Stillington, Sermons, II. i.

Usefulness, melancholy, timorousness, cause many of us to be too backward and *remiss*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

2. Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; relaxed; languid.

The water deserts the corpseless, unless it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.
Woodward.

= *Syn.* 1. *Negligent*, etc. (see *negligent*), careless, thoughtless, inattentive, slothful, backward, behindhand.

II. *n.* An act of negligence.

Such manner of men as, by negligence of Magistrates and *remisses* of laws, every country breedeth great store of.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 55.

remissilest, *n.* pl. [ME. *remysailes*, < OF. **remissails*, < *remis*, pp. of *remettre*, cast aside:

see *remiss*, *remitt*.] Leavings; scraps; pieces of refuse.

Laudo not thy trenchour with many *remysailes*.
Babees Book (E. L. T. 3), p. 23.

remissful (rēm'is'fūl), *a.* [*< remis* + -ful.] Ready to grant remission or pardon; forgiving; gracious. [Rare.]

As though the Heavens, in their *remissful* doom,
Took those best-lov'd from worse days to come.
Dryden, Barons' Wars, l. 11.

remissibility (rēm'is-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< remissible* + -ity (see -bility).] Capability of being remitted or abated; the character of being remissible.

This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 6.

The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of *remissibility*.
Bentham, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 25.

remissible (rēm'is-i-bl), *a.* [*< OF. remissible*, F. *remissible* = Sp. *remisible* = Pg. *remissível* = It. *remissibile*, < LL. *remissibilis*, pardonable, easy, light, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit, pardon: see *remitt*, *remiss*.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

They [papists] allow them [certain sins] to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: *remissible*, of course, or expiable by an easy penitence.
Fieldham, Resolves, li. 9.

remissio injuriæ (rēm'is-i-ō iu-jō-r'i-ō), [*< L. remissio*, remission; *injuriæ*, gen. of *injuria*, injury: see *injury*.] In *Scots law*, in an action of divorce for adultery, a plea implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offense; condonation.

remission (rēm'ish'on), *n.* [*< ME. remission*, remission, < OF. *remission*, F. *remission* = Pr. *remissio* = Sp. *remisión* = Pg. *remissão* = It. *remissione*, *rimissione*, < L. *remissio* (n-), a sending back, relaxation, < *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, send back, remit: see *remitt*.] The act of remitting. (a) The act of sending back.

The fate of her [Lot's wife] . . . gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of *Forlydio* and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, iii. 1. (Latham.)

(b) The act of sending to a distant place, as money; remittance.

The *remission* of a million every year to England.
Swift, To the Abp. of Dublin, Concerning the Weavers.

(c) Abatement; a temporary subsidence, as of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

Remittent [fever] has no morning *remission*; yellow fever has not.
Quain, Med. Diet., p. 1335.

(d) Diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; relaxation; moderation; as, the *remission* of extreme rigor; the *remission* of close study or of labor.

As too much bending breaketh the bowe, so too much *remission* spoyleth the minde.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 112.

Darkness fell
Without *remission* of the blast or shower.
Wordsworth.

(e) Discharge or relinquishment, as of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up: as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tithes.
Swift.

(f) The act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime.

Nevertheless, to them that with deuotion beholde it after is grantede cleare *remission*.
Sir R. Guyford, Pygmyage, p. 30.

My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past.
Shak., T. of V., i. 2. 65.

All wickedness is weakness; that plea therefore
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*.
Milton, S. A., l. 335.

Intension and remission of forms. See *intension*.—*Remission of sins*, in *Script.*, deliverance from the guilt and penalty of sin. The same word (*ἀφέναι*) is in the authorized version translated *remission* (Mat. xxv. 28, etc.), *forgiveness* (Col. i. 14), and *deliverance* (Luke iv. 18).—*Remission Thursday*. Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*). = *Syn.* (f) *Abolition*, etc. See *pardon*.

remissive (rēm'is'iv), *a.* [= *Sp. remissivo*, < L. *remissivus*, relaxing, laxative: see *remiss*.] 1. Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement.

Who bore by turns great Ajax' seven-fold shield;
When'er he breathed *remissive* of his might,
Tired with the incessant slanders of the night.
Pope, Illiad, xiii. 587.

2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.

O Lord, of thy bounding love
To my offence *remissive* be.
Wither, tr. of the Psalms, p. 96. (Latham.)

remissly (rēm'is'li), *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close attention; slowly; slockly; not vigorously; languidly; without ardor.

remissness (rēm'is'nes), *n.* The state or character of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; lack of ardor or vigor; lack of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

The extraordinary *remissness* of discipline had (in his counting) much detracted from the reputation of that College.
Evelyn, Diary, May 10, 1637.

= *Syn.* *Oversight*, etc. See *negligence*.

remissory (rēm'is'ō-ri), *a.* [= *Sp. remisorio*, < ML. **remissorius*, remissory, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*; remit; see *remiss*, *remitt*.] Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; obtaining remission.

They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Mough.

remit (rēm'it'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remitted*, pp. *remitting*. [Early mod. E. also *remytte*; < ME. *remitten*, < OF. *remettre*, *remetre*, also *remittre*, F. *remettre* = Pr. *remetre* = Sp. *remittir* = Pg. *remittir* = It. *rimettere*, < L. *remittere*, send back, abate, remit (LL. *pardon*), < *re-*, back, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, *mission*. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, *permit*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To send back.

And, reverent maister, *remitte* me somme letter by the binger her ol.
Paston Letters, II. 97.

Whether call'st thou an animal, and air
Inhables, her lungs with coolness to repair,
And what she sucks, *remits*, she still requires
Inlets for air, and outlets for her fires.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.

I have received that money which was *remitted* here in order to release me from captivity.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxvi.

He promised to *remit* me what he owed me out of the first money he should receive, but I never heard of him after.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 62.

3. To restore; replace.

In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right.
Blackstone, (Imp. Dict.)

4. To transfer. [Rare.]

He that used to teach did not communie use to beate,
but *remitted* that over to an other mans charge.
Tschann, The Schoolmaster, p. 18.

5. In *law*, to transfer (a cause) from one tribunal or judge to another, particularly from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction. See *remitt*, *n.*—6. To refer.

Whecho mater I *remytte* ondy to youre right wyse discrecion.
Paston Letters, l. 321.

In the sixth Year of his Reigen, a controversy arising between the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, they appealed to Rome, and the Pope *remitted* it to the King and Bishops of England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 22.

How I have
Studied your fair opinion, I *remit*
To thee.
Shakley, Hyde Park, ll. 4.

The arbiter, an officer to whom the pretor is supposed to have *remitted* questions of fact as to a jury.
Encyc. Brit., II. 312.

7. To give or deliver up; surrender; resign.

Prin. Will you have me, or your pearl again?
Biron. Neither of either; I *remit* both twain.
Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 159.

The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iii. 1.

8. To slacken; relax the tension of; hence, figuratively, to diminish in intensity; make less intense or violent; abate.

Those other motives which gave the undisciplined no leave to *remit* a continual vehemence throughout the book.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

As when a bow is successively intended and *remitted*.
Cuthworth, Intellectual System, p. 222.

In a short time we *remit* our fervour, and endeavour to find some mitigation of our duty, and some more easy means of obtaining the same end.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 65.

9. To refrain from exacting; give up, in whole or in part: as, to *remit* punishment.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other faults.
Shak., I. L. L., v. 1. 626.

Remit awhile thy harsh command,
And hear me, or my heart will break.
Crabbe, Works, I. 213.

10. To pardon; forgive.

Whosoever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them.
John xx. 23.

'Tis the law
That, if the party who complains *remit*
The offender, he is freed: is't not so, lords?
Beau, and Fl., Laws of Cauby, v. 1.

What's past, and I will meet your best affection.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

11. To omit; cease doing. [Rare.]

I have *remitted* my verses all this while: I think I have forgot them.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

= *Syn.* 2. To forward.—9. To release, relinquish.

II. intrans. 1. To slacken; become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remitt*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *W. Dracoe*, Notes on the Odyssey. (*Johnson*.)

How often have I blest the coming day,
When toil *remitt*ing lent its turn to play.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 16.

She [Sorrow] takes, when harsher moods *remitt*,
What slender shade of doubt may slit,
And makes it vassal unto love.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlviii.

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. *South*.

3. In *med.*, to abate in violence for a time without intermission: as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.—4. In *com.*, to transmit money, etc.

They obliged themselves to *remitt* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. *Addison*.
Remitting bilious fever, *remitting* icteric fever. See *fever*!

remitt (rē-mīt'), *n.* [*< remitt, v.*] 1. In *Scots law*, a remission; a sending back. In judicial procedure, applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, for the execution of the purposes of the remitt.

2. A formal communication from a body having higher jurisdiction, to one subordinate to it.
remittment (rē-mīt'mēt), *n.* [*< remitt + -ment*. Cf. *It. rimettimento*.] The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon.

Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remittments*, even where the utmost penalty exacted were no undoing. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

remittable (rē-mīt'g-bl), *a.* [*< remitt + -able*.] Same as *remissible*. *Cotgrave*.

remittal (rē-mīt'al), *n.* [*< remitt + -al*.] 1. A remitting; a giving up; surrender.—2. The act of sending, as money; remittance.

remittance (rē-mīt'ans), *n.* [*< remitt + -ance*.] 1. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to another place.—2. A sum, bills, etc., remitted in payment.

remittancer (rē-mīt'ān-sēr), *n.* [*< remittance + -er*.] One who sends a remittance.

Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancers* at Madrid.
Cumberland, Memoirs, II, 170. (*Latham*.)

remittée (rē-mīt'ē'), *n.* [*< remitt + -ee*.] A person to whom a remittance is sent.

remittent (rē-mīt'ēt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. remittant* = *Sp. remitente* = *Pg. remittente* = *It. rimettente*, *< L. remittent(-is)*, ppr. of *remittere*, remit, abate; see *remitt*.] *I. a.* Temporarily abating; having remissions from time to time; noting diseases the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but never entirely disappear as in intermittent diseases.—*Biliary, epidemic, infantile, marsh remittent fever*. See *fever*!—*Remittent bilious fever*. See *fever*!—*Remittent fever*. See *fever*!—*Yellow remittent fever*. See *fever*!

II. n. Same as *remittent fever* (which see, under *fever*!).

remitter¹ (rē-mīt'ēr), *n.* [*< remitt + -er*.] One who remits. (a) One who makes remittance for payment. (b) One who pardons.

Not properly pardons, forgers, or *remitters* of sin, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth. *Fulke*, Against Allen, p. 113. (*Latham*.)

remitter² (rē-mīt'ēr), *n.* [*< OF. remitter, remette*, inf. used as a noun; see *remitt, v.*] In *law*, the sending or setting back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by operation of law, by virtue of which he enters, the law in such case reinstating him as if possessing under his original title, free of encumbrances suffered by the possessor meanwhile.

In *Hillary* term I went.
You said, if I returned next *leze* in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace.
Donne, Satires, II.

remittitur (rē-mīt'i-tēr), *n.* [*L.*, 'it is sent back' or remitted.] In *law*: (a) Relinquishment of a part of the damages found by a jury. (b) The return of a record from the court of review to the lower court for proceedings as specified, as for execution or a new trial. *Anderson*, Dict. of Law.

remittor (rē-mīt'ōr), *n.* [*< remitt + -or*.] In *law*, same as *remitter*².

remnant (rem'nant), *a.* and *n.* [Contr. from

remenant, remanent, *< ME. remenant, remenaunt*, *< OF. remenant, remanant*, remainder: see *remanent*.] *I. a.* Remaining; yet left.

But when he once had entered Paradise,
The *remnant* world he justly did despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.

II. n. 1. That which is left or remains; the remainder; the rest.

The *remnant* were unchanged, moore and lesse,
That were consentant of this cursedness.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 275.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach. *Neh. i. 3*.

Westward the wanton Zephyr wings his flight,
Pleas'd with the *remnants* of departing light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 78.

2. Specifically, that which remains after the last cutting of a web of cloth, bolt of ribbon, or the like.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou *remnant*!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.

It is a garment made of *remnants*, a life ravelled out into ends, a line discontinued. *Donne*, Letters, lv.

I am old and good for nothing; but, as the store-keepers say of their *remnants* of cloth, I am but a rag end, and you may have me for what you please to give.
The Century, XXXV, 742.

=*Syn. Remidue*, etc. See *remainder*.

Remoboth, Remboth (rem'ō-bōth, rem'both), *n.* [*Appar. Egypt.*] In the *early church*, a class of monks who lived chiefly in cities in companies of two or three, without an abbot, and were accused of leading worldly and disorderly lives. Also called *Sarabaita*.

remodel (rē-mōd'el), *v. t.* [*< F. remodeler*, remodel: as *re- + model, v.*] To model, shape, or fashion anew; reconstruct.

remodification (rē-mōd'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< re-modify + -ation*, after *modification*.] The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change. *Imp. Dict.*

remodify (rē-mōd'i-fi), *v. t.* [*< re- + modify*.] To modify again; shape anew; reform. *Imp. Dict.*

remold, remould (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* [*< re- + mold*.] To mold or shape anew. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Social., § 578.

remoleculation (rē-mōl-e-kū-lī-zā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + molecule + -ize + -ation*.] A rearrangement among the molecules of a body, leading to the formation of new compounds.

The purpose of this book . . . is to suggest a theory of the manner in which the germs act in producing disease. It is that, through the power which the bacteria possess in the *remoleculation* of matter, they cause the formation and diffusion through the system of organic alkalies having poisonous qualities comparable with those of strychnine. *Pap. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI, 134.

remollient (rē-mōl'i-ent), *a.* [*< L. remolliens(-is)*, ppr. of *remollire*, make soft again, soften: see *re- and mollify*.] Mollifying; softening. [Rare.]
remolten (rē-mōl'tn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *remelt*.] Melted again.

It were good, therefore, to try whether glass *remoulden* do lessen any weight. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 599.

remonetization (rē-mōn'ō-tī-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F. remonetisation*; as *remonetize + -ation*.] The act of remonetizing.

remonetize (rē-mōn'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remonetized*, ppr. *remonetizing*. [*< F. remonetiser*; as *re- + monetize*.] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; make again a legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin. Also spelled *remonetise*.

remonstrable (rē-mōn'strā-bl), *a.* [*< remonstrat(-e) + -able*.] Capable of demonstration.

Was it such a sin for Adam to eat a forbidden apple?
Yes; the greatness is *remonstrable* in the event.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II, 356.

remonstrance (rē-mōn'strāns), *n.* [*< OF. remonstrance, F. remonstrance* = *It. rimostranza*, *< ML. remonstrantia*, *< remonstrant(-is)*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, remonstrate: see *remonstrant*.] 1. The act of remonstrating; demonstration; manifestation; show; exhibit; statement; representation.

Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 397.

The committee . . . concluded upon "a new general remonstrance to be made of the state of the kingdom."
Clarendon, Civil Wars, I, 157.

'Tis strange,
Having seven years expected, and so much
Remonstrance of her husband's loss at sea,
She should continue thus. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, l. 1.

2. The act of remonstrating; expostulation; strong representation of reasons, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth that, their father having refused to take in the Spectator . . . *Addison*.

The English clergy, . . . when they have discharged the formal and exacted duties of religion, are not very forward, by gratuitous inspection and *remonstrance*, to keep alive and diffuse a due sense of religion in their parishioners. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance*.—

4. [*cap.*] In *eccl. hist.*, a document consisting of five articles expressing the points of divergence of the Dutch Arminians (Remonstrants) from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland in 1610.—The *Grand Remonstrance*, in *Eng. hist.*, a remonstrance presented to King Charles I., after adoption by the House of Commons, in 1641. It recited the recent abuses in the government, and outlined various reforms. = *Syn. 2. Protest*. See *censure, v.*

remonstrant (rē-mōn'strant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. remonstrant* = *It. rimostrante*, *< ML. remonstrant(-is)*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, exhibit, remonstrate: see *remonstrate*.] *I. a.* 1. Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act; inclined or tending to remonstrate.

"There are very valuable books about antiquities. . . . Why should Mr. Casaubon's not be valuable? . . ." said Dorothea, with more *remonstrant* energy.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the Arminian party called Remonstrants.

II. n. 1. One who remonstrates.

The defence of the *remonstrant*, as far as we are informed of it, is that he ought not to be removed because he has violated no law of Massachusetts.

W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 169.
Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of the Arminians, who formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled the *Remonstrance*.

They have projected to reconcile the papists and the Lutherans and the Calvinists, the *remonstrants* and contra-remonstrants. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II, 54.

remonstrantly (rē-mōn'strant-li), *adv.* In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively; as or by remonstrance.

"Mother," said Deronda, *remonstrantly*, "don't let us think of it in that way."
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, III.

remonstrate (rē-mōn'strāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remonstrated*, ppr. *remonstrating*. [*< ML. remonstratus*, ppr. of *remonstrare* (> *It. rimostrare* = *F. remontrer*), exhibit, represent, demonstrate, *< L. re-*, again, + *monstrare*, show, exhibit: see *monstration, monster, v.*, and cf. *demonstrate*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To exhibit; demonstrate; prove.

It [the death of Lady Carbery] was not . . . of so much trouble as two fits of a common ague; so careful was God to *remonstrate* to all that stood in that sad attendance that this soul was dear to him.

Jer. Taylor, Funeral Sermon on Lady Carbery.

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* with a person on his conduct; conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

Corporal Trim by being in the service had learned to obey, and not to *remonstrate*.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15.
= *Syn. 2. Reprove, Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*), object, protest, reason, complain.

II. t. trans. 1. To show by a strong representation of reasons; set forth forcibly; show clearly.

I consider that in two very great instances it was *remonstrated* that Christianity was the greatest prosecution of natural justice and equality in the whole world.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 15.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, *remonstrated* to his brother officer the undersigning and good-natured warmth of his friend.

Hist. Duelling (1770), p. 145.

2. To show or point out again.

I will *remonstrate* to you the third door. *B. Jonson*.

remonstration (rē-mōn'strā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. remonstratio(n-)*, *< remonstrare*, exhibit: see *remonstrate*.] The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance.

He went many times over the case of his wife, the judgment of the doctor, his own repeated *remonstration*.
Harper's Mag., LXIV, 243.

remonstrative (rē-mōn'strā-tiv), *a.* [*< remonstrat + -ive*.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by remonstrance; expostulatory; remonstrant. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstratively (rē-mōn'strā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstrator (rē-mōn'strā-tor), *n.* [*< remonstrat + -or*.] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

And orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief *remonstrators*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, nn. 1660.

remonstratory (rē-mon'strā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< remonstrate + -ory.*] Expostulatory; remonstrative. [*Rare.*]

"Come, come, Sikes," said the Jew, appealing to him in a remonstratory tone. *Dickens, Oliver Twist*, xvi.

remontant (rē-mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. remonant, ppr. of remonter, remount: see remount.*] 1. *a.* In *hort.*, blooming a second time into in the season; noting a class of roses.

The Baronne Prévost, which is now the oldest type among hybrid remontant roses. *The Century*, XXVI, 350.

II. *n.* In *hort.*, a hybrid perpetual rose which blooms twice in a season.

Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping remontants. *The Century*, XXVI, 350.

remontoir (re-mon'twōr'), *n.* [*< F. remontoir, < remonter, wind up: see remount.*] In *hort.*, a kind of escapement in which a uniform impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the truth of wheel-work acts, instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance.

remora (rem'ō-rā), *n.* [= *F. remora, remore* = *Sp. remora* = *It. remora*, *< L. remora*, a delay, hindrance, also the fish *echeneis*, the sucking-fish (cf. *remorari*, stay, delay), *< re-*, back, + *mora*, delay, the fish *echeneis* (see *Echeneis*).] 1. Delay; obstacle; hindrance.

A gentle answer is an excellent remora to the progress of anger, whether in thyself or others. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I, 214.

We had his promise to stay for us, but the remora's and disappointments we met with in the road had put us backward in our journey. *Mumford, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 40.

2. (*a*) The sucking-fish, *Echeneis remora*, or any fish of the family *Echeneidae*, having on the top of the head a flattened oval adhesive surface by means of which it can attach itself firmly to various objects, as another fish, a ship's bottom, etc., but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It was formerly believed to have the power of delaying or stopping ships. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombacanthus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Gill, 1862).] A genus of such fishes, based on the species above-named.

All suddenly there dove onto her keels
A little fish, that men call *Remora*,
Which slept her course.

Spenser, World's Vantile, l. 105.

I am selfed on here
By a land remora; I cannot stir,
Nor move, but as he pleases.

B. Jonson, Puckaster, III, 1.

3. In *med.*, a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.—4. In *surg.*, an instrument to retain parts in place; not now in use.—5. In *her.*, a serpent; rare, confined to certain modern blazons.

remorate (rem'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. remoratus*, pp. of *remorari*, stay, linger, delay, hinder, deter, *< re-*, back, + *morari*, delay. Cf. *remora*.] To hinder; delay. *Imp. Dict.*

remoret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *remorse*. **remord** (rē-mōrd'), *v.* [*< ME. remorden, < OF. remorder, F. remordre = Pr. remordre = (ult. remordir = Sp. Pg. remorir = It. rimordere, < L. remordere, vex, disturb, lit. 'bite again,' < re-, again, + morder, bite; see mordant. Cf. remorse.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with remorse; touch with compunction.

Ye shal dwellen of the redness
Of us selfe Trojans, but if youthe
Remorde you, or vertu of youre trouthe.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV, 1491.

2. To afflict.

God . . . remordith som folk by adversite. *Chaucer, Boethius*, IV, 6.

3. To rebuke.

Noght enere-like man that cides the lorde,
Or mercy askes, sal lufe the blise,
His conscience to the remorde.
And wike the wil, & wande his lye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 103.
Rebuking and remording,
And notlyng accordyng.

Shelton, Against the Scots.

II. *intrans.* To feel remorse.

His conscience remording agayne the destruction of so noble a prince. *Sir T. Lytel, The Governour*, II, 5.

remordency (rē-mōrd'en-si), *n.* [*< "remorden(t)" < L. remorden(t)-s, ppr. of remordere, vex: see remord + -cy.*] Compunction; remorse.

That remordency of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves. *Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 175.

remoret, *v. t.* [*< L. remorari*, stay, hinder: see *remorate*.] To check; hinder.

No bargains or accounts to make;
Nor Land nor Leaso to let or take:

Or if we had, should that remorse us,

When all the world's our own before us?

Brome, Jovial Crew, I.

remorse (rē-mōrs'), *n.* [*Formerly also remorse; < ME. remors, < OF. remors, F. remords = Pg. remorso = It. rimorso, < LL. remorsus, remorso, < L. remordere, pp. remorsus, vex: see remord.*] 1. Intense and painful regret due to a consciousness of guilt; the pain of a guilty conscience; deep regret with self-condemnation.

The Remorse for his (King Richard's) Undutifulness towards his Father was living in him till he died.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 67.

It is natural for a man to feel especial remorse at his sins when he first begins to think of religion; he ought to feel bitter sorrow and keen repentance.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I, 182.

We have her own confession at full length,
Made in the first remorse.

Browning, Rag and Book, I, 101.

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

"Tily," she cries, "some favour, some remorse!"

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 257.

I am too merciful, I find it, friends,
Of too soft a nature, to be an officer;
I bear too much remorse.

Fletcher (and another?), Prothetess, III, 2.

= *Syn.* 1. *Compunction*, *Regret*, etc. (see *repentance*), self-reproach, self-condemnation, anguish, stings of conscience.

remorsed (rē-mōrs't'), *a.* [*< remorse + -ed.*] Feeling remorse or compunction.

The remorsed sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings. *Sp. H. Contemplations* (ed. Tegg), V, 169.

remorseful (rē-mōrs'fūl), *a.* [*Formerly also remorseful; < remorse + -ful.*] 1. Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt.—2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly.

He was none of these remorseful men,
Gentle and affable; but fierce at all times, and mad then.

Chapman, Illiad, xx.

3. Causing compassion; pitiable.

Early dawn straight hasted the report
Of this his fellow's most remorseful fate.

Chapman, Odyssey, x.

= *Syn.* 1. *See repentance.* **remorsefully** (rē-mōrs'fūl-i), *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

remorsefulness (rē-mōrs'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being remorseful.

remorseless (rē-mōrs'les), *a.* [*Formerly also remorseless; < remorse + -less.*] Without remorse; unpitiful; cruel; insensible to distress.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I, 4, 142.

Atropos for Lachna came,
And with remorseless cruelty
Spoil'd at once both fruit and tree.

Milton, Epitaph on M. of Wm., l. 23.

= *Syn.* Pitiless, merciless, ruthless, relentless, unrelenting, savage.

remorselessly (rē-mōrs'les-li), *adv.* In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

remorselessness (rē-mōrs'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

remote (rē-mōt'), *a.* [*< ME. remote, < OF. remot, m., remote, f. = Sp. Pg. remoto = It. remoto, remoto, < L. remotus, pp. of removere, remove: see remore.*] 1. Distant in place; not near; far removed; as, a remote country; a remote people.

Here soon [tree], there soon to leave a far remote
I hold to be good.

Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheldt, or wandering Po.

Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 1.

2. Distant or far away, in any sense. (*a*) Distant in time, past or future; as, remote antiquity.

It is not all remote and even apparent good that affects us.

Locke.

The hour conceal'd, and so remote the fear,
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.

Pope, Essay on Man, III, 75.

When remote futurity is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought.

Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 402.

Some say that gleams of a remoter world
Visit the soul in sleep.

Shelley, Mont Blanc, III.

Do we not know that what is remote and indefinite affects men far less than what is near and certain?

Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

(*b*) Mediate; by intervention of something else; not proximate.

From the effect to the remotest cause.

Granville.

Their noble nonsense takes a shorter course, . . .
And gains remote conclusions at a jump.

Cowper, Conversation, l. 154.

The animal has sympathy, and is moved by sympathetic impulses, but these are never altruistic; the ends are never remote.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I, II, § 61.

(*c*) Allen; foreign; not agreeing; as, a proposition remote from reason. (*d*) Separated; abstracted.

As nothing ought to be more in our wishes, so nothing seems more remote from our hopes, than the Universal Peace of the Christian World.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, II, vi.

These small waves raised by the evening wind are as remote from storm as the smooth reflecting surface.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or remote from all bodies, it can in this uniform idea of space nowhere find any bounds.

Locke, Human Understanding, II, xvii, 4.

(*e*) Distant in consanguinity or affinity: as, a remote kinsman. (*f*) Slight; inconsiderable; not closely connected; having slight relation: as, a remote analogy between cases; a remote resemblance in form or color; specifically, in the law of evidence, having too slight a bearing upon the question in controversy to afford any ground for inference. (*g*) In music, having but slight relation. See *relation*, 8. (*h*) In zool. and bot., distant from one another; few or sparse, as spots on a surface, etc.—Remote cause, the cause of a cause; a cause which contributes to the production of the effect by the concurrence of another cause of the same kind.—Remote key. See *key*.—Remote matter.

(*a*) In metaph., matter unprepared for the reception of any particular form. (*b*) In logic: (1) The terms of a syllogism, as contradistinguished from the propositions, which latter are the immediate matter. (2) Terms of a proposition which are of such a nature that it is impossible that one should be true of the other.

When is a proposition said to consist of matter remote or unnatural? When the predicate agrees no manner of way with the subject; as, a man is a horse.

Blunderbelle, Arts of Logic (1599), III, 3.

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*.—Remote possibility, in law. See *possibility*, 3.

remoted, *a.* [*< remote + -ed.*] Removed; distant.

I must now go wander like a Cain
In forlorn Countries and remote climes.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

remotely (rē-mōt'li), *adv.* In a remote manner.

(*a*) At a distance in space or time; not nearly. (*b*) Not proximately; not directly; as, remotely connected. (*c*) Slightly; in a small degree; as, to be remotely affected by an event.

remoteness (rē-mōt'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being remote, in any sense.—2. In the law of conveyancing, a ground of objection to the validity of an estate in real property, attempted to be created, but not created in such manner as to take effect within the time prescribed by law (computed with reference to a life or lives in being), so that, if carried into effect, it would protract the inalienability of land against the policy of the law. See *perpetuity*.

remotion (rē-mō'shen), *n.* [*< OF. "remotion" = Sp. remocion = Pg. remocão = It. rimozione, < L. remotio(-n-), a removing, removing, remove: see remore, remore.*] 1. The act of removing; removal.

This act persuades me
That this remotion of the duke and her
Is practice only.

Shak., Lear, II, II, 115.

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [*Rare.*]

The sort of idealized life—life in a state of remotion, unrealized, and translated into a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity—was the tragedy of Athens demanded for its atmosphere. *De Quincey, Theory of Greek Tragedy*.

remotivet (rē-mōt'iv), *a.* [*< remote + -ive.*]

Removing, in the sense of declaring impossible.

—Remotive proposition, in logic, a proposition which declares a relation to be impossible; thus, to say that a man is blind is only privative, but to say that a statue is incapable of seeing is *remotive*.

remould, *v. t.* See *remold*.

romount (rē-mōunt'), *v.* [*< ME. remounten, < OF. (and F.) remonter, mount again, reascend, F. remonter, mount again, furnish again, wind again, etc. = Sp. Pg. remontar = It. rimontare, < ML. remantere, mount again, < re-, again, + mantere, mount: see mount², v.*] I. *trans.* To mount again or anew, in any sense.

So peyned thel that were with kynge Arthur that thel hane hym remounted on his horse.

Merlin (L. E. T. S.), I, 110.

One man takes to pieces the synges which have just been used, burns the leathers, disfigures the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be remounted. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV, 583.

II. *intrans.* 1. To mount again; reascend; specifically, to mount a horse again.

He, broke returning by the Yoric dore,
Remounted up as light as chequer'd Lark.

Spenser, F. Q. I., I, l. 44.

Stout Cymon soon remounts, and cleft in two
His rival's head.

Dryden, Cym. and *Iph.*, I, 600.

2. To go back, as in order of time or of reasoning.

The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to remount to first principles, and take nobody's word about them. *Bolingbroke, Idea of a Patriot King*.

remount (rē-mōnt'), *n.* [*< remount, v.*] The opportunity or means of remounting; specifically, a fresh horse with its furniture; also, a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

removability (rē-mō-vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< removable + -ity (see -bility).*] The capacity of being removable, as from an office or a station; liability to removal.

removable (rē-mō-vā-bl), *a.* [*< remove + -able.* Cf. *Fig. removible = It. rimovibile.*] Capable of being removed; admitting of or subject to removal, as from one place to another, or from an office or station.

Such curate is removable at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Aylife, Paragon.*

The wharves at the water level are provided with a railroad and with removable freight sheds. *Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 92.*

removably (rē-mō-vā-bl), *adv.* So as to admit of removal: as, a box fitted removably.

removal (rē-mō-vā-l), *n.* [*< remove + -al.*] The act of removing, in any sense of that word. = *Syn.* Displacement, dislodgment, transference, withdrawal, dismissal, ejection, elimination, suppression, abatement.

remove (rē-mōv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *removed*, ppr. *removing*. [*Early mod. E. also remove; < ML. removere, removeri, < OF. *remover, *removerer. Later remouoir, remouoir = Sp. Pg. remover = It. rimovere, rimuovere, < L. removere, move back, draw back, set aside, remove, < re-, back, + movere, move; see move.*] 1. To move from a position occupied; cause to change place; transfer from one point to another; put from its place in any manner.

To trusten som vygit is a preve Of trouthe, and forthi wolde I sayne remove Thy wrong conceyte. *Chaucer, Troilus, l. 691.*

Remove the ewle up and down thil that the stremes of the some shyne thogh bottle holes of thil ewle. *Chaucer, Astrolabe, li. 2.*

Whan thei saugh Claudas men assembled thei smote on hem so hard that thei made hem remove place. *Martin (L. E. T. S.), lii. 410.*

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's landmark. *Deut. xiv. 14.*

Moved! in good time; let him that moved you hither Remove you hence. *Shak., T. of the S., li. 1. 197.*

Does he not see that he is only removing the difficulty one step further? *Marquand, Sadler's Reputation Defused.*

2. To displace from an office, post, or situation.

To remove the Bishop of Hereford from being Treasurer, and put another in his place. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 116.*

But does the Court a worthy man remove, That instant, I declare, he has my love. *Pope, Epil. to Satires, li. 74.*

3. To take or put away in any manner; take away by causing to cease; cause to leave or depart; put an end to; do away with; banish.

Remove sorrow from thy heart. *Ecc. xi. 10.*

Good God, betimes remove The means that makes us strangers! *Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 162.*

What drop or nostrum can this plague remove? *Pope, Vol. to Satires, l. 29.*

If the witch could produce disease by her incantations, there was no difficulty in believing that she could also remove it. *Lecky, Rationalism, l. 32.*

4. To make away with; cut off; take away by death: as, to remove a person by poison.

When he's removed, your highness Will take again your queen as yours at first. *Shak., W. T., l. 2. 235.*

Forgive my grief for one removed, Thy creature, whom I found so fair. I trust he lives in thee. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.*

5. In law, to transfer from one court to another.

We remove our cause into our adversaries own Court. *Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.*

= *Syn.* 1. To dislodge, transfer. — 2. To dismiss, eject, oust. — 3. To abate, suppress.

II. intrans. To change place in any manner;

move from one place to another; change the place of residence: as, to remove from Edinburgh to London.

Merlin said he needed not nothinge ther-of hym to prayen, and had make him redy, "for to-morowe mooste we remove." *Martin (L. E. T. S.), li. 360.*

The Birman wood remove to Dunluane I cannot taint with fear. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 2.*

They [the Carmelite nuns] remove shortly from that wherein they now live to that which is now building. *Coryat, Crudities, l. 18.*

remove (rē-mōv'), *n.* [*< remove, v.*] 1. The act of removing, or the state of being removed; removal; change of place.

I do not know how he [the King] will possibly avoid . . . the giving way to the remove of divers persons, as . . . will be demanded by the parliament. *Lord Northumberland (1610), quoted in Hallam's Const. (Hist., II. 105.*

Not to feed your ambition with a dukedom, By the remove of Alexander, but To serve your country. *Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 1.* Three removes is as bad as a fire. *Franklin, Way to Wealth.*

2. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; stage; step; especially, a step in any scale of gradation or descent.

That which we boast of is not anything, or at the most but a remove from nothing. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 60.*

Our cousins too, even to the fortieth remove, all remembered their affinity. *Goldsmith, Vear, i.*

3. In English public schools: (a) Promotion from one class or division to another.

Keeping a good enough place to get their regular yearly remove. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 9.*

The desire of getting his remove with Julian. *F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, iii.*

Hence—(b) A class or division.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is "placed" by the head master in some class, division, or remove. *Westminster Rev., N. S., XIX. 496.*

4. A posting-stage; the distance between two resting-places on a road.

Here's a petition from a Florentine, Who hath for four or five removes come short To tender it herself. *Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 131.*

5. The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the remove Bring up your army. *Shak., Cor., l. 2. 23.*

6. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another, or for a new one.

His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nuffs. *Sir J. Advice to Servants (Groom).*

7. A dish removed from table to make room for something else; also, a course.

removed (rē-mōv'd'), *p. a.* [*< ME. removed; pp. of remove, v.*] Remote; separate from others; specifically, noting a grade of distance in relationship and the like: as, "a lie seven times removed," *Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 71.*

Look with what courteous action It waves you to a more removed ground. *Shak., Hamlet, l. 4. 61.*

The nephew is two degrees removed from the common ancestor: viz., his own grandfather, the father of Titus. *Blackstone, Com., II. xlv.*

removedness (rē-mō-v'd-nes), *n.* The state of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his removedness. *Shak., W. T., iv. 2. 41.*

remover¹ (rē-mō-vér'), *n.* [*< remove + -er¹.*] 1. One who or that which removes: as, a remover of landmarks.

Love is not love Which alters when it alteration diths, Or bends with the remover to remove. *Shak., Sonnets, exvi.*

2. An agitator.

A hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover. *Racon, Fortune (ed. 1857).*

remover² (rē-mō-vér'), *n.* [*< OF. *remover, inf. used as a noun: see remove, v.*] In law, the removal of a suit from one court to another.

Remphan (rēm-fan), *n.* [*LL. Remphan, Gr. Ρεμφαν (N. T.), Ραφαν (LXX.).*] 1. A name of a god mentioned in Acts vii. 43.—2. [NL.] In *cicada*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Waterhouse, 1836.*

rempli (rōi-plé'), *a.* [*< F. rempli, pp. of remplir, fill up, < re- + emplir, fill, < L. implere, fill up: see implement.*] In her., having another fineture than its own laid over or covering the greater part: thus, a chief azure rempli or has a broad band of gold occupying nearly the whole space of the chief, so that only a blue fimbriation shows around it. Also *cousu*.

remplissage (rōi-plé-siž'), *n.* [*< F. remplissage, < rempliss-, stem of certain parts of remplir, fill up: see rempli.*] That which serves only to fill up space; filling; padding: used specifically in literary and musical criticism.

remuable, *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) remuable, changeable, < remuer, change: see remove.*] Changeable; fickle; inconstant.

And this may length of yeres nought fordo, No remuable fortune deface. *Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1032.*

remuei, *v. t.* See *remew*.

remugient (rē-mū'jē-ent), *a.* [*< L. remugient(-t)s, ppr. of remugire, bellow again, reëcho,*

resound, < re-, back, + *ugire*, bellow, low: see *rugient.*] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with remugient echoes, and ghastly murmurs from below. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.*

remuner (rē-mū'nér), *v. t.* [*< OF. remunerer, F. rémunérer = Sp. Pg. remunerar = It. rimunerare, < L. remunerari, remunerare, reward, remunerate: see remunerate.*] To remunerate.

Eschewe the evyll, or ellys thou shalt be deeyved atte last; and ever do wele, and atte last thou shalt be remunered therefor. *Lord Rivers, Dietes and Sayings of the Philosophers, sig. [F. iii. b. (Latham.)]*

remunerability (rē-mū'nē-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< remunerable + -ity (see -bility).*] The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.

The liberty and remunerability of human actions. *Sp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.*

remunerable (rē-mū'nē-rā-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. remunerable*; as *remuner + -able*.] Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed. *Bailey.*

remunerate (rē-mū'nē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remunerated*, ppr. *remunerating*. [*< L. remuneratus, pp. of remunerari, remunerare, reward, remunerate, < re-, again, + munerari, munere, give: see munerate. Cf. remuner.*] To reward; recompense; requite, in a good sense; pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice.

Sho no doubt with royal favour will remunerate The least of your deserts. *Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 13.*

The better hour is near That shall remunerate thy toils severe. *Cowper, To Wm. Wilberforce, 1792.*

= *Syn.* *Recompense, compensate, etc. (see indemnify), repay.*

remuneration (rē-mū'nē-rā-shon), *n.* [*< OF. remuneration, remuneration, F. rémunération = Pr. remuneration = Sp. remuneracion = Pg. remuneração = It. remunerazione, < L. remuneratio(n-), a repaying, recompense, reward, < remunerari, remunerare: see remunerate.*] 1. The act of remunerating, or paying for services, loss, or sacrifices.—2. What is given to remunerate; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

O, let not virtue seek Remuneration for the thing it was. *Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 170.*

We have still in valls and Christmas-boxes to servants, &c., the remnants of a system under which fixed remuneration was eked out by gratuities. *II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 375.*

= *Syn.* 1. Repayment, indemnification.—2. Reward, recompense, compensation, payment. See *indemnify*.

remunerative (rē-mū'nē-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. rémunératif = Pg. remunerativo = It. remunerativo*; as *remunerate + -ive*.] 1. Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return: as, a remunerative occupation.—2. Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory.

Fit objects for remunerative justice to display itself upon. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 690.*

= *Syn.* 1. Profitable, paying.

remuneratively (rē-mū'nē-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to remunerate; in a remunerative manner; so as to afford an equivalent for what has been expended.

remunerativeness (rē-mū'nē-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being remunerative.

The question of remunerativeness seems to me quite of a secondary character. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. ix. 6.*

remuneratory (rē-mū'nē-rā-tiv-ri), *a.* [= *F. rémunératoire = Sp. Pg. It. remuneratorio*; as *remunerate + -ory*.] Affording recompense; rewarding; requiting.

Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 145.*

remurmur (rē-mér'mér), *v.* [*< L. remurmurare, murmur back, < re-, back, + murmurare, murmur: see murmur, v.*] 1. *intrans.* To repeat or echo a murmuring or low rumbling sound. [Rare.]

Swans remurmuring to the floods, Or birds of different kinds in hollow woods. *Dryden, Æneid, xi.*

II. trans. To utter back in murmurs; return in murmurs; repeat in low hoarse sounds. [Rare.]

The trembling trees, in every plain and wood, Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. *Pope, Winter, l. 64.*

remutation (rē-mū-tā-shon), *n.* [*< re- + mutation. Cf. remue, remew.*] The act or process of changing back; alteration to a previous form or quality. [Rare.]



Argent, a chief azure rempli or.

remutation

The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night. *Southey, The Doctor, cxxvii.*

ren¹, *r. i.*: prot. *ran, ron*, pp. *ronnen*. A Middle English form of *run*¹.

Plutarch, Renness soon in gentl herte.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 742.

ren², *v. i.* [*ME. rennen*, < *Ice. rēna*, rob, plunder, < *rān*, plunder: see *ran*².] To plunder: only in the phrase to *rape* and *ren* (which see, under *rape*²).

ren³ (*ren*), *n.*, pl. *renes* (*rā'nēz*). [*NL.*, < *L. ren* (*raro*), sing. form of *renes*, pl., the kidneys: see *reins, renal*.] The kidney: little used, though the derivatives, as *renal*, *adrenal*, are in constant employ.—*Ren*es succenturiati, the adrenals, or suprarenal capsules.—*Ren*es succenturiati accessorii, accessory adrenals.—*Ren* mobilis, movable kidney: floating kidney.

rena, *reina* (*rā'nā*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Sp. reina*, < *L. regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex*.] A small rockfish of the family *Scorpaenidae*, *Sebastes elongatus*. [*California*.]

renable (*ren'ā-b*), *a.* [*Also renible*; < *ME. renable*, also *rennable*, *reasonable*: see *reasonable*.] 1. A Middle English form of *reasonable*.

Thyse thyl thinges byeth nyghetto alle the thinges thet in the erthe wexeth. *Quod molde, womesse portsynde, and renable herte. Agynble of Imelt (L. T. S.), p. 95.*
2. Talkative; loquacious. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

A raton of renon, most renable of tonge.
Piers Plowman (B), l. 158.

renably, *adv.* [*ML.*, < *renable* + *-ly*². See *reasonably*.] Reasonably.

Sometime wo . . . speke as renibly and faire and wel
As to the Philonense dide Samuel.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 211.

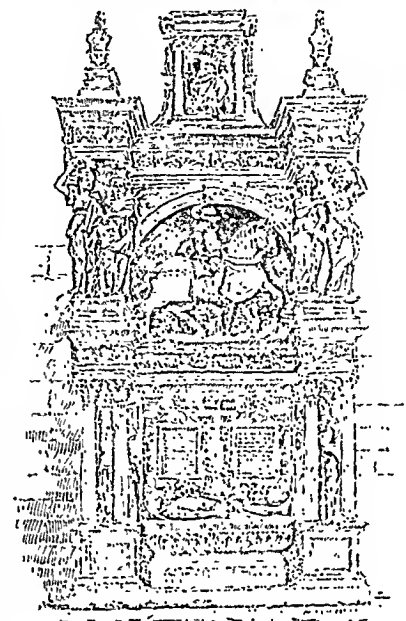
renaissance (*rē-nā-sāns* or *re-nā'sāns*), *n.* and *a.* [*F. renaissance*, *OF. renaissance*, *renaissance*, < *ML. renascētia*, new birth: see *renascence*.] 1. *n.* A new birth; hence, the revival of anything which has long been in decay or desuetude. Specifically (*cap.*), the movement of transition in Europe from the medieval to the modern world, and especially the time, spirit, and activity of the revival of classical letters. The earliest traces and most characteristic development of this revival were in Italy, where Petrarch and the early humanists and artists of the fourteenth century may be regarded as its precursors. The movement was greatly stimulated by the influx of Byzantine scholars, who brought the literature of ancient Greece into Italy in the fifteenth century, especially after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. The Italian Renaissance was at its height at the end of the fifteenth and in the early sixteenth century, as seen in the lives and works of such men as Lorenzo del Medici, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo, Politi, Ariosto, Correggio, Titian, and Aldus Manutius. The Renaissance was aided everywhere by the spirit of discovery and exploration of the fifteenth century—the age which saw the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and the rounding of Africa. In Germany the Renaissance advanced about the same time with the Reformation (which commenced in 1517). In England the revival of learning was fostered by Erasmus, Colet, Grocy, More, and their fellows, about 1500, and in France there was a brilliant artistic and literary development under Louis XII. (1465–1515) and Francis I. (1515–47). Also, in English form, *renaissance*.

I have ventured to give to the foreign word *Renaissance*—destined to become of more common use amongst us as the movement which it denotes comes, as it will come, increasingly to interest us—an English form [*Renascence*]. *M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv., note.*
The *Renaissance* and the Reformation mark the return to experience. They showed that the doctrine of reconciliation was at last passing from the abstract to the concrete. *E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 28.*

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance; in the style of the Renaissance.—*Renaissance architecture*, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the medieval, and was based upon study and emulation of the outward forms and ornaments of Roman art, though with imperfect understanding of their principles. This style had its origin in Italy in the first half of the fifteenth century, and afterward spread over Europe. Its main characteristic is an attempted return to the classical forms which had been the forerunners of the Byzantine and the medieval. The Florentine Brunelleschi (died about 1446) was one of the first masters of the style, having prepared himself by earnest study of the remains of the monuments of ancient Rome. From Florence the style was introduced into Rome, where the works of Bramante (died 1514) are among its finest examples, the chief of these being the palace of the Chancery, the foundations of St. Peter's, part of the Vatican, and the small church of San Pietro in Montorio. One of the greatest achievements of the Renaissance is the design of St. Peter's, the work of Michelangelo; but this must yield in grandeur of conception to the earlier Florentine dome of Brunelleschi. After Michelangelo the style declined rapidly. Another chief Renaissance school arose in Venice, where in the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries predominance is given to external decoration. From this school sprang Palladio (1518–1580), whose distinctive style of architecture received the name of *Palladian*. Renaissance architecture was introduced into France by Lorrain and Florentine architects at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and flourished there during that century, but especially in the first half, under Louis XII. and Francis I.

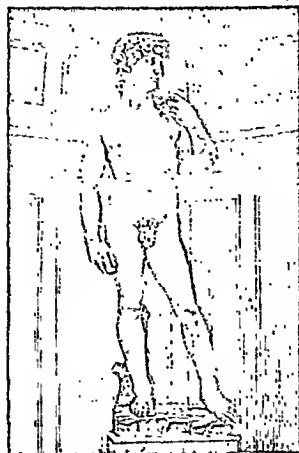
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During the seventeenth century the style degenerated in France, as it had in Italy, and gave rise to the inorganic and insipid productions of the so-called *rococo* or Louis XV. style of the first half of the eighteenth century.



Renaissance Architecture.—French Renaissance tomb of Loys de Brézé (died 1530). Grand Senechal of Normandy, etc. In the cathedral of Rouen; erected by his wife, Diane de Poitiers, and attributed to Jean Goujon and Jean Cousin.

In England the Renaissance style was introduced later than in France, and it is represented there by the works of Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and their contemporaries.—St. Paul's, London, being a grand example by Wren. While all Renaissance architecture is far inferior to medieval building of the best time, it represents a distinct advance over the debased and over-elaborated forms of the medieval decadence. For an Italian example, see *cut under Italian*; see also *cuts under foreign and Italian*.—*Renaissance brad-work*, a kind of needlework shawl in its make to needle-point lace, but of much stouter material, as flue braid.—*Renaissance lace*. Same as *Renaissance brad-work*.—*Renaissance painting*, next to architecture the chief art of the Renaissance, had by far its most important and characteristic development in Italy, where, based upon the art of the Byzantine painters of the middle ages, a number of important artists or schools arose, differing from one another in their fields and methods, but all ultimately Italian. The central one of these schools was that of Florence, which took the lead under the impulse and example of the great artist Giotto in the early part of the fourteenth century. Among the greatest of those after Giotto, whose genius influenced the development of the art, were Fra Angelico (Fra Giovanni da Fiesole), Masaccio, Masaccio, Filippo Lippi, Sandro Botticelli, Michelangelo, and Leonardo da Vinci. The chief glory of Renaissance painting is that it advanced that art beyond any point that it had attained before, or has since reached. For other schools of Renaissance painting, see *Bolognese, Roman, Sicilian, Venetian*; and see *Italian painting, under Italian*.—*Renaissance sculpture*, the sculpture of the Renaissance, characterized primarily by seeking its models and



Renaissance Sculpture.—The "David" of Michelangelo, in the Accademia, Florence, Italy.

renaissance

Inspiration in the works of Roman antiquity, instead of in contemporary life, like medieval sculpture. As an adjunct to architecture, this sculpture reached its highest excellence in Italy and in France. Influential names are those of Niccolò Pisano, Donatello, Ghiberti, Luca della Robbia, Sansovino, Sangallo, and Michelangelo (1475–1564), one of the half-dozen names that rank as greatest in the world's art-history. See *cut* of Benvenuto Cellini's "Persians and Medusa," under *Persians*, and see, under *quadra*, another example by Luca della Robbia.



Renaissance Sculpture.—Clerest by Donatello, in the choir of San Antonio, Padua.

Renaissance style, properly the style of art and decoration (see *Renaissance architecture*) which prevailed in Italy during the fifteenth century and later, and the styles founded upon these which were in vogue in northern Europe at a date somewhat later—as in France from about 1620 to 1660. By extension the phrase is made to cover all the revived classic styles of the last four centuries, including the above, and to embrace everything which shows a strong classic influence. This use is generally avoided by French writers, who speak of the styles following the religious wars in France as the styles of Henry IV., Louis XIII., etc., excluding those from the Renaissance style proper; but French writers commonly include the whole period from 1400 to the French Revolution or the end of the eighteenth century, and divide it into various epochs or subordinate styles, according to the writer's fancy.

renal (*rē'nāl*), *a.* [*OF. renal*, *F. renal* = *Sp. P. renal* = *It. renale*, < *L. renalis*, pertaining to the kidneys, < *renes*, kidneys, *reins*: see *reins*.] Of or pertaining to the kidneys; as, a *renal* artery or vein; *renal* structure or function; *renal* disease.—*Renal alternative*. Same as *diuretic*.—*Renal apoplexy*, a hemorrhage into the kidney-substance. (*Obsolescent*).—*Renal artery*, one of the arteries arising from the sides of the aorta about one half-inch below the superior mesenteric artery, the right being a little lower than the left. They are directed outward at nearly right angles to the aorta. As they approach the kidney, each artery divides into four or five branches which pass deeply into the substance of the kidney. Small branches are given off to the suprarenal capsule.—*Renal asthma*, paroxysmal dyspnea occurring in Bright's disease.—*Renal calculus*, a calculus in the kidney or its pelvis.—*Renal canal*, a ureter, especially in a rudimentary state.

The kidneys of the Mammalia vary in several points, and especially as to the characters of the milks of the ureters, after the differentiation of the rudiment which is known as the *renal canal*. *Geopon, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 107.*
Renal capsule. Same as *adrenal*.—*Renal cast*, collo. ganglion. See the noun.—*Renal cyst*, a thin-walled cyst in the substance and on the surface of the kidney, with serous, rarely sanguinolent or gelatinous contents.—*Renal dropsy*, dropsy resulting from disease of the kidney.—*Renal gland*. Same as *adrenal*.—*Renal impression*. See *impression*.—*Renal ischuria*, retention of urine from some kidney trouble.—*Renal nerves*, small nerves, about fifteen in number, arising from the renal plexus and renal splanchnic nerve. They contain fibers from both central and sympathetic nervous systems, and are distributed in the kidney along with the renal artery.—*Renal plexus*. See *plexus*.—*Renal portal system*. See *portal system*.—*Renal splanchnic nerve*, the smallest splanchnic nerve. See *splanchnic*.—*Renal veins*, short wide vessels which begin at the hilum of the kidney and pass inward to join the vena cava. Also called *cardinal veins*.

renald, *n.* An obsolete form of *reynard*.

renaldry, *n.* [*Renald* + *-ry*.] Intrigue; cunning, as of a fox.
First, she used all malitious renaldrie to the end I might stay there this night.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (Nares.)

rename (*rē-nā'm*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *name*.] To give a new name to.

renard, *n.* See *reynard*.

renardine (*ren'ār-dīn*), *a.* [*Renard* + *-ine*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the legend of "Reynard the Fox."

There has been much learning expended by Grimm and others on the question of why the lion was king in the *Renardine* tales. *Athenaeum, Aug. 7, 1888, p. 165.*

renascence (*rē-nā'sēns*), *n.* [= *F. renaissance* = *Pg. renascença* = *It. rinascenza*, < *ML. renascētia*, now birth, < *L. renascere* (*-t-*), new-born: see *renascere*. Cf. *renaissance*.] 1. The state of being *renascent*.

Read the Phoenix, and see how the single image of *renascence* is varied. *Coleman, Webster.*

2. A new birth; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Renaissance*.

"For the first time," to use the picturesque phrase of M. Taine, "men opened their eyes and saw." The human mind seemed to gather new energies at the sight of the vast field which opened before it. It attacked every prov-

ience of knowledge, and in a few years it transformed all. Experimental science, the science of philology, the science of politics, the critical investigation of religious truth, all took their origin from this *Renascence*—this "New Birth" of the world. *J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., vi. 4.*

renascency (rē-nas'qn-si), *n.* [As *renascence* (see -ry).] Same as *renascence*.

Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his *renascency*, if he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.
Leave the stools as close to the ground as possible, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots.

Evelyn, Sylva, iii. 3.
renascent (rē-nas'ent), *a.* [= *F. renaissant* = *Sp. renaciente* = *Fr. renaissant* = *It. rinasciente*, < *L. renascens* (t-), ppr. of *renasci*, be born again, grow, rise or spring up again, revive, < *re-* + *nasci*, be born; see *nascunt*.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced; reappearing; rejuvenated.

renascible (rē-nas'i-bl), *a.* [*L. renasci*, be born again (see *renascens*), + *-ibile*.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being. *Imp. Dict.*

renat, *v.* An obsolete form of *rennet*.
renate¹ (rē-nāt'), *a.* [= *F. renaît* = *It. rinato*, < *L. renatus*, pp. of *renasci*, be born again; see *renascunt*.] Born again; regenerate.

Father, you shall know that I put my portion to use that you have given me to live by;
And, to confirm yourself in me *renate*,
I hope you'll find my wit's legitimate.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

renate², *n.* An obsolete form of *rennet*.
renated¹ (rē-nāt'), *a.* [*< renate*¹ + *-ed*.] Same as *renate*¹.

Such a pernicious fable and fiction, being not onely strange and marvellous, but also prodigious and unnatural, to feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newly borne agayne.
Hall, Hen. VII., i. 32. (Halliwell.)

renay, *v.* See *reny*.
reneh (rench), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse*. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

rencounter (ren-koun'ter), *v.* [Also *rencontre*; < *OF. (and F.) rencontrer* (= *It. rincontrare*), encounter, meet, < *re-*, again, + *encouter*, meet; see *encounter*.] *I. trans.* 1. To meet unexpectedly; fall in with. [*Rare.*]—2*t.* To attack hand to hand; encounter.

And him *rencounting* fierce, rescued the noble pray.
Spenser, F. Q., i. iv. 29.

As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the felde, and none to *rencontre* them.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxviii.

II. intrans. To meet an enemy unexpectedly; clash; come in collision; fight hand to hand.

rencounter (ren-koun'ter), *n.* [Also *rencontre*, and early mod. *E.* also *re-encounter*; < *OF. (and F.) rencontrer* = *It. rincontro*, a meeting, encounter; from the verb: see *rencounter*, *v.*] 1. An antagonistic or hostile meeting; a sudden coming in contact; collision; combat.

The Vice-Admiral of Portugal . . . was engaged in close fight with the Vice-Admiral of Holland, and after many tough *renounters* they were both blown up, and burnt together.
Howell, Letters, i. vi. 40.

The jostling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join,
Granville, Progress of Beauty.

2. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

Will reckon every misfortune that he has met with among the women, and every *rencounter* among the men, as parts of his education. *Addison, The Man of the Town.*
= *Syn. 2. Skirmish, Brush, etc.* See *encounter*.

renculus (ren'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *renculi* (-li). [*NL.*, < *L. renculus*, a little kidney, dim. of *ren*, pl. *renes*, the kidneys: see *ren*³, *reins*.] A lobe of a kidney.

rend¹ (rend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rent* (formerly also *rended*), ppr. *rending*. [*< ME. renden, recenden* (pret. *rentle*, *rente*, *rent*, pl. *rendden*, ppr. *rended*, *irend*, *rent*), < *AS. (ONorth.) reudan* (pret. pl. *rendun*, *rindun*), also *krendan* (and in comp. *tō-rendan*: see *torend*), cut down, tear down, = *OFries. renda, randa*, North Fries. *renne*, tear, break; perhaps akin to *hrinda* (pret. *hrand*), push, thrust, = *feel. hrinda* (pret. *hratt*), push, kick, throw; *Skt. √ kṛit*, cut, cut down, *Lith. kirsti*, cut, hew; cf. *L. crēna*, a notch: see *crenate*¹, *cranny*¹. Cf. *rent*¹.] *I. trans.* 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; tear asunder; split.

He *rent* the sayle with hokes lyke a sithe,
He bringeth the cuppe and biddeth hem be blithe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 646.

An evil beast hath devoured him; Joseph is without doubt *rent* in pieces.
Gen. xxxvii. 23.

With this, the grave venerable bishop, giving me his benediction, fetcht such a sigh that would have *rended* a rock asunder.

Howell, Twelve Several Treatises, etc., p. 331.
Along they beat their Breasts, and tore their Hair,
Rending around with Shrieks the suffering Air.
Congreve, II. 4.

2. To remove or pluck away with violence; tear away.

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. 1 Ki. xi. 11.
If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should *rend* that beauty from my cheeks.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 126.

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans *rend*,
Nor without gages to the needy lend.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.

To rap and *rend*. See *rap*². = *Syn. 1. Rip, Tear, Rend, Split, Clear, Fracture, Chop.* In garments we *rip* along the line at which they were sewed; we *tear* the texture of the cloth; we say, "It is *untorn*; it is only *ripped*." More broadly, *rip*, especially with *up*, stands for a cutting open or apart with a quick, deep stroke: as, to *rip up* a body or a sack of meal. *Rend* implies great force or violence. To *split* is primarily to divide lengthwise or by the grain: as, to *split* wood. *Clear* may be a more dignified word for *split*, or it may express a cutting apart by a straight, heavy stroke. *Fracture* may represent the next degree beyond cracking, the lightest kind of breaking, leaving the parts in place: as, a *fractured* bone or plate of glass; or it may be a more formal word for *break*. To *chop* is to cut apart with a heavy stroke, which is generally across the grain or natural cleavage, or through the narrow dimension of the material: *chopping* wood is thus distinguished from *splitting* wood.

II. intrans. 1. To be or to become rent or torn; become disunited; split; part asunder.

The very principals did seem to *rend*,
And all to topple. *Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 16.*
She from the *rending* earth and bursting skies
Saw gods descend, and fiends infernal rise.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 253.

2. To cause separation, division, or strife.

But ye, keep ye on earth
Your lips from over-speech, . . .
For words divide and *rend*,
But silence is most noble to the end.
Seaburne, Atlanta in Calydon.

rend², *v.* An obsolete variant of *ren*¹.
render¹ (ren'der), *n.* [*< rend*¹ + *-er*.] One who rends or tears by violence.

Our *renders* will need be our reformers and repairers.
Dr. Gauden, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 242. (Latham.)

render² (ren'der), *v.* [*< ME. renderen, rendren*, < *OF. (and F.) rendre* = *Pr. rendre, reddre, redre, rete* = *Cat. Sp. rendir* = *Pg. render* = *It. rendere*, < *ML. rendere*, nasalized form of *L. reddere*, restore, give back, < *red-*, back, + *dare*, give: see *date*¹. Cf. *reddition, rendition, etc.*, and *surrender, rendezvous*. Besides the intrusion of *n* by dissimilation of the orig. *dd*, this word in *E.* is further irregular in the retention of the inf. termination -*er*. It would be reg. **rend*; cf. *defend, offend*, from *OF. defendre, offendre*. The form of the verb *render*, however, may be due to conformity with the noun, which is in part the *OF. inf.* used as a noun (like *remainder, trover, etc.*).] *I. trans.* 1. To give or pay back; give in return, or in retribution; return: sometimes with *back*.

I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies.
Deut. xxxii. 41.

See that none *render* evil for evil unto any man.
1 Thess. v. 15.

And *render back* their cargo to the main.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pesaro, etc., to Rome.

What shall I *render* to my God
For all his kindness shown?
H'atts, What shall I *Render*?

2. To give up; yield; surrender.

Orestes be right shuld *render* his lonles,
And be exiled for enermore, as orible of dede.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 13069.

To Cesar will I *render*
My legions and my horse.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 33.
My sword lost, but not fore'd, for discretely
I *render'd* it, to save that imputation.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 3.

3. To give; furnish; present; afford for use or benefit; often, to give officially, or in compliance with a request or duty: as, to *render* assistance or service; the court *rendered* judgment.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can *render* a reason.
Prov. xxvi. 16.

Cres. In kissing, do you *render* or receive?
Patr. Both take and give. Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 36.

You buy much that is not *rendered* in the bill.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

4. To make or cause to be; cause to become; invest with certain qualities: as, to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable.

Oh ye gods,
Render me worthy of this noble wife!
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 303.

What best may ease
The present misery, and *render* hell
More tolerable. *Milton, P. L., II. 459.*

5. To translate, as from one language into another.

Thus with Mammonas monie he hath made hym frendes,
And is rounn in-to Religioon, and hath *rendered* the bible,
And preacheth to the people seynt Poultes wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 90.

The Hebrew Sheol, which signifies the abode of departed spirits, and corresponds to the Greek Hades, or the under world, is variously *rendered* in the Authorised Version by "grave," "pit," and "hell."

Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).

6. To interpret, or express for others, the meaning, spirit, and effect of; reproduce; represent: as, to *render* a part in a drama, a piece of music, a scene in painting, etc.

I observe that in our Bible, and other books of lofty moral tone, it seems easy and inevitable to *render* the rhythm and music of the original into phrases of equal melody.
Emerson, Books.

Under the strange stunted gate,
Where Arthur's wars were *render'd* mystically.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7*t.* To report; exhibit; describe.

I have heard him speak of that same brother;
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That lives amongst men.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 123.

8. To reduce; try out; clarify by boiling or steaming; said of fats: as, *kettle-rendered* lard.

Tallow is chiefly obtained from the fat of sheep and oxen, the tallow being first *rendered*, as it is technically called—that is, separated from the membranous matter with which it is associated in the form of suet.

Watt, Soap making, p. 26.

9. In *building*, to plaster directly on the brick-work and without the intervention of laths.—

10. To pass or pull through a pulley or the like, as a rope.—Account *rendered*. See *account*.—To *render up*, to surrender; yield up.

You have our son; touch not a hair of his head;
Render him up unsentied. *Tennyson, Princess, iv.*

= *Syn. 1.* To restore.—3. To contribute, supply.—5 and 6. *Interpret, etc.* See *translate*.

II. intrans. 1*t.* To give an account; make explanation or confession.

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 135.

2. To be put or passed through a pulley or the like.

render² (ren'der), *n.* [*< render*², *v.*; in part < *OF. rendre*, used as a noun: see *render*², *v.*] 1. A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.

In those early times the king's household (as well as those of inferior lords) were supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the respective demesnes.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

Each person of eighteen years old on a fief paid a certain head money and certain *renders* in kind to the lord, as a personal payment.

The rent or *render* was 2*s.* yearly.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 40.

2*t.* A giving up; surrender.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with seconds, knows no art
But mutual *render*, only me for thee.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

Three Years after this the disinherited Barons held out, till at length Conditions of *Render* are propounded.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 88.

3. An account given; a statement; a confession. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Of Cloten's death . . . may drive us to a *render*
Where we have lived, and so extort from 's that
Which we have done. *Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 11.*

4. Plaster put directly on a wall.—*Render* and *set*, in *plastering*, two-coat work applied directly on stone or brick walls.—*Render*, float, and *set*, three-coat plastering executed directly on stone or brick.—To *lie in render*, in *old Eng. law*, to be subject to an obligation of offering to deliver the thing, as rent, release, heriots, etc., which it was for the obligor to perform: distinguished from *to lie in prender*, which is said of things that might be taken by the lord without any offer by the tenant, such as an escheat.

renderable (ren'dér-ə-bl), *a.* [*< render*² + *-able*.] Capable of being rendered. *Cotgrave.*

renderer (ren'dér-er), *n.* [*< render*² + *-er*.] One who renders.

The heathen astrologers and *renderers* of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions.

Boyle, Works, VI. 679.

The *renderer's* name shall be distinctly marked on each tierce at the time of packing, with metallic brand, marking-iron, or stencil.

New York Produce Exchange Report (1883-9), p. 172.

rendering (ren'dér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. renderynge*; verbal *n.* of *render*², *v.*] 1. The act of translating; also, a version; translation.

In essays of doubt the alternative *rendering* has been given in the margin. *Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).*

2. In the *fine arts* and the *drama*, interpretation; delineation; reproduction; representation; exhibition.

When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flowers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory rendering of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human body. *Ruskin*.

An adequate rendering of his [Liszt's] pieces requires not only great physical power, but a mental energy . . . which few persons possess. *Grove, Dict. Music*, II. 741.

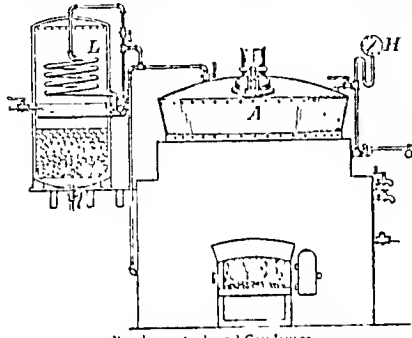
3. In *plastering*: (a) The laying on of a first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework. (b) The coat thus laid on.

The mere . . . rendering is the most economical sort of plastering, and does for inferior rooms or cottages. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 121.

4. The process of trying out or clarifying.

rendering-pan (ren'dér-ing-pan), *n.* Same as *rendering-tank*.

rendering-tank (ren'dér-ing-tank), *n.* A tank or boiler, usually steam-jacketed, for rendering lard or oil from fat. It is sometimes provided with mechanical devices for stirring and breaking up the fat



Rendering tank and Condenser.
A, tank or kettle jacketed over the part exposed to direct action of furnace. B, condenser through which gases and vapors are carried and condensed. C, and D, subsequently either passed for illumination or utilized for steam in the furnace. E, pressure gauge. F, regulating flow and discharging the rendered lard, various cocks are provided there. G, also cocks for discharging the oil (the right of the figure), and a manhole at the bottom for discharging and cleaning.

while under treatment in the tank by steam- or fire heat, and a condensing apparatus for cooling and condensing the vapors that arise from the tank, in order that they may be burned and destroyed.

rendezvous (ren'de-vō or ren'dā-vō), *n.*; pl. *rendezvous* (formerly *rendevous*). [Formerly also *renditions*, *randevous*, *rendevous*; < F. *rendez-vous*, to take or assemble yourselves (at the place appointed), < *rendre*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *rendre*, render, betake (see *render*), + *vous*, you, yourself, yourselves, < L. *vos*, you, pl. of *tu*, thou.] 1. A place of meeting; a place at which persons (or things) commonly meet; specifically, a place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

Go, captain . . . You know the *rendezvous*. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, IV. 1. 4.

The Greyhound, and the Greyhound in Blackfriars, an excellent *rendezvous*. *Dekker and Webster*, *Westward Ho*, II. 2.

The air is so vast and rich a *rendezvous* of innumerable funeral corpses. *Boyle*, *Hidden Qualities of Air*.

To be sure it is extremely pleasant to have one's house made the motley *rendezvous* of all the lackeys of literature — the very high change of trailing authors and jobbing critics! *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, I. 1.

An inn, the *rendezvous* of all travellers. *Scott*, *Kennilworth*, I.

2. A meeting; a coming together; an associating. [Rare.]

There Time is every Wednesday . . . perhaps, in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvous*. *Bp. Sprat*, *Hist. Royal Soc.*, p. 95.

The general place of *rendezvous* for all the servants, both in winter and summer, is the kitchen. *Swift*, *Advice to Servants* (General Directions).

3. An appointment made between two or more persons for a meeting at a fixed place and time. — 4. A sign or occasion that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains. *Bacon*.

5. A refuge; an asylum; a retreat.

A *rendezvous*, a home to fly into. *Shak*, *1 Hen. IV.*, IV. 1. 57.

Within a tavern; whilst his come did last
Ther was his *rendezvous*. *Times*, *Whistle* (W. E. T. S.), p. 65.

If I happen, by some Accident, to be disappointed of that Allowance I am to subsist by, I must make my Address to you, for I have no other *Rendezvous* to flee into. *Hovell*, *Letters*, I. 1. 2.

rendezvous (ren'de-vō or ren'dā-vō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rendevoused*, ppr. *rendevousing*. [< *rendezvous*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendevoused* upon Blackheath.

Sir T. Herbert, *Memoirs of King Charles I.*

Our new recruits are *rendevousing* very generally. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, I. 183.

II. *trans.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

All men are to be *rendevoused* in a general assembly. *J. T. Phillips*, *Conferences of the Danish Missionaries* [(trans.), 1710, p. 310].

rendevouser (ren'de-vō-ēr), *n.* One who makes a *rendezvous*; an associate. [Rare.]

His Lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron Sir Jeffrey Palmer that all the old *rendevousers* with him were so with his lordship. *Roger North*, *Lord Gifford*, I. 201. (Davies.)

rendible (ren'di-bl), *a.* [*rend* + *-ible*; more prop. *rendable*.] Capable of being rent or torn asunder. *Imp. Dict.*

rendible (ren'di-bl), *a.* [Prop. **rendable*, < OF. *rendable*, < *rendre*, render; see *render*.] 1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable. — 2. Capable of being translated.

Every Language hath certain Idioms, Proverbs, peculiar Expressions of its own, which are not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically. *Hovell*, *Letters*, III. 21.

rendition (ren'dish'on), *n.* [*rend* + *-ition* = Sp. *rendición* = Pg. (obs.) *rendição* = It. *reddizione*, < L. *redditiō* (n-), n giving back, < *reddere*, ML. *reddere*, give back; see *render*.] Cf. *redemption*.] 1. The act of rendering or translating; rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation.

"Let us therefore lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us:" so we read the words of the apostle; but St. Chrysostom's *rendition* of them is better. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works*, III. 11.

2. The act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

These two lords . . . were carried with him [the king] to Oxford, where they remained till the *rendition* of the place. *Hutchinson*, *Memoirs*, II. 135.

3. The act of rendering or reproducing artistically. [An objectionable use.]

He [a painter] is contented to set himself delightful and not trouble himself with problems of *rendition*, and draws infinite pleasure from their resolution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 651.

rendle-balk (ren'dl-bāk), *n.* Same as *randlebar*.

rend-rock (ren'drōk), *n.* [*rend* + *-rock*, v. + obj. *rock*.] Same as *lithofracteur*.

rene (rē), *n.* A Middle English form of *reign*.

rene (rē), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *reign*.

reneaguet, *v.* See *renege*. *Shak*.

renege, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *renege*.

renegade (ren'ē-gād), *n.* [Also *renegade*; < Sp. Pg. *renegado*, a renegade; see *renegate*.] 1.

An apostate from a religious faith.

In the most flourishing days of Ottoman power the great mass of the holders of high office were *renegades*; the native Turk lay almost under a ban. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 427.

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts his party and joins another; a deserter.

He [Wentworth] abandoned his associates, and hated them ever after with the deadly hatred of a *renegade*. *Macaulay*, *Sargent's Hampden*.

= Syn. 1. *Neophyte*, *Proselyte*, etc. (see *convert*), backslider, turncoat. — 2. *Traitor*, runaway.

renegade (ren'ē-gā'dō), *n.* [*ren* + *egate*.] Same as *renegade*.

He was a *renegade*, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards became a Turk. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 186.

You are first (I warrant) some *renegade* from the Inns of Court and the Law; and then 'till he come to suffer for 't by the Law — that is, he hang'd.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, II. 1.

renegate (ren'ē-gāt), *n.* and *a.* [*ren* + *egate* (= D. *renegat* = G. Sw. *Dan. renegat*), < OF. *renegat*, F. *renégat* (OF. vernacularly *renic*, *renic*) = Pr. *renegat* = Sp. Pg. *renegado* = It. *riniegato*, *riniegato*, < ML. *renegatus*, one who denies his religion, pp. of *renegare*, deny again, < L. *re-*, again, + *negare*, deny; see *negate* and *renay*, *reny*. Hence, by corruption, *ranagate*.]

I. *n.* A renegade; an apostate. [Now only prov. Eng.]

How may this wayke woman han this strength
Hire to defende agayn this *renegat*? *Chaucer*, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 835.

II. *a.* Apostate; false; traitorous.

Here may all true Christian hearts see the wonderfull workes of God shewed vpon such infidels, blasphemers, . . . and *renegate* Christians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 187.

renegation (ren'ē-gā'shon), *n.* [*ren* + *egation* (n-), < *renegare*, pp. *renegatus*, deny; see *renegate*.] Denial. [Rare.]

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ. *Milman*.

renege (rē-nēg'), *v.* [Formerly also *reneague*, *reneg*, *renig*; = F. *renier* = Pr. *renegar*, *renejar* = Sp. Pg. *renegar* = It. *riniegare*, *rinnegare*, deny, renounce; see *reny*, *renay*, *renegate*.] I. *trans.* To deny; disown; renounce.

Shall I *renege* I made them then?
Shall I deny my cunning founde? *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 113.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, I. 1. 8.

II. *intrans.* 1. To deny.

Such smiling rogues as these . . .
Reneg, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shak.*, *Learn*, II. 2. 84.

2. In *card-playing*, to play a card that is not of the suit led (as is allowable in some games); also, by extension, to revoke. Also *renig*. [U. S.]

renegit (rē-nē'gér), *n.* One who denies; a renegade.

Their forefathers . . . were sometimes esteemed blest Reformers by most of these modern *Renegers*, Separates, and Apostates. *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 57. (Davies.)

reneiet, *v.* See *reny*.

renerve (rē-nérv'), *v.* t. [*re-* + *nerve*, *v.*] To nerve again; give new vigor to.

The slight *re-nerved* my courser's feet. *Byron*, *Mazeppa*, xvii.

renes, *n.* Plural of *ren*.

renew (rē-nū'), *v.* [*re-* + *new*, *v.* Cf. *renovare*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make new again; restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; revive; make fresh or vigorous again; restore to a former state, or to a good state after decay or impairment.

Let us go to Gilead and *renew* the kingdom there. *1 Sam.* XI. 14.

Thou *renewest* the face of the earth. *Ps.* civ. 30.

Restore his years, *renew* him, like an eagle. *R. Johnson*, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

Thou wilt *renew* thy beauty worn by morn;
I earth in earth forget these empty courts. *Tennyson*, *Tithonus*.

2. To make again: as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.

They turne afresh, and oft *renew* their former threat. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V. xl. 45.

And [I have] endeavoured to *renew* a faint image of her several virtues and perfections upon your minds. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. vi.

3. To supply, equip, furnish, or fill again.

Take the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but ofte *renewed*. *Dante's Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Come, bumpers high, express your joy,
The bowl we main *renew* it. *Burns*, *Impromptu on Willie Stewart*.

4. To begin again; recommence.

Either *renew* the light,
Or tear the lions out of England's coat. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, I. 5. 27.

Day light returning *renew'd* the conflict. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

5. To go over again; repeat; iterate.

Then can he all this storie to *renew*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 64.

The birds their notes *renew*, and bleating herds
Attest their joy. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 401.

The lady *renewed* her excuses. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 266.

6. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one. — 7. In *theol.*, to make new spiritually. See *renovation*, 2.

Be *renewed* in the spirit of your mind. *Eph.* iv. 23.

= Syn. 1. To reestablish, reconstitute, recreate, rebuild.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become new; grow afresh.

Renew I could not, like the moon. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 68.

Their temples wreathed with leaves that still *renew*. *Dryden*.

2. To begin again; cease to desist.

Renew, renew! The fierce Polydamas
Hath beat down Menon. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, v. 5. 6.

renewability (rē-nū-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*renewable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The quality of being renewable.

renewable (rē-nū'ā-bl), *a.* [*< renew + -able.*] Capable of being renewed: as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure.

renewal (rē-nū'āl), *n.* [*< renew + -al.*] The act of renewing, or of forming anew.

One of those *renewals* of our constitution.
Bolingbroke, On Parties, xviii.

Such originality as we all share with the morning and the spring-time and other endless *renewals*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

Renewal Sunday, a popular name for the second Sunday after Easter: so called because of the post-communion of the mass, according to the Sarum rite, formerly used on that day.

renewedly (rē-nū'ed-lī), *adv.* Again: anew; once more. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

renewedness (rē-nū'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being renewed.

The Apostle here [Gal. vi.] sheweth the unprofitableness of all these [ecclesiastical] and sets up an inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart against them all.
Hammond, Works, IV. 62.

renewer (rē-nū'ēr), *n.* One who renews. See *bounder, 3.*

The restful place, *renewer* of my smart.
Watts, Complaint upon Love

renewing (rē-nū'ing), *n.* [*< ME. renyung;* verbal *n.* of *renew, v.*] The act or process of making new again, in any sense.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind.
Rom. xii. 2.

renewl, v. Same as *renovel*.

reneyct, v. Same as *renyp*.

renferset, v. t. [Appl. a var., but simulating *feret*, of *renforce, renforce*.] To reinforce.

Whereat *renferset* with wrath and sharp regret,
He strook so hugely with his borrowed blade
That it empiert the Pagans burgeonet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

renforce, v. t. An obsolete form of *reinforce*.

rengt, n. An obsolete form of *ring*.

rengelt, n. A Middle English form of *rank*.

rengt, v. An obsolete form of *range*.

reniant, n. [*< OF. reniant, ppr. of rener, deny;* see *reny* and *renyate*.] A renegade. *Testament of Loe.*

renicapsular (ren-i-kap'sū-lār), *a.* [*< reneap-sul + -ar.*] Pertaining to the suprarenal capsules; adrenal. Also *reniglandular*.

renicapsule (ren-i-kap'sū-l), *n.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + NL. capsula, capsule; see capsule.*] The adrenal or suprarenal capsule.

renicardiac (ren-i-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + cardiacus, cardiac; see cardiac.*] Pertaining to the renal and cardiac organs of a mollusk: renipericardial: as, the *renicardiac* orifice.

reniculus (rē-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reniculi* (-lī). [*LL., dim. of ren, kidney; see ren, reins.*] In *entom.*, a small reniform or kidney-shaped spot.

renidification (rē-nid'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< re-nidify + -ation (see -fication).*] Renewed nidification: the act of nidifying again, or building another nest.

renidify (rē-nid'i-fī), *v. t.* [*< re- + nidify.*] To make another nest.

reniform (ren'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + forma, form.*]

Having the form or shape of the human kidney: kidney-form: bean-shaped; in *bot.* (when said of flat organs), having the outline of a longitudinal section through a kidney (see *cut* under *kidney-shaped*). — **Reniform spot**, a large kidney-shaped spot on the wing of a noctuid moth, near the center. It is rarely absent in this family.

renig (rē-nig'), *v. t.* A form of *reng* (II., 2). [*U. S.*]

reniglandular (ren-i-glān'dū-lār), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + NL. glandula, glandule, + -ar.*] Same as *renicapsular*.

renipericardial (ren-i-per-i-kār'di-āl), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + NL. pericardium; see pericardial.*] Pertaining to the nephridium and the pericardium of a mollusk: as, a *renipericardial* communication. Also, less properly, *renopericardial*. *E. R. Lankester.*

reniportal (ren-i-pōr'tal), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + porta, gate; see portal.*] In *zool.* and *anat.*, noting the portal venous system of the kidneys, an arrangement by which venous blood circulates in the capillaries of the kidneys before

reaching the heart, as it does in those of the liver by means of the hepatic portal system. See *portal vein*, under *portal*.

renisexual (ren-i-sek'sū-āl), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + LL. sexualis, sexual.*] Combining the functions of a renal and a sexual organ, as the nephridium of mollusks.

renitence (ren'i-tens or rē-ni'tens), *n.* [*< OF. renitence, F. renitence, resistance, = Sp. Pg. renitencia = It. renitenza, < ML. *renitentia, < L. reniten(-t)s, resistant; see renitent.*] Same as *renitency*.

Out of indignation, and an excessive *renitence*, not separating that which is true from that which is false.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature. (Latham.)

renitency (ren'i- or rē-ni'ten-si), *n.* [As *renitence* (see -cy).] 1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effect of elasticity. — 2. Moral resistance; reluctance; disinclination.

Nature has form'd the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *renitency* against conviction which is observed in old dogs — "of not learning new tricks."
Stern, Tristram Shandy, iii. 34.

renitent (ren'i-tent or rē-ni'tent), *a.* [*< OF. renitent, F. renitent = Sp. Pg. It. renitente, < L. reniten(-t)s, ppr. of reniti, strive or struggle against, resist; < re-, back, + niti, struggle; see nusi.*] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.

To me it seems most probable that it is done by an inflation of the muscles, whereby they become both soft and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

2. Persistently opposing.

renkt, n. See *rink*.

renk², n. An obsolete form of *rank*. *Nominate MS.*

rennet, renner. Middle English forms of *run¹, runner*.

rennelesset, n. [*ME.: see rennet.*] Same as *rennet*.

rennet¹ (ren'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *renet*; also dial. *runnet*, < *ME. renet*, var. of **renel*, **renels*, **renelasse*, **renels*, **renyls*, **rendyls* (= *MD. rinsel, runsel*), **rennet*, < *rennen*, run: see *run¹*.] 1. The fourth stomach of a calf prepared for curdling milk; the rennet-bag. — 2. Anything used to curdle milk.

It is likely enough that Galloway, or as it is popularly called, Lady's bedstraw, is still used as *rennet* in some neighbourhoods, its use having formerly been common all over England, especially in Cheshire.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 231.

rennet² (ren'et), *v. t.* [*< rennet¹, n.*] To mix or treat with rennet.

Come thou not here those men who are like bread Of-lever'd, or like cheese o're-*rennetted*.
Herick, To His Book.

rennet² (ren'et), *n.* [Formerly also *renat*, *renate* (simulating *renate¹*, as if in allusion to grafting) (= *D. renet = G. renette = Sw. renett = Dan. renette*), < *F. renette, rainette*, a pippin, rennet; either (a) < *OF. rainette, roquette*, a little queen (a name given to meadow-sweet), dim. of *reine*, < *L. regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king (see *rex*); or (b) < *OF. rainette*, a little frog (because it is supposed, the apple was speckled like the skin of a frog), dim. of *raïne*, a frog, < *L. rana*, a frog: see *Rana¹*.] A kind of apple, said to have been introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. Also called *renneting*.

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *rennetes*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.
Fidler, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 261.

There is one sort of Pippin peculiar to this Shire (Lincolnshire), growing at Kilton and thereabouts, and from thence called Kilton-Pippin, which is a most wholesome and delicious Apple, both which being grafted on their own stock are much bettered, and then called *rennetes*.
T. Cox, Magna Britannia (Lincolnshire), p. 1457 (an. 1729).

rennet-bag (ren'et-bag), *n.* The abomasum, or fourth stomach of a ruminant. Also called *reud*.

rennet-ferment (ren'et-fēr'ment), *n.* The ferment of the gastric juice of young ruminants, which coagulates casein.

renneting (ren'et-ing), *n.* [*< rennet² + -ing².*] Same as *rennet²*.

rennet-whey (ren'et-hwā), *n.* The serous part of milk, separated from the caseous by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy.

rennet-wine (ren'et-wīn), *n.* A vinous extract of dried rennet.

rennible, a. Same as *renable*.

renning (ren'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rennyng, a stream (not found in sense "rennet"), < AS. *rinning, rynnig (= D. renninge), rennet, lit. 'a running,' verbal n. of rinnan, run: see run¹, running, and*

cf. *rennet¹, rennet.*] 1. Same as *running*. — 2. *Rennet. Barct.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

rennish (ren'ish), *a.* [*< ME. renysche, fierce; prob. of OF. origin.*] Furious; passionate. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Than his sire Dary dedeyne and derfely he lokes;
Rysys him up *renysche* and regt in his sete.
King Alexander, p. 100.

rennishly (ren'ish-lī), *adv.* [*< ME. renyschly; < rennish + -ly².*] Fiercely; furiously. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The fyste with the fyngers that flayed this hert,
That rasped *renyschly* the woge with the rog penne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1724.

renomet, renomēt. Middle English forms of *renown, renowned*.

renomeet, n. [*ME., < OF. renomence, F. renomence, renoun: see renoun.*] Renown.

For gentillesse nys but *renomee*
Of thyne ancestres for hire heigh hountee,
Which is a strange thyng to thy persone.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 303.

renominate (rē-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + nominate.*] To nominate again or anew.

renomination (rē-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< renominate + -ion.*] The act of nominating again or anew; a repeated nomination.

renon¹, n. A Middle English variant of *renoun*.
renopericardial (ren-ō-per-i-kār'di-āl), *a.* Same as *renipericardial*. *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 284.*

renoun¹, renomēt. Obsolete forms of *renoun, renowned*.

renoun², n. An obsolete form of *renoun*.

renounce (rē-nouns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *renounced*, ppr. *renouncing*. [*< ME. renouencer, renoucen, < OF. renouencer, renoucer, renoucer, F. renoucer = Pr. Sp. Pg. renunciar = It. rinunziare, renunziare, renounee, < L. renuntiare, renunciare, bring back a report, also disclaim, renounee, < re-, back, + nuntiare, nunciare, bring a message, < nuntius, a messenger; see nuncio. Cf. announce, denounce, enounce, pronounce.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To declare against; disown; disclaim; abjure; forswear; refuse to own, acknowledge, or practise.

My right I *renounce* to that rinky sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13029.

Minister. Dost thou *renounce* the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, . . . and the sinful desires of the flesh . . . ?

Answer. I *renounce* them all; and, by God's help, will endeavour not to follow nor be led by them.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of those of Riper Years.

It is impossible to conceive that a whole nation of men should all publicly reject and *renounce* what every one of them, certainly and infallibly, knew to be a law.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 11.

2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; forsake.

She that had *renouned*
Her sex's honour was *renouned* herself
By all that priz'd it.
Cowper, Task, iii. 76.

The conditions of earthly existence were *renounced*, rather than sanctified, in the religious ideal [of the medieval church].
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 208.

He only lives with the world's life
Who hath *renounced* his own.

M. Arnold, Stanzas in memory of the Author of Obermann.

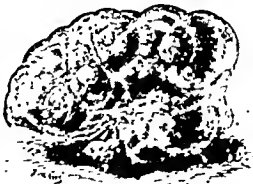
3. In *card-playing*, to play (a suit) different from what is led: as, he *renounced* spades. = *Syn. Renounce, Recant, Abjure, Forswear, Retract, Revoke, Recall, abandon, forsake, quit, forego, resign, relinquish, give up, abdicate, decline, cast off, lay down. Renounce*, to declare strongly, with more or less of formality, that we give up some opinion, profession, or pursuit forever. Thus, a pretender to a throne may *renounce* his claim. *Recant*, to make publicly known that we give up a principle or belief formerly maintained, from conviction of its error or from the word therefore implies the adoption of the opposite belief. *Abjure, forswear*, literally to renounce upon oath, and, metaphorically, with protestations and utterly. They do not necessarily imply any change of opinion. *Retract*, to take back what has been once given or made, as a pledge, an accusation. *Revoke*, to take back that which has been pronounced by an act of authority, as a decree, a command, a grant. *Recall*, the most general word for literal or figurative calling back: as, to *recall* an expression. *Forswear* is somewhat out of use. A man may *renounce* his birthright, *forswear* in habit, *recant* his professions, *abjure* his faith, *retract* his assertions, *revoke* his pledges, *recall* his promises.

II. *intrans.* 1. To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 143.

2. In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, to play a card of a different suit from that led; in a restricted sense, to have to play a card of another suit when the player has no card of the suit led. (Compare *revoke*.)

renounce (rē-nouns'), *n.* [*< F. renounee = Sp. Pg. renuncia = It. rinunziā, a renounee; from*



Reniform Structure.—Hematite.

the verb: see *renounce*, *v.*] In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, the playing of a card of a different suit from that led.

renouncement (rē-noun's-ment), *n.* [*< OF. F. renouement = Pr. renouciament = Sp. renunciamento = It. rinunziamento*; as *renounce*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of renouncing, or of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit.
Shak., *M. for M.*, I. 4. 35.

renouncer (rē-noun's-er), *n.* One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims.

renovant (ren'ō-vant), *a.* [*< OF. renorant*, *< L. renorant(-t-s)*, ppr. of *renorare*, renew, renovate; see *renovate*.] Renovating; renewing. *Cowel*.

renovate (ren'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *renovated*, ppr. *renovating*. [*< L. renovatus*, pp. of *renovare*, renew (*> It. rinovare, rinnovare = Sp. Pg. renovar*), *< re-*, again, + *novus*, new, = *E. new*: see *new*. Cf. *renew*.] 1. To renew; render as good as new; restore to freshness or to a good condition: as, to *renovate* a building.

Then prince Edward, *renovating* his purpose, took
shipping againe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 37.

In hopes that by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations they may regenerate the paternal constitution, and *renovate* their father's life. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

Till food and wine again should *renovate* his powers.
Crabbe, *Works*, V. 23.

2. To give force or effect to anew; renew in effect.

He *renovated* by so doing all those shames which before
times were forgiven him
Latimer, *Sermon on the Lord's Prayer*.

renovater (ren'ō-vā-tēr), *n.* [*< renovate* + *-er*.] Same as *renovator*.

renovation (ren'ō-vā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. renovacion*, *F. rénovation = Pr. renovacio = Sp. renovación = Pg. renovação = It. rinovazione, rinnovazione*, *< L. renovatio(-n-)*, a renewing, renewal, *< renovare*, renew, renovate; see *renovate*.] 1. The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated or renewed; a making new after decay, destruction, or impairment; renewal.

This ambassage was sent . . . for the *renovation* of the
old league and amitie.
Grafton, *Mem.* VII., an. 19.

Death becomes
His final remedy; and . . . to second life,
Waked in the *renovation* of the just,
Reveals him up with heaven and earth renewed.
Milton, *P. L.*, XI. 65.

The regular return of genial months,
And *renovation* of a faded world.
Cowper, *Fark*, VI. 121.

Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacey, purchased the property of that theatre (Drury Lane), together with the *renovation* of the patent.

Life of Quin (reprint, 1887), p. 42.

2. In *theol.*, the renewal wrought by the Holy Spirit in one who has been regenerated. *renovation* differs from regeneration inasmuch as, while regeneration is a single act, and confers a divine life which can never be wholly lost in this life, or, according to Calvinistic theology, continues forever, *renovation* is a continuous process or a repetition of acts whereby the divine life is preserved and matured.

renovationist (ren'ō-vā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< renovation* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the improvement of society by the spiritual renovation of the individual, supernaturally wrought through divine influence rather than by the development of human nature through purely natural and human influences.

renovator (ren'ō-vā-tōr), *n.* [= *OF. renorateur*, *F. renovateur = Sp. Pg. renovador = It. rinnovatore*, *< L. renovator*, a renewer, *< renovare*, renew; see *renovate*.] One who or that which renovates or renews.

Just as sleep is the *renovator* of corporeal vigor so, with their [the Epicureans'] permission, I would believe death to be of the mind's.
Landor, *Imaginary Conversations* (Marcus Tullius and Quintus Cicero).

renovel, *v. t.* and *v.* [*ME. renovelēn, renovelēn* (also *contr. renovelēn, renulen*, simulating *new*). *< OF. renovelēre, renovelēre, renovelēre, renovelēre*, *F. renovelēre = Pr. renovelēre = It. rinovellare, rinnovellare*, renew, *< L. re-*, again, + *novellus*, new: see *novel*.] To renew.

Yet sang this fount, I reile yow alle awake,
And ye that han ful chosen, as I devise,
Yet in the leste *renovelēth* your servyse.
Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 17.

renovelance, *n.* [*ME. renovelance, < OF. renovelance, < renovelēre*, renew: see *renovelēre*.] A renewal.

Renovelances
Of olde forleten aequyntances.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 633.

renowned, **renowned**. Obsolete forms of *renown*, *renowned*.

renown (rē-noun'), *v.* [*< ME. renouwen, renoumen, renoumen* (in pp. *renouwen, renoumen*), *< OF. renouer, renouer, renouer, make famous* (pp. *renoumé, renowned, famous*), *F. renouer*, name over, repeat, rename, = *Pr. renommar, renommar, renommar = Sp. renombrar = It. rinomare* (*> G. renommiere*, boast), *< ML. renomare*, make famous, *< L. re-*, again, + *nominare*, name: see *nominare*.] 1. *trans.* To make famous.

Nor yron bands abroad
The Pontlek sea by their huge Navy east
My volume shall *renoue*, so long since past.
Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 48.

The memorials and the things of fame
That do *renoun* this city. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, III. 3. 24.
Soft eloquence does thy style *renoun*.
Dryden, *tr. of Pains's Satires*, v. 19.

II. *intrans.* To behave or pose as a renouncer; swagger; boast: with indefinite *it*. [*Slang*, imitating German.]

To *renoun* it . . . is equivalent to the American phrase
"spreads himself."
C. G. Leland, *tr. of Helme's Metres of Travel*, *The Hartz Journey*, note.

A general tumult ensued, and the student with the sword leaped to the floor. . . . He was *renouncing* it.
Longfellow, *Hyperion*, II. 4.

renown (rē-noun'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also renoum, renoum*; *< ME. renoum, renoume, renou, renoume, < OF. renoum, renoum, renoum, F. renom = Pr. Cat. renom = Sp. renombre = Pg. renome = It. rinamo, fame, renown*; from the verb: see *renoun*, *v.*] 1. The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

"O perle," quoth I, "of rich *renoun*,
So watr hit me dere that thou canst deme,
In this verry ay syonm."

Better it is to have *Renoume* among the good sorte then
to be lorde over the whole world.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 12.

I loved her old *renoun*, her stables fame —
What better proof than that I loathed her shame?
Lowell, *To G. W. Childs*.

2. Report; rumor; éclat.

And (they) diden so well that the worde and the *renoun*
com to Agraulu and to Gabaret that the childrener fought-
en be-nethe fer from hem. *Melun* (E. E. T. S.), II. 255.

Socrates . . . by the . . . universall *renoume* of all peo-
ple, was approued to be the wisest man of all Grecia.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 22.

The Rutherfordes with gilt *renoun*,
Convoy'd the town of Jedburgh out.
Ballad of the Rutherfordes (Child's Ballads, VI. 132).

3. A token of fame or reputation; an honor; a dignity.

For I ride on the milk-white steed,
And aye nearest the town;
Because I was a christen'd knight,
They gave me that *renoun*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

4. Haughtiness.

Then out spake her father, he spake w' *renoun*,
"Some of you that are maidens, ye'll loose all her gown."
Lord Salton and Auchanekie (Child's Ballads, I. 162).

= *Syn.* 1. Fame, Honor, etc. (see *glory*), *n.*, repute, note, distinction, name.

renowned (rē-noun'd'), *p. a.* [*< ME. renowned, renowned* (see *renoum*, *renoum*); pp. of *renoun*, *v.*] Having renown; famous; celebrated.

To ben illit cleer and *renowned*.

And made his compe a godson of his, that he hadden
hone fro the fontstone, and was elped after the kyng
ban Bawdewyn, whiche was after full *renowned*.
Melun (E. E. T. S.), l. 124.

They that durst to strike
At so examples and mumbled a life
As that of the *renowned* Germanens.
B. Jonson, *Sejanns*, II. 4.

= *Syn.* Celebrated, illustrious, etc. (see *famous*), famed, far-famed.

renownedly (rē-noun'd-li), *adv.* With, or so as to win, renown; with fame or celebrity. *Imp. Diet.*

renowner (rē-noun'ner), *n.* 1. One who gives renown or spreads fame.

Through his great *renowner* I have wrought,
And my safe saille to sacred anchor brought.
Chapman, *Odyssey*, xxiii.

Above them all I preferr'd the two famous *renowners* of
Beatrice and Laura, who never write but honour of them
to whom they devote their verse.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. [= *G. renommt*, in university slang, a boaster.] A boaster; a bully; a swaggerer.

Von Kleist was a student, and universally acknowledged
among his young acquaintance as a devilish handsome

fellow, notwithstanding a tremendous scar on his cheek, and a cream-colored mustache as soft as the silk of Indian corn. In short, he was a *renowner*, and a duellist.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, II. 4.

renownful (rē-noun'fūl), *a.* [*< renown* + *-ful*.] Renowned; illustrious.

Man of large fame, great and abounding glory,
Renownful Scipio. *Marston*, *Sophonisba*, l. 1.

rense (rons), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse*.
rensselaerite (ren-se-lār'it), *n.* [After Stephen Van Rensselaer.] A variety of massive tale or scapolite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent¹ (rent). Proterit and past participle of *rend*¹.

rent¹, *r.* An obsolete variant of *rend*¹.

Maligne interpretations whiche fayle not to *rente* and de-
face the *renoume* of wryters.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, *The Proheme*.

Though thou *rentest* thy face with painting [enlargest
(*margin*, Heb. *rendest*)] thine eyes with palat, *Ec. V. v.*, in vain
shalt thou make thyself fair. *Jer.* iv. 30.

In an extreme rage, *renting* his clothes and tearing his
haire.
Lyly, *Euphues* and his England, p. 230.

Repentance must begin with a just sorrow, a sorrow of
heart, and such a sorrow as *renteth* the heart.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vi. 3.

They assaulted me on all sides, buffeting me and *rent-*
ing my Cloaths.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 92.

rent¹ (rent), *n.* [*< rent*¹, *v.*, ult. *rend*¹, *v.*] 1. An opening made by rending or tearing; a tear; a fissure; a break or breach; a crevice or crack.

You all do know this mantle. . . .
Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through;
See what a *rent* the envious Casca made.
Shak., *J. C.*, III. 2. 179.

2. A schism; a separation: as, a *rent* in the church.

Deer shag I Isaac's civill Brails and Broils:
Jacobs Revolt; their Cities sack, their Spoils:
Their cursed Wrack, their Goddod Calues; the *rent*
Of the Hebrew Tribes from the Ismaels Regiment.
Sylvestre, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Schisme.

We care not to keep truth separated from truth, which
is the dearest *rent* and division of all.
Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 53.

= *Syn.* Tear, rupture, rift.

rent² (rent), *n.* [*< ME. rent, rente = D. G. Dam. rente = Sw. ränta, < OF. rente, F. rente*, income, revenue, rent, annuity, pension, funds, = *Pr. renta, renda = Sp. renta = Pg. renda = It. rendita*, income, revenue, rent, *< L. reddita* (see *pecunia*), 'money paid,' fem. of *redditus*, pp. of *reddere*, give back, pay, yield: see *render*.] 1. Income; revenue; receipts from any regular source.

Little was hire catel and hire *rente*.
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 7.

She seyde, "O Love, to whom I have and shal
Ben humble suget, trewe in myn entente,
As I best can, to you, Lord, geve Ich al
For everemo myn hertes lust to *rente*."
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 830.

2. In *law*: (a) A compensation or return made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of time, for the possession and use of property of any kind.

Of all the bulkes of Troy, to telle them by name,
Was non so liche of *rentes*, ne of renke goies,
Of castels full close, & many elene townes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3945.

Thus the poete preleth the peock for his federes,
And the liche for his *rentes*, othere rychesse in lms
schoppe.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 185.

Money, if kept by us, yields no *rent*, and is liable to loss.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 213.

(b) Technically, a definite compensation or return reserved by a lease, to be made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of tenure, and payable in money, produce, or other chattels or labor, for the possession and use of land or buildings. Compensation of any other nature is not termed *rent*, because not enforceable in the same manner. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland Martinmas and Whitsunday.

Take (dear Son) to thee
This Farm's demails, . . .
And th' only *Rent* that of It I reserve is
One Trees fair fruit, to shew thy suite and service.
Sylvestre, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., Eden.

Rent is said to be due at the first moment of the day appointed for payment, and in arrear at the first moment of the day following.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 275.

(c) The right to such compensation, particularly in respect of lands. Rents, at common law, are of three kinds: *rent-service*, *rent-charge* or *fee-farm*

rent, and *rent-seck*. *Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge*, or *fee-farm rent*, is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in an ear (in other words, it is a charge on lands, etc., in the form of rent, in favor of one who is not the landlord); *rent-seck* is a like rent, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders and copyholders of manors, which cannot be varied: also called *quit-rents*. These, when payable in silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black rents* or *black mail*.

3. In *polit. econ.*, that part of the produce of the soil which is left after deducting what is necessary to the support of the producers (including the wages of the laborers), the interest on the necessary capital, and a supply of seed for the next year; that part of the produce of a given piece of cultivated land which it yields over and above that yielded by the poorest land in cultivation under equal circumstances in respect to transportation, etc. The rent theoretically goes to the owner of the soil, whether cultivator or landlord. Also called *economic rent*.

Rent is that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and in-distructible powers of the soil. It is often, however, confounded with the interest and profit of capital, and, in popular language, the term is applied to whatever is annually paid by a farmer to his landlord. *Ricardo*, *Pol. Econ.*, ii.

The *rent*, therefore, which any land will yield, is the excess of its produce beyond what would be returned to the same capital if employed on the worst land in cultivation. *J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, II. xvi. § 3.

Rent is that portion of the regular net product of a piece of land which remains after deducting the wages of labor and the interest on the capital usual in the country incorporated into it.

W. Roscher, *Pol. Econ.* (trans.), II. § 149.

No part of Ricardo's theory is more elementary or more unchallenged than this, that the *rent* of land constitutes no part of the price of bread, and that high *rent* is not the cause of dear bread, but dear bread the cause of high *rent*. *Rae*, *Contemporary Socialism*, p. 428.

4. An endowment; revenue.

The kyng hym graunted, and gaf hym *rentes*, and lette with hym of his auoir grete plente for to make the hospitall and ther lette the clerke in this manere, that was after a goode man and holy of lif.

Martin (L. E. T. S.), ii. 369.

Alwyn Childe, a Citizen of London, founded the Monastery of S. Saviour's at Bermondsey in Southwark, and gave the Monks there divers *Rents* in London.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 29.

Annual rent. See *annual*.—**Black rent.** (a) See *black*. (b) See def. 2 (c).—**Double rent.** Rent payable by a tenant who continues in possession after the time for which he has received notice to quit until the time of his quitting possession.—**Forehand rent.** (a) A fine or premium given by the lessee at the time of taking his lease: otherwise called a *fore-gift* or *income*. (b) Rent paid in advance.—**Paschal rents.** See *paschal*.—**Peppercorn rents.** See *peppercorn*.—**Rents of assize.** See def. 2 (c).—**Tithe Rent-charge Redemption Act.** An English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 32), which extends the Commutation of Tithes Act (which see, under *commutation*) to all rents or payments charged on lands, by virtue of any act, in lieu of tithes.

rent² (rent), *v.* [*ME. renten*, < *OF. renter*, give rent or revenue to, = *Sp. rentar*, produce, yield; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To endow; secure an income to.

And sette scoleres to scole or to somme other craftes; Relene religioun [religious orders] and *renten* hem betere.

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 32.

Here is a stately Hospitall built by Cassachi, or Rosa, the Wife of great Soliman, richly *rented*, and nourishing many poore people.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 271.

2. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of rent; let on lease.

There is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a tride.

Swift, To Mr. Alderman Barber, March 30, 1737.

3. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of rent: as, the tenant *rents* his farm for a year.

Not happier . . .

In forest planted by a father's hand

Than in five acres now of *rented* land.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 130.

Who was dead,

Who married, who was like to be, and how

The races went, and who would rent the hall.

Tennyson, *Audley Court*.

4. To hire; obtain the use or benefit of for a consideration, without lease or other formality, but for a more or less extended time: as, to *rent* a row-boat; to *rent* a piano. = *Syn.* 3 and 4. *Lease*, etc. See *hire*.

II. intrans. To be leased or let for rent: as, an estate *rents* for five thousand dollars a year.

rent³, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *rent*.

rent⁴ (rent). A Middle English contracted form of *rendeth*, 3d person singular present indicative of *rend*. *Chaucer*.

rentable (ren'ta-bl), *a.* [*< rent² + -able*.] Capable of being rented.

rentager (ren'tāj), *n.* [*< OF. rentage*, *rentage*, < *reuter*, give rent to: see *rent²* and *-age*.] *Rent*.

Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due.

P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*, vii.

rental (ren'tal), *n.* [*< ME. rental*, < *rent² + -al*. Cf. *OF. rental*, charged with rent.] 1. A schedule or an account of rents, or a roll wherein the rents of a manor or an estate are set down; a rent-roll.

I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book — I am clear it has been a *rental* of back-gangling tenants.

Scott, *Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

The nations were admonished to cease their factions; the heads of houses were ordered to surrender all their charters, donations, statutes, bulls, and papistical muniments, and to transmit a complete *rental* and inventory of all their effects to their Chancellor.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church. of Eng.*, iv.

2. The gross amount of rents drawn from an estate or other property: as, the *rental* of the estate is five thousand a year.—**Minister's rental.** See *minister*.—**Rental right**, a species of lease at low rent, usually for life. The holders of such leases were called *rentallors* or *kindly tenants*.

rentaller (ren'tal-er), *n.* [*< rental + -er¹*.] One who holds a rental right. See *rental*.

Many of the more respectable farmers were probably descended of the *rentallors* or kindly tenants described in our law books, who formed in the Middle Ages a very numerous and powerful body. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 194.

rent-arrear (ren'ta-rēr'), *n.* Unpaid rent.

rent-charge (ren'tchärj), *n.* See *rent²*, 2 (c).

rent-day (ren'tdä), *n.* The day for paying rent.

rente (rent), *n.* [*< F. rente*: see *rent²*.] Annual income; revenue; rent; interest; specifically, in the plural, *rentes* (or *rentes sur l'état*), sums paid annually by a government as interest on public loans; hence, the bonds or stocks on which such interest is paid.

renter¹ (ren'ter), *n.* [*< OF. rentier*, *F. rentier* (= *Fr. rendier* = *OCat. render* = *Sp. rentero* = *Pg. rendeiro*), a tenant, renter, < *rente*, rent: see *rent²*.] 1. One who leases an estate; more commonly, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or a tenement on rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the *renter*, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided.

Locke.

2. One who rents or hires anything.

renter² (ren'ter), *v. t.* [*Also renter*; < *F. rentraire*, sow together, < *re-*, again, + *en-*, in, + *traire*, draw: see *trace*, *tract*, etc.] 1. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into in order to restore the original pattern or design. Hence—2. To *finedraw*: sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

renterer (ren'ter-er), *n.* [*< renter² + -er¹*.] One who renters, especially in tapestry-work. See *renter²*, *v. t.*, 1.

renter-warden (ren'ter-wär'dn), *n.* The warden of a company who receives rents.

rent-free (ren'tfrē), *adv.* Without payment of rent.

All such inmates which fell to decay, and so to be kept by the parish, they were to be continued in their houses *rent-free*, and to be kept at the only charge of the landlord which admitted them.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 282.

rent-gatherer, *n.* [*ME. rente-gaderer*; < *rent² + gatherer*.] A collector of rents. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 430.

rentier (ren-tiär'), *n.* [*F. rentier*: see *renter¹*.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, etc.; a fund-holder.

rent-roll (ren'tröl), *n.* A rental; a list or account of rents or income. See *rental*.

Godfrey Bertram . . . succeeded to a long pedigree and a short *rent-roll*, like many lairds of that period.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, II.

rent-seck (ren'tsek), *n.* See *rent²*, 2 (c).

rent-service (ren'tsēr'vis), *n.* See *rent²*, 2 (c).

renuent (ren'ü-ent), *a.* [*< L. renuen(t)-s*, ppr. of *renuere*, nod back the head, deny by a motion of the head, disapprove (> *Pg. renuir*, refuse; cf. *Sp. renuencia*, reluctance), < *re-*, back, + **nuere* (in comp. *abnuere*, etc.), nod: see *nutat*.] Throwing back the head: specifically applied in anatomy to muscles which have this effect.

renule¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *renovel*.

renule² (ren'ül), *n.* [*< NL. *renulus*, dim. of *L. ren*, kidney: see *ren³*, and cf. *renculus*.] A small kidney; a renal lobe or lobule, several of which may compose a kidney. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 366.

renumber (rē-num'bér), *v. t.* [*< re- + number*.] To count or number again; affix a new number to, as a house.

renumerate (rē-nū'mē-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. renumeratus*, pp. of *renumerare*, count over (> *It. rinumerare*), < *re-*, again, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, and cf. *renumber*.] To count or number again. *Imp. Dict.*

renunciation (rē-nū'm'šjans), *n.* [*< L. renuntian(t)-s*, ppr. of *renuntiare*, renounce: see *renounce*.] Renunciation. [Rare.]

Yet if they two . . . each, in silence, in tragical *renunciation*, did find that the other was all too-lovely?

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. v. 3.

renunciation (rē-nūn-šjā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. renunciation*, *renonciation*, *F. renonciation* = *Pr. renunciatio* = *Sp. renunciacion* = *Pg. renunciação* = *It. rinunziatione*, *renunziatione*, < *L. renuntiatio(n)-*, *renunciatio(n)-*, a renouncing, < *renuntiare*, pp. *renuntiat*, renounce: see *renounce*.] The act of renouncing. (a) A disowning or disclaiming; rejection.

He that loves riches can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world.

Jer. Taylor.

Renunciation remains sorrow, though a sorrow borne willingly.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, v. 3.

(b) In law, the legal act by which a person abandons a right acquired, but without transferring it to another: applied particularly in reference to an executor or trustee who has been nominated in a will, or other instrument creating a trust, but who, having an option to accept it, declines to do so, and in order to avoid any liability expressly renounces the office. In Scots law the term is also used in reference to an heir who is entitled, if he chooses, to succeed to heritable property, but, from the extent of the encumbrances, prefers to refuse it. (c) In *liturgies*, that part of the baptismal service in which the candidate, either in person or by his sureties, renounces the world, the flesh, and the devil.—**Renunciation** of a lease, in Scotland, the surrender of a lease. = *Syn.* (a) Abandonment, relinquishment, surrender. See *renounce*.

renunciatory (rē-nūn'šjā-tō-rī), *a.* [*< ML. renuntiatorius*, < *L. renuntiare*, renounce: see *renounce*.] Of or pertaining to renunciation.

renverset (ren-vēr's'), *v. t.* [*Also renverse*; < *OF. renverser*, overthrow, overturn, < *re-*, back, + *enverser*, overturn, invert, < *envers*, against, toward, with, < *L. inversus*, turned upside down, inverted: see *inverse*.] 1. To overthrow; overturn; upset; destroy.

God forbid that a Business of so high a Consequence as this . . . should be *renversed* by Differences twixt a few private Subjects, tho' now public Ministers.

Howell, *Letters*, I. iii. 20.

2. To turn upside down; overthrow.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent,
Then from him rett his shield, and it *renverset*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. iii. 37.

Whiles all my hopes were to the winds disperst,
Directed whiles, and whiles againe *renverset*.

Stirling, *Aurora*, st. 77.

renverse (ren-vēr's'), *a.* [*< renverse*, *v.*; cf. *F. adv. à la renverse*, on one's back, upside down.] In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

renversement (ren-vēr's'ment), *n.* [*< OF. renversement*, < *renverser*, reverse: see *reverse* and *-ment*.] The act of reversing.

A total *renversement* of the order of nature.

Stuckey, *Palmographia Sacra*, p. 60.

renvoyt (ren-voi'), *v. t.* [*< OF. renvoyer*, *renvoyer*, *F. renvoyer* (= *It. rinviare*), send back, < *re-*, back, + *envoyer*, send: see *envoy¹*.] To send back. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen.* VIII.

renvoyt (ren-voi'), *n.* [*< OF. renvoy*, *renvoi*, *F. renvoi*, a sending back: see *renvoy*, *v.*] The act of sending back or dismissing home.

The *renvoy* of the Ampelionians was ill taken by the royal vine.

Howell, *Vocal Forest*. (*Latham*.)

renyt, *v. i.* and *t.* [*Also renay*; < *ME. renjen*, *renjen*, *renien*, *renayen*, < *OF. reuter*, *reuter*, *renoier*, *F. reuter*, < *ML. renegare*, deny: see *renegate*, and cf. *renege*, a doublet of *renyt*. Cf. *deny*, *denay*.] To renounce; abjure; disown; abandon; deny.

That Ydole is the God of false Cristene, that han *reneyed* blre Feythe.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 173.

For though that thou *reneyed* hast my lay,
As other wrecches han doon many a day, . . .
If that thou live, thou shalt repeaten this.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 326.

renyet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. renyt*, < *ML. renegatus*, one who has denied his faith, a renegade: see *renegate*.] A renegade.

Raynalde of the robes, and rebelle to Criste,
Perverted with Paynyms that Cristene perswes; . . .
The *renye* relys abowte and rushes to the erthe.

Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 2795.

reobtain (rē-ob-tān'), *v. t.* [*< re- + obtain*.] To obtain again.

I came to *re-obtaine* my dignitie,
And in the throne to seate my shee againe.

Mir. for Mags., p. 752.

reobtainable (rē-ōb-tā'ng-bl), *a.* [*< reobtain + -able.*] That may be obtained again.

reoccupy (rē-ōk'ū-pi), *v. t.* [*< F. réoccuper; as re- + occuper.*] To occupy anew.

reometer, *n.* See *rheometer*.

reopen (rē-ō'pū), *v.* [*< re- + open, v.*] *I. trans.* To open again: as, to *reopen* a theater.

II. intrans. To be opened again; open anew: as, the schools *reopen* to-day.

reophore, *n.* See *rheophore*.

reoppose (rē-ō-pōz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + oppose.*] To oppose again.

We shall so far encourage contradiction as to promise no disturbance, or *re-oppose* any point that shall fallaciously or captiously refute us.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. 6.

reordain (rē-ōr-dān'), *v. t.* [= *OF. reordonner, F. réordonner = Sp. reordenar = Pg. reordenar, reordinar = It. riordinare, reordinu* (cf. *ML. reordinare*, restore to one's former name or place); as *re- + ordain*.] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective or otherwise invalid.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had been ordained by the new book in King Edward's time.

Ep. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, II. 2.

A person, if he has been validly ordained by bishops of the apostolic succession, cannot be *reordained*. . . . It is not a reordination to confer orders upon one not episcopally set apart for the ministry. But it is reordination to do this to one previously so ordained. If it is done at all, it is a mockery, and the parties to it are guilty of a profanity.

Church Cyclopedia.

reorder (rē-ōr'dēr), *v. t.* [*< re- + order.*] *1.* To order a second time; repeat a command to or for. — *2.* To put in order again; arrange anew.

At that instant appeared, as it were, another Arnold coming out of a valley. . . . which gave due to Arnold to *reorder* his disordered squadrons.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 13.

reordination (rē-ōr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. réordination = Pg. reordenación; as re- + ordination.*] A second or repeated ordination.

reorganization (rē-ōr-gān-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. réorganisation; < reorganize + -ation.*] The act or process of organizing anew. Also spelled *reorganisation*.

reorganize (rē-ōr-gān-īz), *v. t.* [= *F. réorganiser; as re- + organiser.*] To organize anew; bring again into an organized state: as, to *reorganize* a society or an army. Also spelled *reorganise*.

re-orient (rē-ō'ri-ent), *a.* [*< re- + orient.*] Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring. [Rare.]

The life *re-orient* out of dust.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

reossify (rē-ōs'i-fi), *v. t.* [*< re- + ossify.*] To ossify again. *Lancet*, No. 3487, p. 1424.

reotrope, *n.* See *rheotrope*.

rep (rep), *n.* [Also *repp, repps*; origin unknown; supposed to be a corruption of *rib*.] A corded fabric the cords of which run across the width of the stuff. Silk *rep* is used for women's dresses, ecclesiastical vestments, etc., and is narrow, woven *rep* is used for upholstery and curtains, and is about a yard and a half wide. It is sometimes figured, but more often dyed in plain colors.

The reception room of these ladies was respectable in threadbare Brussels and green *rep*.

Hawells, A Woman's Reason, viii.

Cotton rep. See *cotton*.

rep² (rep), *n.* An abbreviation of *reputation*, formerly much used (as slang), especially in the asseveration *upon* or *'pon rep*.

In familiar writings and conversations they [some of our wits] often lose all but their first syllables, as in mob. *rep* pos. incog. and the like.

Addison, Spectator, No. 135.

Ner. Madam, have you heard that Lady Quessy was lately at the play house incog?

Lady Smart. What? Lady Quessy of all women in the world! Do you say it upon *rep*?

Ner. Pozz. I saw her with my own eyes.

Swift, Polite Conversation, I.

rep. Same as *repet*.

repase (rē-pās'), *v. t.* [*< re- + passer*.] Doublet of *re-pass*.] To pass again; go over again in a contrary direction. *Imp. Dict.*

repacify (rē-pas'i-fi), *v. t.* [*< re- + pacify.*] To pacify again.

Which, on his intelligence was notified
Of Richard's death, were wrought to murther;
And hardly came to be *repacified*.

And kept to hold in their fidelity.

Daniel, Civil Wars, IV. 9.

repack (rē-pak'), *v. t.* [*< re- + pack*, *v.*] To pack a second time: as, to *repack* beef or pork.

Imp. Dict.

repacker (rē-pak'ér), *n.* One who repacks. *Imp. Dict.*

repair¹ (rē-pār'), *v. t.* [*< ME. reparen, repayren, < OF. réparer, F. réparer, repair, mend, = Pr. Sp. Pg. reparar = It. riparare, repair, mend, remedy, shelter, restore, defend, parry, oppose, hinder, < L. reparare, get again, recover, regain, rotiovo, repair, < re-, again, + parare, get, preparo: see par¹.*] *1.* To restore to a sound, good, or complete state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; restore; renovate.

Thenne themperour dydo doo *repayre* the churches.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

Seeking that beauteous roof to rinate
Which to *repair* should be thy chief desire.

Shak., Sonnets, x.

To *repair* his numbers thus impaired.
Milton, P. L., IX. 144.

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; give indemnity for; make good: as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

I'll *repair* the misery thou dost bear
With something rich about me.

Shak., Lear, IV. 1. 70.

King Henry, to *repair* the loss of the Regent, caused a great ship to be built, such a one as had never been seen in England.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 257.

She [Elizabeth] gained more . . . by the manner in which she *repaired* her errors than she would have gained by never committing errors.

Macaulay, Bartsell.

3t. To fortify; defend.

When the Soudan vnderstode his malice, he caused the Holy Land to be better *repaired* and more amply kept, for y^e more displeur of the Turke.

Arnold's Chron., p. 162.

4t. To recover, or get into position for offense again, as a weapon.

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repare*,
His side all bare and naked overtooke,
And with his mornt steel quille through the body strooke.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 13.

= *Syn.* *1.* To mend, rell, retouch, vamp (up), patch, tinker (up).

repair² (rē-pār'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *re-payer*; < *ME. repaire, repaire = Sp. Pg. reparo, repair, recovery, = It. riparo, remedy, resource, defense (cf. rampart); from the verb.*] *1.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation.

Even in the instant of *repair* and health,
The ill is strongest.

Shak., K. John, III. 1. 113.

We have suffer'd beyond all *repair* of honour.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

It is not that during the period of activity (of the nervous system) waste goes on without *repair*, while during the period of inactivity *repair* goes on without waste; for the two always go on together.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 57.

2. Good or sound condition kept up by repairing as required; with a qualifying term, condition as regards repairing: as, a building in good or bad *repair*.

Her sparkling eyes she still retains,
And teeth in good *Repair*.

Congreve, Doris.

All highways, causeways, and bridges . . . within the bounds of any town shall be kept in *repair* and amended . . . at the proper charge and expense of such town.

R. I. Pub. Stat., ch. 64, § 1.

3t. Reparation for wrong; amends.

In the quiet make his *reparer* openly, and crave forgiveness of the other vipers choral and clerks.

Quoted in Contemporary Rec., LIII. 60.

4t. Altire; apparel.

His *repare*, riche robes, and rent,
What move the helpe me at my cende?

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

repair³ (rē-pār'), *v. i.* [*< ME. repairen, repairen, reparu, < OF. repaire, repaire, repaire, repaire, repayer, return, come back, retire, Ir. get back to, regain, lodge in, haunt, frequent; prob. the same, in a restricted use, as Sp. repatriar = It. ripatriare, return to one's country, < L. repatriare, return to one's country, < L. re-, back, + patria, native land: see patria, and cf. repatriate.*] The *It. repatriarsi*, frequent, repair to, is a reflexive use of *reparare*, shelter, defend, repair: see *repair¹*.] *1.* To go to a (specified) place; betake one's self; resort: as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety.

"Let be these wordes," quod sir Ewel, "and take youre horse, and let be vs *repare* him to the Court."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 572.

Bid them *repair* to the market-place.

Shak., Cor., v. 6. 3.

2t. To return.

Natholes, I thought he was so trewe,
And eek that he *repare* shulde ageyn
Withlume a litel whylo.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 681.

repair² (rē-pār'), *n.* [*< ME. repaire, repaire, < OF. repaire, F. repaire, haunt, don, hair, = Pr. repaire = Sp. Pg. reparo, haunt; from the verb:*

see *repair², v.*] *1.* The act of betaking one's self to a (specified) place; a resorting.

This noble marchant heeld a worthy hous,
For which he haddo alday so greet *repar*
For his largesse, and for his wyf was fair,
That wonder is.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 21.

Lastly, the king is sending letters for me
To Athens, for my quick *repar* to court.

Ford, Broken Heart, III. 1.

2. A place to which one repairs; haunt; resort.

I will it be eloped the mountain of the catte, for the catte haddo ther his *repeire*, and was ther slain.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 609.

Where the fierce winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first *repar*.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 220.

3t. Probably, an invitation or a return.

As in an evening when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repar*.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 4. (Nares.)

reparable (rē-pār'ā-bl), *a.* [*< repair¹ + -able.* Cf. *reparable*.] Capable of being repaired; repairable.

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a repent-
able sin or *reparable* malice.

Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (Davies.)

reparer (rē-pār'ér), *n.* One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Sleep, which the Epleureans and others have represented as the image of death, is, we know, the *reparer* of activity and strength.

Lander, Imaginary Conversations (Marcus Tullius and Quintus Cicero).

repairment (rē-pār'ment), *n.* [*< OF. reparament = Sp. reparamiento = It. riparamento, < ML. reparamentum, a repairing, restoration, < L. reparare, repair, restore: see repair¹.*] The act of repairing.

repair-shop (rē-pār'shop), *n.* A building devoted to the making of repairs, as in the rolling-stock of a railway.

repand (rē-pānd'), *a.* [*< L. repandus, bent back, turned up, < re-, back, + pandus, bent, crooked, curved.*] In *bot.*, wavy or wavy-margined; tending to be sinuate, but less uneven; undulate; said chiefly of leaves and leaf-margins.

repandodentate (rē-pān' dō-
den'tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, repand and toothed.

repandous (rē-pān'dus), *a.* [*< L. repandus, bent back; see repand.*] Bent upward; convexly crooked.

Though they [pictures] be drawn *repandous*, or convexly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

reparability (rep'ā-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< reparabile + -ity (see -ility).*] The state or property of being repairable.

reparable (rep'ā-rā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. reparabile, F. réparable = Pr. Sp. reparabile = Pg. reparavel = It. riparabile, < L. reparabilis, that may be repaired, restored, or regained, < reparare, repair, restore, regain: see repair¹.*] Capable of being repaired; admitting of repair.

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is *reparable* and can be made to the wronged person.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, III. § 4, 9.

= *Syn.* Restorable, retrievable, recoverable.

reparably (rep'ā-rā-bl), *adv.* So as to be repairable.

reparail, *v.* See *reparel*.

reparation (rep'ā-rā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. reparacioun, reparacyoun, < OF. reparacion, reparation, F. réparation = Pr. Sp. reparacion = Pg. reparação = It. riparazione, < L. reparatio(n-), a restoration, < L. reparare, restore, repair: see repair¹.*] *1.* The act of repairing; repair; restoration; upbuilding. [Now rare.]

When the Mysteres of that Church need to make any *reparacyoun* of the Church or of any of the Ydoles, they taken Gold and Silver . . . to quyeten the Costages.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

No German clock nor mathematical engine whatsoever requires so much *reparation* as a woman's face.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, I. 1.

2. What is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for any injury; amends.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able.

Dryden.

3t. A renewal of friendship; reconciliation.

No dissimulations
And feyned *reparacions*

Ymade than greynes he of soundes.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 688.

= *Syn.* *1.* Restoration. — *2.* Compensation.



reparative (rē-par'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *reparativo*, < ML. **reparativus*, < L. *reparare*, repair: see *repair*.] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of effecting or tending to effect repair; restoring to a sound or good state; tending to amend defect or make good: as, a *reparative* process.

Reparative inventions by which art and ingenuity studies to help and repair defects or deformities.

Jer. Taylor, *Artif. Handsomeness* (?), p. 60. (*Latham*.)

2. Pertaining to reparation or the making of amends.

Between the principle of *Reparative* and that of Retributive Justice there is no danger of confusion or collision, as one is concerned with the injured party, and the other with the wrongdoer.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 256.

II. *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

repare¹, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *repair*¹.

repare², *v. t.* A Middle English form of *repair*².

reparel (rē-par'el), *v. t.* [*ME. repareren, reparellen, reparellen*, < OF. *repariller, repareiller*, etc., repair, renew, reunite, < *re-*, again, + *apareiller*, prepare, apparel: see *apparel*.] The word seems to have been confused with *repair*¹. To repair.

He saile . . . come and *reparel* this citee, and bigge it agayne also wel as ever it was.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 11. (*Halliuell*.)

reparel (rē-par'el), *n.* [Also *reparel*; < *reparel*, *v.*] Apparel.

Mayest thou not know me to be a lord by any *reparel*? *Greene*, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

Let them but lend him a suit of *reparel* and necessities. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

repart (rē-pärt'), *v. t.* [*OF. repartir*, divide again, subdivide, reply, answer a thrust, < ML. **repartiri*, divide again, < L. *re-*, again, + *partire*, part, divide, share: see *part*, *v.*, and *party*.] To divide; share; distribute.

To glue the whole heart to one [friend] is not much, but how much less when amongst many it is *reparted*.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwyses, 1577), p. 77.

First, these Judges, in all cities and townes of their jurisdiction, do number the households, and do *repart* them in ten and tens households; and upon the tenth house they do hang a table or signe, whereon is written the names of those ten householders, &c.

R. Parke, *Hist. China*, etc. (1553), p. 32. (*F. Hall*, *Adj.* [lives in -able, p. 205].)

repartee (rep-ār-tē'), *n.* [Formerly also *reparty* (the spelling *repartee* being intended at the time (the 17th century) to exhibit the F. sound of the last syllable); < OF. *repartie*, an answering thrust, a reply, fem. of *reparti*, pp. of *repartir*, answer a thrust with a thrust, reply, divide again: see *reply*.] 1. A ready, pertinent, and witty reply.

They [wicked men] know there is no droling with so sour a piece as that [conscience] within them is, for that makes the smartest and most cutting *repartees*, which are uneasy to bear, but impossible to answer.

Sittingdell, *Sermons*, I. 11.

There were the members of that brilliant society which quoted, criticised, and exchanged *repartees* under the rich peacock-hangings of Mrs. Montague.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

2. Such replies in general or collectively; the kind of wit involved in making sharp and ready retorts.

As for *repartee* in particular, as it is the very soul of conversation, so it is the greatest grace of comedy, where it is proper to the characters.

Dryden, *Mock Astrologer*, Tr. 1.

You may allow him to win of you at Play, for you are sure to be too hard for him at *Repartee*. Since you monopolize the Wit that is between you, the Fortune must be his of Course.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, I. 6.

= *Syn.* 1. *Repartee*, *Retort*. A *repartee* is a witty and good-humored answer to a remark of similar character, and is meant to surpass the latter in witfulness. A *retort* is a keen, prompt answer. A *repartee* may be called a *retort* where the wit is keen. *Retort*, however, is quite as commonly used for a serious turning back of censure, derision, or the like, in a short and sharp expression.

Repartee is the witty *retort* in conversation.

J. De Mille, *Rhetoric*, § 453.

repartee (rep-ār-tē'), *v. i.* [*repartee*, *n.*] To make ready and witty replies.

High flights she had, and wit at will,
And so her tongue lay seldom still;
For all visits who but she
To argue, or to *repartee*. *Prior*, *Hymns Carvel*.

repartier (rē-pār-tēr), *n.* [*repart* + -er.] A distributor.

Of the temporal goods that God gives us, we be not lords but *repartiers*.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwyses, 1577), p. 152.

repartimiento (rē-pār-ti-mien'tō), *n.* [*Sp. repartimiento*, partition, division, distribution: see *repartition*.] 1. A partition or division; also, an assessment or allotment.

In preparing for the siege of this formidable place, Ferdinand called upon all the cities and towns of Andalusia and Estremadura . . . to furnish, according to their *repartimientos* or allotments, a certain quantity of bread, wine, and cattle, to be delivered at the royal camp before Loxa.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 64.

2. In Spanish America, the distribution of certain sections of the country, including the native inhabitants (as peons), made by the early conquerors among their comrades and followers.

There was assigned to him [Las Casas] and his friend Renteria a large village in the neighborhood of Xagua, with a number of Indians attached to it, in what was known as *repartimiento* (allotment).

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 320.

repartition (rē-pār-tish'ōn), *n.* [= F. *répartition* = *Sp. repartición* = Pg. *repartição* = It. *ripartizione*, < ML. **repartitiō(n)*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*, and cf. *partition*.] A repeated or fresh partition; redistribution.

repartition, *n.* [*OF. repartement*, division, F. *répartement*, assessment, = *Sp. repartimiento* = Pg. *repartimento* = It. *ripartimento*, assessment, < ML. **repartimentum*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*.] A division; distribution; classification.

In these *repartitions* of Epaminondas it apperteyneth not unto your honour and mee that we come in a good houre, nor that we stand in a good houre; for wee are now come to be of the number that goe in a good houre.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwyses, 1577), p. 135.

repass (rē-pās'), *v.* [*OF. repasser*, pass again, F. *repasser*, pass again, iron, set, home, grind, = *Sp. repasar* = Pg. *repasar* = It. *ripassare*, < ML. *repassare*, pass back, return, < L. *re-*, back, + ML. *passare*, pass, go: see *pass*.] 1. *trans.* To pass or go back; move back: used specifically by conjurers or jugglers.

Nothing but hey-pass, *repass*!

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, IV. 4.

Five gildes bind the skies: the torrid zone
Glow with the passing and *repassing* sun.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, I. 322.

II. *trans.* To pass again, in any sense.

We'll have we pass'd and now *repass* d the seas,
And brought desired help. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., IV. 7. 6.

The hill was thoroughly revised, discussed, and *repassed* a little more than one year afterwards.

The Century, XXXVII. 559.

repassage (rē-pās'ij), *n.* [*OF. repassage*, F. *repassage* (ML. reflex *repassagium*), a returning, ironing, setting, honing, whetting, raking, etc., < *repasser*, return: see *repass*.] 1. The act of *repassing*; a passing again; passage back.—2. In *gliding*, the process of passing a second coat of deadening glue as a finish over dead or unburnished surfaces. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 24.

repassant (rē-pās'ant), *a.* [*F. repassant*, pp. of *repasser*, *repass*: see *repass*.] In *her.*, same as *counter-passant*.

repassion (rē-pās'ōn), *n.* The reception of an effect by one body from another which is more manifestly affected by the action than the former.

repass (rē-pās'), *n.* [*ME. repast*, < OF. *repast*, *repas*, F. *repas*, a repast, meal (= *Sp. repasto*, increase of food), < ML. *repastus*, a meal, < L. *re-*, again, + *pastus*, food: see *pasture*.] 1. A meal; the act of taking food.

What neat *repass* shall feast us, light and cholee,
Of Attick taste, with wine? *Milton*, To Mr. Lawrence.

And his him home, at evening's close,
To sweet *repass*, and calm repose.

Gray, *Ode*, Pleasure arising from Vicissitude, I. 83.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repass*,
I care not what, so it be wholesome food.

Shak., T. of the S., IV. 3. 15.

A luck was then a week's *repass*,
And 'twas their point, I woe, to make it last.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. li. 93.

3. Refreshment through sleep; repose.

Forthwith he mimes with feigned faithfull hast
Unto his guest, who, after troublous sights
And dreames, can now to take more sound *repass*:
Whom suddenly he wakes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. li. 4.

repast (rē-pās'), *v.* [= *Sp. Pg. repastar*, feed again: from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To feed; feast.

To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind life-rendering pellen,
Repast them with my blood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, IV. 5. 147.

No then also, as before, left arbitrary the dyeting and *repasting* of our minds. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 16.

II. *intrans.* To take food; feast. *Pope*.

repaster (rē-pās'tēr), *n.* One who takes a *repast*.

They doe plye thedore commons, lyke quike and greedye *repastours*,
Thee stagg vpbrenking they slit to the diuice or luche-pyn.
—*Stanihurst*, *Enoid*, I.

repastination (rē-pas-ti-nā'shōn), *n.* [*L. repastinatio* (n-), a digging up again, < *repastinare*, dig up again, < *re-*, again, + *pastinare*, dig: see *pastinate*.] A second or repeated digging up, as of a garden or field.

Chap. vi.—Of composts, and stercoration, *repastination*, dressing and stirring the earth or mould of a garden.

Evelyn, *Misc. Writings*, p. 730.

repasture (rē-pās'tūr), *n.* [*repass* + -ure.] Food; entertainment.

Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.

Shak., L. L. L., IV. 1. 95.

repatriate (rē-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.* [*LL. repatriatus*, pp. of *repatriare* (> *it. ripatriare* = *Sp. Pg. repatriar* = F. *repatrier*, *repatrier*), return to one's country again, return home, < L. *re-*, back, + *patria*, native land: see *patria*. Cf. *repair*².] To restore to one's own country. *Cotgrave*.

He lived in neertain Villa Garibaldi, which had belonged to an Italian refugee, now long *repatriated*, and which stood at the foot of the nearest mountain.

Harpers Mag., LXXVI. 578.

repatriation (rē-pā'tri-ā'shōn), *n.* [*ML. repatriatio* (n-), < *LL. repatriare*, pp. *repatriatus*, return to one's country: see *repatriate*.] Return or restoration to one's own country.

I wish your Honour (in our Tuscan Phrase) a most happy *Repatriation*.

Sir H. Wotton, To Lord Zouch, Florence, June 13, 1592.

repay (rē-pā'), *v.* [*OF. repayer* = *Sp. Pg. repagar* = It. *ripagare*, pay back; as *re-* + *pay*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To pay back; refund.

In common worldly things, 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to *repay* a debt.

Shak., Rich. III., II. 2. 02.

He will *repay* you: money can be *repaid*;
Not kindness such as yours.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

2. To make return, retribution, or requital for, in a good or bad sense: as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

And give God thanks, if forty stripes
Repay thy deadly sin. *Whittier*, *The Exiles*.

Repaying incredulity with faith.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 150.

3. To make return or repayment to.

When I come again, I will *repay* thee. *Luke* x. 35.

Now ha'e ye play'd me this, fause love,
In summer, mid the flowers?

I sail *repay* ye back again
In winter, 'mid the showers.

The Faule Lover (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

II. *intrans.* To requite either good or evil; make return.

Vengeance is mine; I will *repay*, saith the Lord.

Rom. xii. 19.

'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that *repay*,
But the high faith that failed not by the way.

Lowell, *Comm. Ode*.

repayable (rē-pā'ā-bl), *a.* [*repass* + -able.] That may or must be repaid; subject to repayment or refunding: as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

repayment (rē-pā'mēt), *n.* [*repass* + -ment.] 1. The act of repaying or paying back.

To run into debt knowingly . . . without hopes or purposes of *repayment*.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, IV. § 8.

2. The money or other thing repaid.

Wint was paid over it was reckoned as a *Repayment* of part of the Principal.

Arbutnot, *Ancient Coins*, p. 209.

repeal (rē-pēl'), *v. t.* [*ME. repelen*, < OF. *rapeler*, call back, recall, revoke, repeal, F. *rapeler*, call again, call back, call after, call in, recall, retract, call up, call to order, recover, regain, < *re-*, back, + *apeler*, later *appeler*, call, appeal: see *appeal*.] 1. To call back; recall, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

For syn my fader in so heigh a place
As parlement hith hire eschaunge ensted,
He nyi for me his lettre be *repeled*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, IV. 560.

I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again.

Shak., T. G. of V., V. 4. 143.

2. To give up; dismiss.

Yet may ye weel *repele* this busynesse,
And to reson sumwhit haue attendanace.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 72.

Which my liege Lady seeing thought it best
With that his wife in friendly wise to deale, . . .
And all forepast displeasures to *repeale*.

Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

Adam soon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart arose.

Milton, P. L., vii. 59.

3. To revoke; abrogate, as a law or statute: it usually implies a recalling of the act by the power that made or enacted it.

repeal

Divers laws had been made, which, upon experience, were repealed, as being neither safe nor equal.
Wentworth, Hist. New England, I. 389.

The land, once lean, . . .
 Exults to see its thirstily curse repealed.

Cowper, Task, vi. 763.

A law for paying debts in lands or chattels was repealed within eight months of its enactment.
Rancraft, Hist. Const., I. 231.

=*Syn.* 3. *Annul*, *Rescind*, etc. See *abolish*, and list under *abrogate*.

repeal (rē-pēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *repele*, *repell*; < OF. *rapel*, F. *rappel*, a recall, appeal, < *rappeler*, call back; see *repat*, *r.*] 1. Recall, as from exile.

Her intercession elapsed him so,
 When she for thy repeal was supplicant,
 That to close prison he commanded her.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 231.

Begge not thy fathers free repeale to Court,
 And to those offices we have bestow'd.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1871, VI. 52).

2. The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation: as, the repeal of a statute.—Freedom of repeal. See *freedom*.—Repeal agitation, in British hist., a movement for the repeal of the test-laws which between Great Britain and Ireland. Its leader was Daniel O'Connell, and its climax was reached in the monster meetings in its favor in 1843. After the trial of O'Connell in 1845 the agitation subsided.—*Syn.* 2. See *abolish*.

repealability (rē-pē-lā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *repealable* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] The character of being repealable.

repealable (rē-pē-lā-bl), *a.* [< OF. *rapelable*, F. *rappelable*, repealable; as *repat* + *-able*.] Capable of being repealed; revocable, especially by the power that enacted.

Even that decision would have been repealable by a greater force.
Art of Contention (Latham)

repealableness (rē-pē-lā-bl-nēs), *n.* Same as *repealability*.

repeater (rē-pē-ter), *n.* [< *repat* + *-er*.] One who repeals; one who desires repeal; specifically, an agitator for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

In old days . . . repeaters would have been called *rep-ers*, and neither expression would today be repudiated by the Nationalist party in Ireland.
Kindred Her, CLXIV. : 8.

repealment (rē-pē-l'mēt), *n.* [< *repat* + *-ment*.] 1. A calling back; recall, as from banishment.

Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his repealment.
Walter Crispin, p. 22 (Latham)

2. The act of abrogating or revoking; repeal. [Rare.]

repeat (rē-pet'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *repete*, < OF. *repetir*, F. *repetir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repetir* = It. *ripetere*, repeat, < L. *ripetere*, attack again, seek again, resume, repeat, < *re-*, again, + *petere*, attack, seek; see *petition*. Cf. *appete*, *compete*.] *I. trans.* 1. To do, make, or perform again.

The thought or to hug a thousand times repeated becomes his at last when others it best.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 532.

2. To say again; iterate.

He did repeateth a matter separateth very friends.
Prov., xiii. 9.

Some can repeat any thing that Virgil has ever said that deserves repetition, but the man has that innate goodness of temper that he is welcome to every body.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

3. To say over; recite; rehearse.

The third of the five vowels, if you repeat them,
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 37.

He will think on her he loves,
 Loudly he'll repeat her name.
Burns, Jocky's taken the Parting Kiss.

4. To seek again. [Rare.]

And, while through burning tidings they retire,
 With looking eyes repeat what they would learn.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 257.

5. In *Scots law*, to restore; refund; repay, as money erroneously paid.—To repeat one's self, to say or do again what one has said or done before.—To repeat signals (*noct.*), to make the same signal which the soldier officer has made, or to make a signal again.—*Syn.* 3. To recite. See *recapitulate*.

II. intrans. To perform some distinctive but unspecified function again or a second time. Spec. effluently.—(a) To strike the hour again when the first of watch struck the hour, and will strike again the hour last struck when a spring is pressed. See *repeater*, 2. (b) To commit or attempt to commit the fraud of voting more than once for one candidate at one election. [U. S.] Repeating action, in *pirotechnics*, an action with which the results of the repetition of the stroke of a hammer before its trigger has been completely released.—Repeating circle, decimal. See *circle*, *decimal*.—Repeating firearm, a rifle or other firearm fitted with a magazine for cartridges, with an automatic feed to the barrel, or in some other way prepared for the rapid discharge of a number of shots without reloading. [This name was formerly ap-

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plied to the revolver, but is now rarely so used.]—Repeating instrument, a geodetical or other optical instrument upon which the measurement of the angle can be repeated, beginning at the point of the limb where the last measurement ended, so as to eliminate in great measure the errors of graduation.—Repeating rifle. See *repeating firearm*, above.—Repeating ship. Same as *repeater*, 6 (a).

repeat (rē-pēt'), *n.* [< *repat*, *r.*] 1. The act of repeating; repetition. [Rare.]

Of all whose speech Achilles first renew'd
 The last part thing . . .
 And so of this repeat enough.

Chapman, tr. of *Iliad*, xvi. 57.

2. That which is repeated; specifically, in music, a passage performed a second time.

They [the Greek poets] called such halting verse *Epinure*, . . . and we may term him the *Loucheur*, following the original, or, if it please you, the long *repat*.
Pottelham, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 188.

3. In musical notation, a sign that a passage or movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is usually included within the signa : || or : || The sign S is often added for greater distinctness. When the passage is not to be repeated entirely, the terms *da capo* (D. C.) or *dal segno* (D. S.) are used, the former meaning 'from the beginning,' and the latter 'from the sign (S),' and the end of the repeat is marked by *fine* or by a heavy bar with a bold, ||. A passage of only a measure or two which is to be repeated is sometimes marked *Fig. 1*.—Double repeat, in *logic*, the middle term.

The double repeat (which is a word) is heard in both the propositions must not enter into the conclusion.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

repeatedly (rē-pē-ted-lī), *adv.* With repetition; more than once; again and again indefinitely.

repeater (rē-pē-ter), *n.* 1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

Repeaters of their popular oratorical volubility.
Jen. Taylor (q. v. Art. Handb. of Speech, p. 121).

2. A watch that, on the compression of a spring, strikes the last hour. Some also indicate the quarters, or even the hours, quarters, and odd minutes.—3. In *arith.*, an intermediate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal is called a *repeating decimal*, etc., but if any other figure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a *broken repeater*, etc.—4. It is used to indicate one and several repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure. Thus, the above examples are written .1 and .085. A repeater is also called a *repeating figure*.

4. One who votes or attempts to vote more than once for one candidate at an election. [U. S.]

When every town and city in the United States voting on the same day and at the same time, and repeaters are needed at home, and each State is reduced for its voters by its own citizens.
The Nation, VI. 252.

5. A repeating firearm. (a) A revolver. (b) A magazine gun.

6. *Naut.*: (a) A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend an admiral in a fleet, and to repeat any signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Also called *repeating ship*. (b) A flag which indicates that the first, second, or third flag in a host of signals is to be repeated.—7. In *telegr.*, an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message at an intermediate point, when, by reason of length of circuit, defective insulation, etc., the original line current becomes too feeble to transmit intelligible signals through the whole circuit.—8. In *catoptrics*, a figure which is repeated at equal intervals in a pattern.

repeating (rē-pē-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *repeat*, *v.*] The fraudulent voting, or attempt to vote, more than once for a single candidate in an election. [U. S.]

Repeating and *repetition* are not rare in dense populations where the signs and odds do not, and cannot, know the voters' faces.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 102.

repedation (rē-pē-dā-shun), *n.* [< L. *repedare*, pp. *repedatus*, step back, < L. *re-*, back, + *pedare* (ped-), foot; see *pedal*, *pedestrian*.] A stepping of going back; return.

To take notice of the directions, stations, and repedation of those erratic lights, and from the use most constructively to inform himself of that pleasant and true paradox of the animal motion of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, II. 12.

repel (rē-pel'), *v.*; *prol.* and *pp.* *repell*, *pp.* *repelling*. [Formerly also *repell*; < ME. *repellen*, < OF. **repeller* = Sp. *repelar* = Pg. *repellar* = It. *repellere*, < L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse* 1.

repent

Cf. *compel*, *expel*, *impel*, *propel*.] *I. trans.* 1. To drive back; force to return; check the advance of; repulse: as, to *repel* an assailant.

With this hande hast thou written many letters by which thou *repeldest* moche folke fro doynge sacrifyse to our goddes.
Holy Rood (E. T. S.), p. 150.

Foul words and frowns must not *repel* a lover.
Shak., *Venus* and *Adonis*, I. 573.

The Batavians . . . had enclosed the Romans unawares behind, but that Agricola, with a strong body of horse which he reserv'd for such a purpose, *repell'd* them back as fast.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

But in the past a multitude of aggressions have occurred . . . which needed to be *repelled* by the speediest means.
Woolsey, *Introduct.* to *Inter. Law*, § 111.

2. To encounter in any manner with effectual resistance; resist; oppose; reject: as, to *repel* an encroachment; to *repel* an argument.—3. To drive back or away: the opposite of *attract*. See *repulsion*.—Pleas proposed and *repelled*. See *propose*, = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Decline*, *Reject*, etc. (see *refuse*), parry, ward off, defeat.

II. intrans. 1. To act with force in opposition to force impressed; antagonize.—2. In *med.*, to prevent such an influx of fluids to any particular part as would render it tumid or swollen.

repellence (rē-pel'ens), *n.* [< *repellen* (t) + *-ce*.] Same as *repellency*.

repellency (rē-pel'ens-si), *n.* [As *repellence* (see *-cy*).] The character of being repellent; the property of repelling; repulsion.

repellent (rē-pel'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *Syn.* *repellente* = Pg. It. *repellente*, < L. *repellen* (t)-s, pp. of *repellere*, drive back; see *repel*.] *I. a.* 1. Having the effect of repelling, physically or morally; having power to repel; able or tending to repel; repulsive.

Why should the most repellent particles be the most attractive upon contact?
Sp. Berkeley, *Stris*, § 257.

Its repellent dot dealt with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the pangs of wonder.
Athenaeum, No. 2867, p. 474.

There are some men whom destiny has endowed with the faculty of external neatness, whose clothes are repellent of dust and mud.
Lowell, *Firebird*, p. 47.

2. Specifically, capable of repelling water; water-proof: as, repellent cloth or paper.

II. n. 1. In *med.*, an agent which is used to prevent or reduce a swelling. Astringents, i.e., cold water, etc., are repellents.—2. A kind of water-proof cloth.

repeller (rē-pel'er), *n.* One who or that which repels.

repelless (rē-pel'les), *a.* [< *repel* + *-less*.] Invincible; that cannot be repelled. [Rare.]

Two great Armados how relie should their way,
 And by assault made knowne repellence might.
Sp. Marlowe, *Stris*, *Grinnell* (Arber rep.), p. 71.

repent (rē-pent'), *v.* [< ME. *repentan*, < OF. (and It.) *repentir*, *rell.* = Pr. *repentir*, *repentare* = Cat. *repentir* = OSp. *repentir* (cf. mod. Sp. *arrepentir* = Pg. *arrepender*, *rell.*) = It. *ripentire*, *ripentire*, *repent*, < ML. as if **repentire*, *repent* (pp. *repentant* (t)-s, *repentant*), < L. *re-*, again, + *pentire* (> OF. *pentir*), *repent*; see *penitent*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something one has done or left undone.

Yet the night that noble *repente* with good will of the strife that had made a rich Merlin, but to late they were to repent.
Martin (E. T. S.), II. 176.

I never did repent for doing good,
 Nor shall not now.
Shak., *Tit. of V.*, III. 4. 10.

Thus first still trends upon the heels of Pleasure;
 Murry'd in haste, we may repent at Leisure.
Congreve, *Old Bachelor*, v. 8.

2. Especially, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; be grieved over one's past life, and seek forgiveness; be penitent. See *repentance*.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish.
Luke, xiii. 3.

I'll seldom does a man repent, or use
 Both grace and will to pick the vicious which
 Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
 And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

3. To do penance.—4. To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with something that is past.

Sir knight, so far haste thou gon that late it is to *repente*, for he is laughe to me, and therefore I com hym for to chalenge.
Martin (E. T. S.), II. 328.

Let peradventure the people *repent* when they see war,
 And they return.
Ex., xiii. 17.

5. To express sorrow for something past.

For dead, I surely doubt, thou mustst aread
 Henceforth for ever Florimell to be;
 That all the noble knights of Maydehead,
 Which her ador'd, may sore repent with mee.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 47.

Be witness to me, O thou blessed moon,
... poor Enobarbus did
Before thy face *repent*? *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 7.

=Syn. 1-4. See *repentance*.

II. trans. 1. To remember or regard with contrition, compunction, or self-reproach; feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of; as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbor.

Peraventur thou may *repent* it twyes,
That thou hast ask'd of this lande trevage.
Generides (E. T. S.), 1. 3342.

Confess yourself to heaven;
Repent what's past; avoid what is to come.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 150.

My loss I mourn, but not *repent* it.
Burns, To Major Logan.

[Formerly] often, and sometimes still, used reflexively and impersonally.

It *repenteth* me not of my cost or labor bestowed in the service of this commonwealth.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 476.

This was that which *repented* him, to have giv'n up to just punishment so stout a Champion of his desires.
Milton, Epicene, l. 11.

Thou may'st *repent* thee yet
The giving of this gift.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 17.

24. To be sorry for or on account of.

"To that shall thou come hastily," quod Gawch, "and that me *repenteth* sore, for moche wolde I love thy companye yet if I liked."
Martin (E. T. S.), iii. 592.

repent (*rĕ-pent'*), *n.* [*< repent*, *v.*] Repentance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Reproch the first, Shame next, *Repent* behind.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 21.

repent (*rĕ-pent'*), *a.* [*< L. repen(t)-s*, ppr. of *repere* (> *It. ripen*), creep; akin to *serpere*, creep, Gr. *ῥῑ-ῑν*, creep; see *reptile* and *serpent*.] 1. In bot., creeping; growing prostrate along the ground, or horizontally beneath the surface, and rooting progressively.—2. In zool., creeping, as an animalcule; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Reptin*.

repentable (*rĕ-pen'ta-bl'*), *a.* [*< repent* + *-able*.] Capable of being repented of. [Rare.]

It seems far more pardonable, because 'tis scarce a *repentable* sin or capital offence.
Lp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (Davies.)

repentance (*rĕ-pen'tans*), *n.* [*< ME. repentaunce, repentaunce*, *< OF. repentaunce, repentaunce*, *F. repentaunce* = *Pr. repentaunce* = *It. ripentanza*, *< ML. as if *repententia*, *< repentin(t)-s*, repentant; see *repentant*, and cf. *penitence*.] 1. The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or contrition for what one has done or left undone.

For what is true *repentance* but in thought—
Not even in inmost thought to think again
The sin that made the past so pleasant to us?
Tennyson, Guilford.

2. In theol., a change of mental and spiritual habit respecting sin, involving a hatred of and sorrow because of it, and a hearty and genuine abandonment of it in conduct of life.

John did . . . preach the baptism of *repentance* for the remission of sins.
Mark, I. 1.

As all this deprive us of the favour of Almighty God, our way of *repentance* with him is the inward secret *repentance* of the heart.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

Try what *repentance* can; what can it not?
Yet what can it when one can not repent?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 65.

=Syn. *Repentance*, *Penitence*, *Contrition*, *Compunction*, *Reproach*, *Remorse*, may express the sorrowful feeling of the wrong-doer in view of his conduct. *Repent* is quite as often used of wishing that one had not done that which is unwise; as applied to misconduct, it expresses the feeblest degree of sorrow for doing wrong; but it may contain no element of real *repentance*. *Repentance* goes beyond feeling to express distinct purposes of turning from sin to righteousness; the Bible word most often translated *repentance* means a change of mental and spiritual attitude toward sin. Strictly, *repentance* is the beginning of amendment of life; the word does not imply any greater degree of feeling than is necessary to bring about a change, whether the turning be from a particular sin or from an attitude of sin. *Penitence* implies a large measure of feeling, and implies more exclusively than *repentance* to wrong-doing as an offense against God and right. *Contrition*, literally breaking or bruising, is essentially the same as *penitence*; it is a deep, quiet, and continued sorrow, chiefly for specific acts. *Compunction*, literally pricking, is a sharp pang of regret or self-reproach, often momentary and not always resulting in moral benefit. It is more likely than remorse to result in good. *Remorse*, literally gnawing, is naturally sharper mental suffering than *compunction*; the word often suggests a sort of spiritual despair or hopelessness, paralyzing one for efforts to attain *repentance*.

repentant (*rĕ-pen'tant*), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. repentant*, *< OF. repentant*, *repentant*, *penitent*, *< ML. repentin(t)-s*, ppr. of **repentere*, *repent*; see *repent*.] 1. *a.* 1. Experiencing repon-

tance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.

There is no sin so great but God may forgive it, and doth forgive it to the *repentant* heart.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood,
Praying.
Milton, P. L., xl. 1.

2. Expressing or showing repentance.

After I have solemnly interr'd
At Chertsey monastery this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 216.

Relentless walls! whose darkness round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

=Syn. See *repentance*.

II. n. One who repents; a penitent.

repentantly (*rĕ-pen'tant-ly*), *adv.* In a repentant manner; with repentance.

To her I will myself address,
And my rash faults *repentantly* confess.
Fletcher, Tithful Shepherdess, v. 4.

repenter (*rĕ-pen'tĕr*), *n.* One who repents.

Sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation.
Donne, Devotions, p. 221.

Repentia (*rĕ-pen'shi-ā*), *n. pl.* [*< NL. neut. pl. of L. repen(t)-s*, creeping; see *repent*.] The limbless lacertilians as a division of squamate reptiles. *Merrim.*

repentingly (*rĕ-pen'ting-ly*), *adv.* With repentance. *Imp. Dict.*

repentless (*rĕ-pen'tle-s*), *a.* [*< repent* + *-less*.] Without repentance; unrepenting. *Jodrell.*

repeople (*re-pĕ-pl'*), *v. t.* [*< OF. repopler*, *F. repopler*, also *repopuler* = *Sp. repoblar* = *It. ripopolare*; as *re- + people*.] To people anew; furnish again with a stock of people.

I send with this my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage and *repeopleing* the island.
Steele, Tatler, No. 105.

repercept (*rĕ-pĕr'sept*), *n.* [*< re- + percept*.] A represented percept. *Mind*, X. 122.

reperception (*rĕ-pĕr'sep-shŏn*), *n.* [*< re- + perception*.] The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception.

Keats . . . writes to his publisher, . . . "No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and imitation of what is fine."
Lord, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

reperculation (*rĕ-pĕr-kŭ-lā'shŏn*), *n.* [*< re- + percolation*.] Repeated percolation; in *phar.*, the successive application of the same percolating menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated.

repercuss (*rĕ-pĕr-kus'*), *v. t.* [*< L. repercutere*, pp. of *repercutere* (> *It. ripercuotere* = *Sp. Pg. repercutir* = *Pr. repereutir* = *F. repereuter*), strike, push or drive back, reflect, reverberate, *< re- + percutere*, strike; see *percuss*.] To beat or drive back; send back; reflect.

Air in ovens, though . . . it doth . . . boil and dilate itself, and is *repercused*, yet it is without noise.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 113.

Perceiving all the subacute country, at so small an horizontal distance, to *repercuss* such a light as I could hardly look against.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641.

repercussion (*rĕ-pĕr-kush'ŏn*), *n.* [*< OF. repereussŏn*, *F. repereussŏn* = *Pr. repereussŏ* = *Sp. repereussŏn* = *Pg. repereussŏ* = *It. ripercussione*, *< L. repercutio(n)-s*, a rebounding, reflecting, *< repereutere*, strike back, reflect; see *percuss*.] 1. The act of driving back; a rebounding or reflection; the throwing back of a moving body by another upon which it impinges; reverberation.

In echoes (whereof some are as loud as the original voice) there is no new elision, but a *repercussion* only.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 121.

The streams . . . appearing, by the *repercussion* of the water in mainic places, to be full of great stones in the bottom.

The peculiar style of this little (Hazzit) is at once sparkling and vehement. . . . The volcano of his criticism leaves; the short, irritable periods clash with quick *repercussion*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 69.

2. In music: (a) That tone in a Gregorian mode which is most frequently repeated; the dominant. (b) The reappearance of the subject and answer of a fugue in regular order after the general development with its episodes. (c) Any reiteration or repetition of a tone or chord.

repercussive (*rĕ-pĕr-kus'iv*), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. repereussif*, *F. repereussif* = *Pr. repereussiu* = *Sp. repereussiro* = *Pg. repereussiro* = *It. ripercussivo*; as *repercuss* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of the nature of repercussion; causing repercussion or reflection.

Whose dishevel'd locks,
Like gems against the *repercussive* sun,
Glow light and splendor.
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 2

The huge Cyclops did with molding Thunder sweat,
And Massive Bolts on *repercussive* Anvils bear.
Congreve, Taming of Shrew.

24. Repellent.

Blood is stanch'd . . . by astringents and *repercussive* medicines.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 66.

3. Driven back; reverberated.

Echo, fair Echo, speak, . . .
Salute me with thy *repercussive* voice.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* Roar. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1162.

II. n. A repellent.

repertoire (*rep-ĕr-twŏr'*), *n.* [*< F. repertoire*; see *reperitory*.] A repertory; specifically, in music and the drama, the list of works which a performer or company of performers has carefully studied, and is ready to perform.

repertor (*rĕ-pĕr'tŏr*), *n.* [*< L. repertor*, a finder, discoverer, *< repere*, pp. *repertus*, find out, discover: see *reperitory*.] A finder. [Rare.]

Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the *repertor* of mules, the industrious founder or the casual finder of them.

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, IV. ii. 32. (Davies.)

repertorium (*rep-ĕr-tŏr'i-um*), *n.*; *pl. repertoria* (-i-ā). [*LL.*] Same as *reperitory*.

reperitory (*rep'ĕr-tŏ-rĭ*), *n.*; *pl. reperitories* (-rĭz). [*< OF. *reperitorie*, later *reperitoire*, *F. repertoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. repertorio*, *< LL. repertorium*, an inventory, list, repertory, *< L. repere*, pp. *repertus*, find, find out, discover, invent, *< re-*, again, + *perire*, usually *perere*, produce: see *parent*.] 1. A place where things are so arranged that they can readily be found when wanted; a book the contents of which are so arranged; hence, an inventory; a list; an index.

Hermippus, who wrote of . . . the poems of Zoroastes, containing a hundred thousand verses twenty times told, of his making; and made besides a *reperitoire* or index to every book of the said poems.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 1.

2. A store or collection; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

His (Homer's) writings became the solo *reperitory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his.

Dolingbroke, Essays, II. Error and Superstition.

The revolution of France is an inexhaustible *reperitory* of one kind of examples.

Durke.

3. Same as *repertoire*.

A great academic, artistic theatre, . . . rich in its *reperitory*, rich in the high quality and the wide array of its servants.

H. James, Jr., The Tragic Muse, xxix.

reperusal (*rĕ-pĕ-rŭ-zŭl*), *n.* [*< reperuse + -al*.]

A second or a repeated perusal.

reperuse (*rĕ-pĕ-rŭ-z'*), *v. t.* [*< re- + peruse*.] To peruse again. *Anticler.*

repet. An abbreviation of the Latin word *repetatur* (let it be repeated), used in prescriptions.

repetend (*rep'ĕ-tend*), *n.* [*< L. repetendus*, to be repeated, gerundive of *repere*, repeat; see *repeat*.] 1. In arith., that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually; the circulate. It is called a simple *repetend* when only one figure recurs, as .3333, etc., and a compound *repetend* when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .029029, etc. It is usual to mark the single figure or the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them: thus, the repetends above mentioned are written .3 and .029. See *repeater*, 3.

2. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song. [Rare.]

In "The Raven," "Lenore," and elsewhere, he (Poe) employed the *repetend* note, and with still more novel results.

Stedman, Poets of America, p. 251.

repetent (*rep'ĕ-tent'*), *n.* [*< G. < L. repentin(t)-s*, pp. of *repere*, repeat; see *repeat*.] In Germany, a tutor or private teacher; a repertitor.

He (Black) was recalled to Berlin to occupy the position of *Repetitor* or tutor in theology. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 824.

repetition (*rep'ĕ-tish'ŏn*), *n.* [*< OF. repetition*, *F. répétition* = *Pr. repetitio* = *Sp. repetición* = *Pg. repetição* = *It. ripetizione*, *< L. repetitio(n)-s*, a demanding back, reclamation, repetition, *< repere*, seek again, repeat; see *repeat*.] 1. The act of repeating, in any sense; iteration of the same act, word, sound, or idea.

Ye have another sort of *repetition* when in one verse or clause of a verse ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus:

It was Maryne, Maryne that wrought mine woe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 167.

All the neighbour caves . . .
Make verbal *repetition* of her moans.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 831.

Every feeling tends to a certain extent to become deeper by *repetition*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

2. That which is repeated.—3t. Remembrance; recollection.

Call him hither;
We are reconciled, and the first view shall kill
All repetition: let him not ask our pardon;
The nature of his great offence is dead,
And deeper than oblivion we do bury
The incensing relics of it.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, repayment of money erroneously paid.—5. Specifically, in *music*, the rapid reiteration or reversion of a tone or chord, so as to produce a sustained effect, as upon the pianoforte and other stringed instruments.—6. Same as *repeating action* (which see, under *repeal*).—*Repetition* of *r*, in *math.*, a partition in which a number occurs *r* times. Thus, 2 + 2 + 2 + 5 is a repetition of 3. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. See *reapitulate* and *pleonasm*.

repetitional (rep-ē-tish'ū-nl), *a.* [*< repetition + -al.*] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

repetitionary (rep-ē-tish'ū-n-ri), *a.* [*< repetition + -ary.*] Same as *repetitional*.

repetitioner (rep-ē-tish'ū-n-er), *n.* [*< repetition + -er.*] One who repeats; a repeater.

In 1665 he [Sam. Jemmat] was the Repeater or Repetitioner, in St. Mary's church, on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons.

Wood, Fasti Oxon., II. 141.

repetitious (rep-ē-tish'ū-s), *a.* [*< repetition + -ous.*] Containing or employing repetition; especially, characterized by undue or tiresome iteration. [U. S.]

The observation which you have quoted from the Abbé Raynal, which has been written off in a succession not much less repetitious, or protracted, than that in which school-boys of former times wrote.

Quoted by Pickering from *Review of the Review of Luchin's Letters* in the Quarterly Rev., Boston, 1815.

The whole passage, Hamlet, I. 4. 17-28. "This heavy-headed rascal and a scold," etc., is diffuse, involved, and repetitious.

Proc. Amer. Phil. Ass., 1883, p. xxii.

An irrelevant or repetitious speaker.

Harpers Mag., LXXV. 345.

repetitiously (rep-ē-tish'ū-s-ly), *adv.* In a repetitions manner; with tiresome repetition. [U. S.]

repetitiousness (rep-ē-tish'ū-s-nes), *n.* The character of being repetitious. [U. S.]

repetitive (rep-ē-tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. repetitiva*, *< L. repetitivus*, pp. *repetitus*, repeat; see *reputat*.] Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitious.

repetitor (rep-ē-ti-tor), *n.* [= *F. repeteur* = *It. ripetitore* = *Sp. Pg. repitidor* = *It. ripetitore*, *reputitor*, *< L. repetitor*, one who demands back, a reclamer, *ML. a repeater*, *< repeter*, seek again, repeat; see *reputat*.] A private instructor or tutor in a university.

repique, *n.* and *v.* See *repique*.

repine (re-pin'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *repined*, pp. *repining*. [Early mod. E. *repine*; *< re- + pine*; perhaps suggested by *MF. repandre*, prick again, or by *repent*.] 1. To be fretfully discontented; be unhappy and indulge in complaint; murmur: often with *at* or *against*.

Lachis thereat gan to repine,

And sayd
"Not so, for what the Fates do once decree,
Not all the gods can change, nor Jove himself can free!"

Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 21.

This seditious trash you so scornfully repine at, being put in your mouths, your stomachs can digest.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 229.

Our Men sailing we made such great runs, and the Wind like to continue, repined because they were kept at such short allowance.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 281.

Thy rack'd inhabitants repine, complain,
Till all the brow of Labour sweats in vain.

Cowper, Expedition, l. 301.

2t. To fail; give way.

Repining courage yields.

No foot to foe. Spenser, F. Q., I. II. 17.

repine (re-pin'), *n.* [*< repine, v.*] A repining. [Rare.]

Were never four such lamps together met,
Had not his [eyes] clouded with his brow's repine.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 100.

And ye, fair heaps, the Muses' sacred shrines
(In spite of time and envious repines)
Stand still, and flourish. Ep. Hall, Satires, II. II. 8.

repiner (re-pi-nēr), *n.* One who repines or murmurs.

Let rash repiners stand appalled
Who dare not trust in Thee.

Young.

Alas for maiden, alas for Judge,
For rich repiner and household drudge!

Whittier, Maid Muller.

repining (re-pi-nīng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *repine, v.*] Discontent; regret; complaint.

He sat upon the rocks that edged the shore,
And in continued weeping and in sighs
And vain repinings wore the hours away.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 79.

repiningly (re-pi-nīng-ly), *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

repique (re-pēk'), *n.* [Also *repique*; *< F. repie*, *repique*, *< repiquer*, formerly *repiqueur*, prick or thrust again, *< re- + piquer*, prick, thrust, *< pic*, a point, pike: see *pikel*.] In *piquet*, the winning of thirty points or more from combinations of cards in one's hand, before the playing begins and before an opponent has scored at all.

repique (re-pēk'), *v.* [*< repique, n.*] 1. *Intrans.* In *piquet*, to score a repique.

II. *trans.* To score a repique over.

"Your game has been short," said Harley. "I repiqued him," answered the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance.

H. Mackenzie, Man of Feeling, xav.

Also *repicque*.

replace (re-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replaced*, pp. *replacing*. [*< re- + place*; prob. suggested by *F. remplaceur* (see *remplace*).] 1. To put again in the former or the proper place.

The earl . . . was replaced in his government. Bacon.

The duties of Troy, and his own Penates, are made the companions of his flight; . . . and at last he replaced them in Italy, their native country.

Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

A hermit . . . replac'd his book

Within its endorseying nook.

Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

2. To restore (what has been taken away or borrowed); return; make good; as, to replace a sum of money borrowed.—3. To substitute something competent in the place of, as of something which has been displaced or lost or destroyed.—4. To fill or take the place of; supersede; be a substitute for; fulfil the end or office of.

It is a heavy charge against Peter to have suffered that so important a person as the successor of an absolute monarch must needs be should grow up ill educated and unfit to replace him.

Brougham.

With Israel, religion replaced morality.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, p. 11.

These compounds (organic acids) may be regarded as hydrocarbons in which hydrogen is replaced by carboxyl.

Encyc. Brit., V. 553.

The view of life as a thing to be put up with replacing that rest for existence which was so intense in early civilisations.

T. Hardy, Return of the Native, III. I.

Replaced crystal. See *crystal* = *Syn.* 1. To restate, re-establish, restore.

replaceable (re-plā's-ib-), *a.* Capable of being replaced; that may be replaced.

replacement (re-plā's-ment), *n.* [*< replace + -ment*.] 1. The act of replacing.

The organic acids may likewise be regarded as derived from alcohols by the replacement of the *H* by *O*.

Encyc. Brit., V. 553.

2. In *crystal*, the removal of an edge or angle by one plane or more.

replacer (re-plā's-er), *n.* 1. One who or that which replaces, or restores to the former or proper place.—2. One who or that which takes the place of another; a substitute.

Car-replacer. A device carried on nearly all American rail way trains for quickly replacing derailed wheels on the track. It is used in pairs, one for each rail, and consists of a short heavy bar of iron swiveling on a yoke which is placed over the railroad. A sharp pull of the locomotive pulls the derailed wheels up the replacer, whence they drop upon the rails.

replacing-switch (re-plā's-ing-swich), *n.* A device consisting of a united pair of iron plates hinged to shoes fitting over the rails, used as a bridge to replace on the track derailed railway rolling-stock. A second pair of plates may be hinged to the first to facilitate the placing of the bridge in position to receive the car-wheels.

replait (re-plāt'), *v. t.* [Also *replait*; *< re- + plait, v.*] To plait or fold again; fold one part of over another again and again.

In his [Baphnael's] first works, . . . we behold many small foldings often replaited, which look like so many whiplands.

Dryden, Observations on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

replant (re-plant'), *v. t.* [*< OF. replanter* = *Sp. Pg. repoular* = *It. ripiantare*, *< ML. replantare*, plant again, *< L. re-, again, + plantare*, plant: see *plant*.] 1. To plant again.

Small trees upon which figs or other fruit grow, being yet unripe, . . . take . . . up in a warm day, and replant them in good ground.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 443.

2. Figuratively, to reinstate.

I will revenge his wrong to Lady Bona,
And replant Henry in his former state.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 108.

replant (re-plant'), *n.* [*< replant, v.*] That which is replanted. [Recent.]

No growth has appeared in any of the replants.

Medical News, LII. 458.

replantable (re-plan'ta-bl), *a.* [*< OF. replantable*; as *replant + -able*.] Capable of being planted again. *Imp. Diet.*

replantation (re-plan-tū'shen), *n.* [*< F. repantation*; as *replant + -ation*.] The act of planting again.

Attempting the replantation of that beautiful image sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.

Hallywell, Saying of Souls (1677), p. 100. (Latham.)

replead (re-plēd'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< OF. *replaidier*, *repledoier*, *replaidier*, plead again; as *re- + plead*.] To plead again.

repleader (re-plēd'ēr), *n.* [*< OF. *replaidier*, inf. used as a noun; see *replead*.] In law, a second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of pleading again; a course allowed for the correction of misleading.

repleat (re-plēt'), *v. t.* Same as *replait*.

repledge (re-plej'), *v. t.* [*< OF. replegiar* (ML. *replegiare*), pledge again; as *re- + pledge*. Cf. *replevy*.] 1. To pledge again.—2. In *Scots law*, to demand judicially, as the person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offense had been committed within the replieger's jurisdiction.

This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

repledger (re-plej'ēr), *n.* One who repledges.

replenish (re-plen-ish), *v.* [*< ME. replenissen*, *< repleniss*, stem of certain parts of *OF. replenir*, fill up again, *< L. re-, again, + ML. *plere*, *< plenus*, full: see *plentiful*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To fill again; hence, to fill completely; stock.

Deserts replenished with wild beasts and venomous serpents.

Sir T. Eliot, The Governor, II. 9.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth.

Gen. I. 28.

There was . . . a quantile of a great sorte of illes, . . . which came out of holes in ye ground, and replenished all ye woods, and eate ye green things.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 315.

2t. To finish; complete; consummate; perfect.

We smothered

The most replenished sweet work of nature.

Shak., Rich. III., IV. 3. 18.

3t. To revive. *Palsgrave*. (Halliwell.)

II. *trans.* To recover former fullness.

It is like . . . that the humours in men's bodies increase and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore it were good to purge some day or two after the full; for that then the humours will not replenish so soon.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 591.

replenisher (re-plen-ish-ēr), *n.* One who or that which replenishes; specifically, in *elect.*, a static influence- or induction-machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant electrometer.

replenishment (re-plen-ish-ment), *n.* [*< replenish + -ment*.] 1. The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.—2. That which replenishes; a supply. *Unper.*

replete (re-plēt'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *replat*; *< ME. replete*, *replet*, *< OF. (and F.) replet* = *Pr. reptet* = *Sp. Pg. It. repluta*, *< L. replutus*, filled up, pp. of *replere*, fill again, *< re-, again, + plere*, fill: see *plut*. Cf. *complete*.] Filled up; completely filled; full; abounding.

Ware the sonne in his ascension
Ne fynde yow not replet of humours hole.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 137.

The world's large longue
Proclaims you for a man replete with mocks.

Shak., L. L. v., v. 2. 553.

O, that 'a comedy on a very new plan; replete with wit and mirth, yet of a most serious moral?

Sheridan, The Critic, l. 1.

replete (re-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repleted*, pp. *repleting*. [*< L. replere*, pp. of *replere*, fill up; see *replete, a.*] To fill to repletion or satiety; fill full.

Such have their intestines repleted with wind and excrements. Tenner, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 407. (Encyc. Diet.)

repleteness (re-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being replete; fullness; repletion. *Bailey*, 1525.

repletion (re-plō'shen), *n.* [*< ME. replecioun*, *< OF. repletion*, *replecion*, *F. réplétion* = *Pr. replecio* = *Sp. replecion* = *Pg. repleção* = *It. re-*

plezione, < *L. repletio* (n.), a filling up, < *replere*, fill up: see *replete*.] 1. The state of being replete; fullness; specifically, superabundant fullness; surfeit, especially of food or drink.

Replectum ne made hire nevere sik;

Attēmpre dyete was al hire plishik.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 17. Drowsiness followed *repletion*, as a matter of course, and they gave us a bed of skins in an inner room.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 118.

2. In *med.*, fullness of blood; plethora. **repletive** (rē-plē'tiv), *a.* [*< OF. replētif*; as *reple* + *-iv*.] Causing repletion. *Colgrave*. **repletively** (rē-plē'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a repletive manner; redundantly.

It [behold] is like the hand in the margin of a book, pointing to some remarkable thing, and of great succeeding consequence. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen; seldom used *repletively*, but to impart and import some special note.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 110.

repletory (rē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [*< OF. replētōr*; as *reple* + *-ōr*.] Of or pertaining to repletion; tending to or producing repletion.

A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its "mental dietetic" is tonic, not *repletory*.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discourses, App. III, c.

replevable (rē-plēv'ā-bl), *a.* [*< replev* + *-able*.] Same as *replevisable*.

replevin (rē-plēv'in), *n.* [*< OF. replevin*, **replev* (ML. *replevina*), < *replev*, warrant, pledge; see *replevy*. Cf. *plevin*.] 1. In *law*, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied. Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention, with certain exceptions as to property in custody of the law, taken for a tax, or the like.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.—3*ft.* Bail.—*Replevin* in the *cepl*, an action of replevin in which the charge was that the defendant wrongfully took the goods.—*Replevin* in the *detaine*, an action in which the charge was only that the defendant wrongfully detained the goods. The importance of the distinction between this and *replevin* in the *cepl* was that the latter was appropriate in cases where an action of trespass might lie, and did not require any demand before bringing the action.

replevin (rē-plēv'in), *v. t.* [*< replevin*, *n.*] To replevy.

Me, who once, you know,

Did from the pound *replevin* you

S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 1.

replevisable (rē-plēv'is-ā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. replevisable*, < *replev*, *replevy*; see *replevis*.] In *law*, capable of being replevied. Also *replevisable*.

This is a case in which neither bail nor mainprize can be received, the felon who is liable to be committed on heavy grounds of suspicion on being *replevisable* under the statute of the 13d of King Edward. *Scott*, Hot Boy, vii.

replevish (rē-plēv'ish), *v. t.* [*< OF. replevis*, stem of certain parts of *replev*, *replevy*; see *replevy*.] In *law*, to bail out; replevy.

replevisor (rē-plēv'is-ōr), *n.* [NL., < *replevis* (h) + *-ōr*.] A plaintiff in replevin.

replevy (rē-plēv'i), *v.* [*< OF. replev*, stem of certain parts of *replev*, *replevy*; see *replev*.] [*Early mod. E. replev*; < ME. *replev*, < OF. *replev*, < ML. *replev*, also *replev* (after Rom.), give bail, surety, < *re* + *plev*, *plev*, warrant, pledge; see *pledge* and *plev*, and cf. *replevin*.] 1. To recover possession of by an action of replevin; sue for and get back, pending the action, by giving security to try the right to the goods in a suit at law. See *replevin*.—2*ft.* To take back or set at liberty upon security, as anything seized; bail, as a person.

But yours the waitt (waitt) by high prerogative.

Therefore I humbly crave your Maieslie

It to *replev*, and my son *replev*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

II. *intrans.* To take possession of goods or chattels sued for by an action of replevin.

The cattle-owner . . . might either apply to the King's Chancery for a writ commanding the Sheriff to "make replevin," or he might verbally complain himself to the Sheriff, who would then proceed at once to *replev*.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 261.

replevy (rē-plēv'i), *n.* [*< ME. replevy*; < *replev*, *v.* Cf. *replevin*, *n.*] Replevin.

The baly of the hundred told me that Whales spake to him, in cas he had be distrayned, that he wold have geve him a *replevy*; and the baly had hym kete a *replevy* of his mayster and he wold serve it. *Paston Letters*, l. 101.

replica (rep'li-kā), *n.* [= *F. réplique*, a copy, a repeat, < *It. replica*, a repetition, reply, < *replacare*, repeat, reply: see *reply*, *v.* Cf. *reply*, *v.*] 1. A work of art made in exact likeness of un-

other and by the same artist, differing from a copy in that it is held to have the same right as the first made to be considered an original work.—2. In *music*, same as *repeat*.

replicant (rep'li-kant), *n.* [= *F. répliquant* = *Sp. Pg. It. replicante*, a replier, < *L. replican(t)-s*, pp. of *replicare*, repeat, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] One who makes a reply.

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replicated*, pp. *replicating*. [*< L. replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back, reply: see *reply*.] 1. To fold or bend back: as, a *replicated* leaf.—2*ft.* To reply.

They clung in their neckes, like rats, smothered in the holde, pomeily *replicated*, . . . "With hunger, and hope, and thirst, we content ourselves."

Nashe, Leaden Staffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

3. In *music*, to add one of its replicates to (a given tone).

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. répliqué* = *Sp. Pg. replicado* = *It. replicato*, < *L. replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back: see *replicate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Folded. Specifically—(a) In bot., folded back upon itself, either outward as in vermillion, or inward as in cestivation. (b) In entom., nothing wings of which have a joint in the costal margin by means of which the outer part folds or rather slides back on the base, as the posterior wings of most beetles. Sometimes there are more than one of such transverse folds, and the wing may be folded like a fan before it is bent, as in the earwigs. II. *n.* In *music*, a tone one or more octaves distant from a given tone; a repetition at a higher or lower octave.

replicatile (rep'li-kā-tīl), *a.* [*< replicate* + *-ile*.] In entom., that may be folded back on itself, as the wings of certain insects.

replication (rep'li-kā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. replicacion*, *replicacion*, < OF. *replicacion* = *Sp. replicacion* = *It. replicazione*, < *L. replicatio* (n.), a reply, < *replicare*, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] 1. An answer; a reply.

My will is this, for plat comfession,

Withouten any *replication*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 988.

Besides, to be demanded of a sponge? what *replication* should be made by the son of a king?

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 2. 13.

2. In *law*, the third step in the pleadings in a common-law action or bill in equity, being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant's plea or answer.

To that that he hath answered y have replied yn such wyse that y trowe to be some ynotith that there shall no waylath thing to seyl to the contrary of my seyd *replication*, and asmoche as he wold say shal he but falsnesse and leysers.

Paston Letters, l. 260.

3*ft.* Return or reperversion of sound.

Ther trembled underneath her banks,

To hear the *replication* of your sounds

Made in her concave shores. *Shak.*, J. C., l. 1. 51.

The echoes sighed

In hollow *replication*. *Glaser*.

4. In *logic*, the assuming or using of the same term twice in the same proposition.—5. Repetition; hence, a copy; a portrait.

The notes on which he appeared to be so assiduously occupied mainly consisted of *replications* of Mr. Tristram's placid physiognomy.

Farrar, Julian Home, vi.

6. A repeated folding or bending back of a surface.—7. In *music*, the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave, or a combination of replicates together.

replicative (rep'li-kā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. replicatif*; < *replicate* + *-iv*.] Of the nature of replication; reproducing replication.

replier (rē-plī'ēr), *n.* [Also *replyer*; < *reply* + *-er*.] One who replies or answers; one who makes a reply; specifically, in school disputations, one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

At an act of the Commencement, the answerer gave for his question; that an satisfactory was better than a monitory. The *replier*, who was a dissolute fellow, did tax him; that, before a private bred man, he would give a question of state. The answerer said: That the *replier* did much wrong the privilege of scholars: who would be much straitened if they should give questions of nothing but such things wherein they are practised.

Bacon, Apophthegms (ed. Spedding, XII. 319).

replum (rep'lum), *n.* [NL., < *L. replum*, a downcase.] In bot., the frame-like plicenta, across which the septum stretches, from which the valves of a capsule or other dehiscent fruit fall away in dehiscence, as in *Cruciferae*, certain *Populaceae*, *Alnus*, etc.; sometimes incorrectly applied to the septum.

replume (rē-plūm'), *v. t.* [*< re* + *plume*.] To rearrange; put in proper order again; preen, as a bird its feathers.

The right hand *replumed*

His black locks to their wonted composure.

Broening, Saul, xv.

replunge (rē-plūnj'), *v. t.* [*< OF. replonger*, *F. replonger*, plunge again; as *re* + *plunge*.] To plunge again; immerse anew. *Milton*.

reply (rē-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replied*, pp. *replying*. [*< ME. replien*, *replien*, < OF. *replier*, reply, also lit. fold again, turn back, *F. réplier*, fold again, turn, coil, *répliquer*, reply, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. repliar* = *It. replicare*, reply, < *L. replicare*, fold back, turn back, turn over, repeat, *L. L.* (as a law-term) reply, < *re*, back, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *apply*.] I. *trans.* 1*ft.* To fold back.

The over nape (table-cloth) schalle dowbülle be layde, To the vtter syde the selunge brade;

The over selange he schalle *repleye*,

As towelle hit were. *Babes Book* (E. L. T. S.), p. 321.

2. To return for an answer.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad success

The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*.

Milton, P. R., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make answer; answer; respond.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God?

Rom. ix. 20.

Reply not to me with a fool-born jest.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 59.

Full ten years slander'd, did he once *reply*?

Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 374.

He sang his song, and I *replied* with mine.

Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To do or give something in return for something else; make return or response; answer by suitable action; meet an attack: as, to *reply* to the enemy's fire.

The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky;

The walls, the woods, and long canals *reply*.

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 100.

When I addressed her with my customary salutation, she only *replied* by a sharp gesture, and continued her walk.

R. L. Stevenson, Olalla.

3. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.

reply (rē-plī'), *n.* [= *F. réplique* = *Sp. réplica* = *It. repliche*, a reply; from the verb: see *reply*, *v.*] 1. An answer; a response.

Quibert n'l laugh'd, as if I had bene driven from a *reply*, and I frett'd to see a frivolous jest goe for a solid matter.

A. Hume, Orthographic (E. L. T. S.), p. 18.

I pause for a *reply*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 87.

Thus saying rose

The monarch, and prevented all *reply*.

Milton, P. R., ii. 467.

I leave the quibbles by which such persons would try to creep out from under the crushing weight of these conclusions to the unfortunates who suppose that a *reply* is equivalent to an answer.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 81.

2. The act or power of answering, especially with fitness or conclusiveness.

In statement, the late Lord Holland was not successful; his chief excellence lay in *reply*.

Macaulay, Lord Holland.

3. That which is done for or in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter-attack: as, his *reply* was a blow.—4. In *music*, the answer of a fugue. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Rejoinder, retort.

repolish (rē-pol'ish), *v. t.* To polish again.

repon (rē-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reponed*, pp. *reponing*. [= *OF. repandre*, *reponre*, lay aside, conceal, also reply, = *Sp. repuner* = *Pg. repôr* = *It. riporre*, < *L. reporre*, lay, place, put, or set back, replace, lay aside, lay up, prosero; ML. (as a law-term) reply; < *re*, back, + *ponere*, put: see *ponent*. Cf. *repose*.] 1. To replace; specifically, in *School law*, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.—2. To reply. [Scotch in both uses.]

repopulate (rē-pop'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< re* + *populate*. Cf. *repeople*.] To populate or people anew; supply with a new population; repeople.

Temirago returned to the city, and then beganme for to *repopulate* it.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 220.

repopulation (rē-pop'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. repopulation* = *Sp. repoblacion*; as *re* + *population*.] The act of repopulating, or the state of being repopulated.

report (rē-pōrt'), *v.* [*< ME. reporten*, < OF. (and *F.*) *reporter*, carry back, return, remit, refer, = *Pr. Sp. reportar*, carry back (cf. *Pg. reportar*, respect, honor, regard), = *It. riportare*, < *L. riportare*, carry back, bring back, carry off, get, obtain, bring back (an account), report, ML. also write (an account) for information or record, < *re*, back, + *portare*, carry: see *port*. Cf. *rapport*.] I. *trans.* 1. To hear or bring back as an answer; relate, as what has been dis-

report

covered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

But you, fairer Sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote ye see thee, as well can wish your thought,
That home ye may report thrice happy newes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33.

Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . .
Moves without noise, and, swift as an express,
Reports a message with a pleasing grace.
Cooper, Truth, i. 205.

2. To give an account of; make a statement concerning; say; make known; tell or relate from one to another.

Reporte no slander, ne yet shew
The fruites of flattery.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it,
that thou and the Jews think to rebel.
Neh. vi. 6.

Why does the world report that Kate doth limp?
O slanderous world!
Shak., T. of the S., II. i. 251.

Came
The lord of Astolat out, to whom the Prince
Reported who he was, and on what quest.
Tennyson, Laurence and Elaine.

3. To give an official or formal account or statement of; as, to report a deficit.

A committee of the whole . . . has no authority to
punish a breach of order, . . . but can only rise and re-
port the matter to the assembly.
Cushing, Manual of Parl. Practice, § 308.

4. To write out and give an account or state-
ment of, as of the proceedings, debates, etc.,
of a legislative body, a convention, court, etc.,
specifically, to write out or take down from the
lips of the speaker: as, the debate was fully
reported.—5. To lay a charge against; bring
to the cognizance of: as, to report one to one's
employer.—6t. To refer (one's self) for infor-
mation or credit.

I report me unto the consciences of all the land, whether
he say truth or otherwise.
Tyndale, Aus. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

Wherein I report me to them that knew Sir Nicholas
Bacon Lord keeper of the great Seale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 110.

7t. To return or reverberate, as sound; echo
back.

The care taking pleasure to heare the like tune reported,
and to feele his returne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 163.

If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three
times report you the whole three words.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 210.

8t. To describe; represent.

He shall know you better, sir, if I may live to report you
Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 172.

Report the feature of Octavius, her years,
Her inclination let him not leave out
The colour of her hair.
Shak., A. and C., II. 5. 112.

To be reported, or (usually) to be reported of, to be
(well or ill) spoken of, be mentioned.

Timotheus . . . was well reported of.
Acts xvi. 2.

To report one's self. (a) To make known one's own
whereabouts or movements to any person, or in any desig-
nated place or office, so as to be in readiness to perform a
duty, service, etc., when called upon. (b) To give infor-
mation about one's self, speak for one's self.

The chimney-piece
Chaste Dian bathing, never saw I figures
So likely to report themselves, the center
Was as another nature.
Shak., Cymbeline, II. i. 83.

= Syn. 1. To announce, communicate. 2. To rumor,
bruit.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give in a report, or make
a formal statement: as, the committee will re-
port at twelve o'clock.—2. To give an account
or description; specifically, to do the work of
a reporter. See *reporter* (b).

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but coarsely of her.
Shak., All's Well, III. 5. 60.

For two sessions he [Dickens] reported for the "Mirror
of Parliament," . . . and in the session of 1855 became
reporter for the "Morning Chronicle."
Lettie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XV. 21.

3. Same as *to report one's self* (a) (see under
I.): as, to report at headquarters.

report (rē-pōrt'), *n.* [*< M.E. report = F. report*,
a bringing forward (*rapport*, relation, a state-
ment, report), = *It. rapporto*, report; from the
verb.] 1. An account brought back or re-
turned; a statement or relation of facts given
in reply to inquiry, as the result of investiga-
tion, or by a person authorized to examine and
bring or send information.

Other service thanne this I myght comende
To yow to done, but, for the tyme is shorte,
I putte theym nouthe in this lytyl Reporte.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

This is (quod he) the right report
Of all that I did heyr and knew.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 187).

5086

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours:
And ask them what report they bore to heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, II. 377.

Geraint . . . woke . . . and call'd
For Enid, and . . . Enid made report
Of that good mother making Enid gay.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence,
rumor; common fame.

It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of
thy acts and of thy wisdom.
1 Kl. x. 6.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and report speaks
goldenly of his profit.
Shak., As you Like It, I. i. 6.

3. Report; public character.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that fear-
eth God, and of good report among all the nation of the
Jews.
Acts x. 22.

A gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flays of her own youth,
Hath blistered her report.
Shak., M. for M., II. 3. 12.

4. An account or statement. (a) A statement of
a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and de-
termined in a court of justice, the object being to pre-
sent such parts of the pleadings, evidence, and argument,
with the opinion of the court, as shall serve to inform the
profession and other courts of the points of law in respect
to which the case may be a precedent. The books con-
taining such statements are also called *reports*. (b) The
official document in which a referee, master in chancery,
or auditor embodies his findings or his proceedings for
the purpose of presentation to the court, or of filing as a
part of its records. (c) In *parliamentary law*, an official
statement of facts or opinions by a committee, officer, or
board to the superior body. (d) A paper delivered by the
masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the
custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing a state-
ment in detail of the cargo on board, etc. (e) An account
or statement, more or less full and circumstantial, of the
proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative assembly, meet-
ing, court, etc., or of any occurrence of public interest, in-
tended for publication; an epitome or fully written re-
count of a speech.

Stuart occasionally took him [Coleridge] to the report-
ers' gallery, where his only effort appears to have been a
report of a remarkable speech delivered by Pitt 17 Feb.,
1801.
Lettie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XI. 308.

5. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

Russel-pated cloughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's report.
Shak., M. S. D., III. 2. 22.

The lashing billows make a loud report,
And beat her sides.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 133.

6t. Relation; correspondence; connection; ref-
erence.

The kitchen and stables are ill-plac'd, and the corridor
warre, having no report to the wings they joyne to.
Letlyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672.

Guard report. See *guard*.—Pinion of report. See
pinion.—Practice reports. See *practice*.—Sick re-
port. See *sick*.—Syn. 1. Narration, detail, description,
recital, narrative, communication.—2. Hearsay.—4. (a).
(b) *Verdict*, etc. See *decision*.

reportable (rē-pōr'tā-b'l), *a.* [*< report + -able*.]
That may be reported; fit to be reported. *Imp.*
Dict.

reportage (rē-pōr'tāj), *n.* [*< F. reportage*, re-
porter, report: see *report*.] Report.

Lord Lytton says some sensible things both about poetry
and about Proteus [his friend]; and he will interest the
lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*, in which he
has exhibited the sentiments of an "Illustration poet."
The Academy, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 347.

reporter (rē-pōr'tēr), *n.* [*< M.E. reportour, < OF. *reportour, reportour*, one who reports a
case, *< M.L. reportator, < reportare*, report: see
report.] One who reports or gives an account.

And that he wolde bene our governour,
And of oure tales judge and reportour.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 811.

There she appeared indeed, or my reporter devised well
for her.
Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 101.

The mind of man, whereto the senses are but reporters,
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 8.

Specifically. (a) One who draws up official statements of
law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.
(b) A member of the staff of a newspaper whose work is
to collect and put in form for publication to the editors
local information of all kinds, to give an account of the
proceedings at public meetings, entertainments, etc., and,
in general, to go upon any mission or quest for news, to
interview persons whose names are before the public, and
to obtain news for his paper in any other way that
may be assigned to him by his chiefs.

Among the reporters who sat in the Gallery, it is re-
markable that two-thirds did not write short-hand; they
made notes, and trusted to their memories; Charles Dick-
ens sat with them in the year 1830.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 210.

(c) One who makes or signs a report, as of a committee.
A. J. Ellis.

reporterism (rē-pōr'tēr-iz-m), *n.* [*< reporter +*
-ism.] The practice or business of reporting;
work done by a reporter. [Rare.]

Fraser . . . seems more bent on Toryism and Irish re-
porterism, to me infinitely detestable.
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

repose

reporterize (rē-pōr'tēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
reporterized, ppr. *reporterizing*. [*< reporter +*
-ize.] To submit to the influence of newspaper
reporters; corrupt with the methods of report-
ers. [Rare and objectionable.]

Our reporterized press is often truculently reckless of
privacy and decency.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 314.

reporting (rē-pōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *report*,
v.] The act or system of drawing up reports;
the practice of making a report; specifically,
newspaper reporting (see phrase below): also
used attributively: as, the reporting style of
phonography.

At the Restoration all reporting was forbidden, though
the votes and proceedings of the House were printed by
direction of the Speaker.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.

Newspaper reporting, the system by which proceed-
ings and debates of Congress or Parliament or other legis-
lative bodies, and the proceedings of public meetings,
the accounts of important or interesting events, etc., are
taken down, usually in shorthand, by a body of reporters
attached to various newspapers or to general news-agen-
cies, and are afterward prepared for publication.

reportingly (rē-pōr'ting-li), *adv.* By report or
common fame. [Rare.]

For others say thou dost deserve, and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*.
Shak., Much Ado, III. 1. 116.

reportorial (rē-pōr'tōr-ē-ri-āl), *a.* [Irreg. *< re-*
porter, taken as **reportor*, + *-ial*, in imitation
of words like *editorial*, *professorial*, etc.] Of
or pertaining to a reporter or reporters. [An
objectionable word, not in good use.]

The great newspapers of New York have capital, edito-
rial talent, *reportorial* enterprise, and competent business
management, and an unequalled field both for the collec-
tion of news and the extension of their circulation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 637.

reportory (rē-pōr'tō-ri), *n.* [Irreg. *< report +*
-ory.] A report.

In this transcursive *reportory*, without some observant
glance, I may not duly overpass the gallant beauty of
their haven.
Nash, Leuten Staffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 140).

reposal (rē-pō-zāl), *n.* [*< repose + -al*.] 1.
The act of reposing or resting.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words falld?
Shak., Lear, II. 1. 76.

2t. That on which one reposes.

The devil's ensnail, as Qualler calls it, his pillow and
chicote *reposal*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 85.

reposance (rē-pō-zans), *n.* [*< repose + -ance*.]
The act of reposing; reliance. [Rare.]

See what sweet
Reposance heaven can bestow.
Sp. Hall, Poems, p. 92.

repose (rē-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reposed*, ppr.
reposing. [*< M.E. reposen, < OF. reposser, repaus-*
ser, repose, rest, stay, F. repouser = Fr. repausar
= Sp. reposar = Pg. repousar = It. riposare, <
M.L. repausare, lay at rest, quiet, also nourish,
intr. be at rest, rest, repose, < L. re-, again, +
pausare, pause, rest: see post. Cf. *repone*,
reposit.] 1. *trans.* 1t. To lay (a thing) at rest;
lay by; lay up; deposit.

Write upon the [almond] cornel . . . outetake,
Or this or that, and faire aboute it close
In cley and saynes doung and so repose.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Peddles, *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth, being
not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind.
Woodward.

2. To lay at rest; refresh by rest: with refer-
ence to a person, and often used reflexively.

Enter in the castle
And there *repose* you for this night.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 3. 161.

I *reposed* my selfe all that night in a certaine lyme in
the suburbs of the city.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 132.

Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?
Whose sent the weary traveller *repose*?
Pope, Moral Essays, III. 260.

The hardy chief upon the rugged rock, . . .
Fearless of wrong, *reposed* his wearied strength.
Cooper, Task, I. 16.

3t. To cause to be calm or quiet; tranquilize;
compose.

All being settled and *reposed*, the lord archbishop did
present his majesty to the lords and commons.
Fuller. (Webster.)

4. To lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust.

The king *reposed* all his confidence in thee.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 4. 6.

Mr. Godolphin requested me to continue the trust his
wife had *reposed* in me in behalf of his little son.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1678.

There are some writers who *repose* undonbling con-
fidence in words.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 60.

The absolute control [of a society] is *reposed* in a com-
mittee.
Art Age, VII. 61.

II. intrans. 1. To lie or be at rest; take rest; sleep.

Yet must we credit that his [the Lord's] hand compos'd All in six Days, and that he then *Repos'd*.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust *repose*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 387.

The public mind was then *reposing* from one great effort, and collecting strength for another.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. To rest in confidence; rely: followed by *on* or *upon*.

I do desire thy worthy company,
Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3. 26.

The best of those that then wrote disclaim that any man should *repose* on them, and send all to the scriptures.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

The soul, *reposing* on assur'd relief,
Feels herself happy amidst all her grief.
Comper, Truth, l. 55.

=Syn. 1. To recline, settle, slumber. See *rest*, v. i.
repose (rē-pōz'), *n.* [*OF. repos, reponus*, F. *re-
pos*, F. dial. *repos* = Pr. *repans* = Cat. *repos* =
Sp. *reposito* = Pg. *reposito* = It. *riposo*, *repose*;
from the verb.] 1. The act or state of reposing;
inaction; a lying at rest; sleep; rest.

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread *repose*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 164.

Absolute *repose* is, indeed, a state utterly unknown upon
the earth's surface.
Huxley, Physiology, xv.

2. Freedom from disturbance of any kind;
tranquillity.

The great civil and religious conflict which began at the
Reformation seemed to have terminated in universal *re-
pose*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

A goal which, gain'd, may give *repose*.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. Settled composure; natural or habitual dig-
nity and calmness of manner and action.

Her manners had not that *repose*
Which stamps the caste of *Vero de Vere*.
Templeton, Lady Clara Vere de Vere

That *repose* which is the ornament and ripeness of man
is not American. That *repose* which indicates a faith in
the laws of the universe, a faith that they will fulfil them
selves, and are not to be impeded, transgressed, or accel-
erated.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

4. Cause of rest; that which gives repose; a
rest; a pause.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call
repose, because in reality the sight would be tired if at-
tended by a continuity of glittering objects.
Dryden, tr. of Despreux's Art of Painting.

5. In a work of art, dependence for effect en-
tirely upon inherent excellence, all meretrici-
ous effect of gaudiness of color or exaggera-
tion of attitude being avoided; a general mod-
eration or restraint of color and treatment; an
avoidance of obtrusive tints and of violent ac-
tion.—**Angle of repose**. See *angle*.—**Repose of St.
Anne**, in the Gr. Ch., a festival observed on July 25th in
memory of the death of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin
Mary.—**Repose of the Theotocos**, in the Gr. Ch., a fes-
tival observed on August 14th in commemoration of the
death and assumption of the Virgin Mary.—**Syn.** 1-3.
Quiet, Tranquillity, etc. (see *rest*), quietness.

reposed (rē-pōz'd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of repose*, v.] Ex-
hibiting repose; calm; settled.

He was in feeding temperate, in drinking sober, in glu-
ing liberal, in receding of consideration, in sleeping
short, in his speech *reposed*.
Guerard, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 29.

But *reposed* natures may do well in youth, as is seen in
Augustus Cæsar . . . and others. *Bacon*, Youth and Age.

reposedly (rē-pōz'd-li), *adv.* In a reposed
manner; quietly; composedly; calmly. *Imp.*
Dict.

reposedness (rē-pōz'd-nes), *n.* The state of
being reposed or at rest.

Of which [wishes] none rises in me that is not bent
upon your enjoying of peace and *reposedness* in your for-
tunes, in your affections, and in your conscience.
Donar, Letters, xlviii.

reposeful (rē-pōz'fūl), *a.* [*repose* + *-ful*.] 1.
Full of repose.—2. Affording repose or rest;
trustworthy; worthy of reliance.

Though princes may take, above others, some *reposeful*
friend, with whom they may participate their nearest pas-
sions. *Sir Robert B. Cotton*, A Short View, etc., in J. Mor-
gan's Phoenix Britannicus, l. 68. (*F. Hall*.)

I know not where she can pick out a fast friend, or
reposeful confidant of such reciprocal interest.
Hocell, Vocal Forrest, 23. (*Latham*.)

reposer (rē-pōz'ér), *n.* One who reposes. *Imp.*
Dict.

reposit (rē-pōz'it), *v. t.* [Formerly also *repos-
ite*; < L. *repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, lay up: see

reponere.] To lay up; lodge, as for safety or
preservation.

I caused his body to be coffin'd in lead, and *reposed* on
the 30th at 8 o'clock that night in the church at Deptford.
Ecclyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

reposit (rē-pōz'it), *n.* [Formerly also *reposite*;
< *reposit*, v.] That which is laid up; a deposit.
Encyc. Dict.

reposition (rē-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*< ML. repositio* (n-), < L. *reponere*, pp. *repositus*, lay up: see
reposit.] 1. The act of repositing, or laying up
in safety.

That age which is not capable of observation, careless of
reposition.
Ep. Hall, Consue of Travell, § 6.

2. The act of replacing, or restoring to its nor-
mal position; reduction.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take care
to keep it so by deligation.
Wiseeman, Surgery.

3. In *Scots law*, retrocession, or the returning
back of a right from the assignee to the person
granting the right.

repositor (rē-pōz'it-er), *n.* [*< reposit* + *-or*.] One
who or that which replaces; specifically,
in *surg.*, an instrument for restoring a displaced
uterus to its normal position.

repository (rē-pōz'it-er-i), *a. and n.* [*I. a. < L. repositarius*, < *reponere*, pp. *repositus*, lay
up: see *reposit*. II. n. < *OF. repositorie*, later
repositari = Sp. Pg. *repositorio* = It. *reposito-
rio*, < L. *repositorium*, a repository, neut. of
repositorius: see I.] I. a. Pertaining to re-
position; adapted or intended for deposition or
storage.

If the bee knoweth when, and whence, and how to
gather her honey and wax, and how to form the *repository*
combs, and how to lay it up, and all the rest of her mar-
vellous economy
Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

II. n.: pl. *repositories* (-riz). 1. A place where
things are or may be deposited for safety or
preservation: a depository; a storehouse; a
magazine.

The mind of man not being capable of having many
ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *reposit-
ory* to lay up these ideas.
Locke.

2. A place where things are kept for sale; a
shop; as, a carriage-*repository*.

She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art
Repository, who consents to allow it to lie upon the
counter.
Thackeray

repossess (rē-pōz'ess), *v. t.* [*< re- + possess*.] To
possess again; regain possession of.

The resolution to die had *repossessed* his place in her
mind.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

To *repossess* one's self of, to obtain possession of again.

repossession (rē-pōz'esh'on), *n.* [*< re- + pos-
session*.] The act or state of posse-ssing again.

Whoso hath been robbed or spoiled of his lands or goods
may lawfully seek *repossession* by force.
Raleigh.

reposure (rē-pōz'hūr), *n.* [*< repose* + *-ure*.] Rest;
quiet; repose.

In the *reposure* of most soft content.
Marston.

It was the Franciscans' ancient Dormitory, as appeareth
by the conceives still extant in the walls, places for their
several *reposure*. *Faller*, Hist. of Camb., viii. 16. (*Darley*.)

reput (rē-pōt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + pot*.] To re-
place in pots; specifically, in *hort.*, to shift
(plants in pots) from one pot to another, usu-
ally of a larger size, or to remove from the pot
and replace more or less of the old earth with
fresh earth.

repour (rē-pōr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + pour*.] To pour
again.

The horrid noise amazed the silent night,
Repouring down black darkness from the sky.
Mir. for Mags.

repoussage (rē-pōs'azh), *n.* [*F. < repousser*, beat
back: see *repoussé*.] 1. The beating out from
behind of ornamental patterns upon a metal
surface. See *repoussé*, n.—2. In *clauing*, the
hammering out from behind of parts of an
etched plate which have been brought by clau-
eal or scraper below half its thickness, making
hollows which would show as spots in printing,
in order to bring them up to the required level.

A spot to be thus treated is fixed by letting one of the
points of a pair of callipers (compasses with curved legs)
rest on the plate, and marking the corresponding place
on the back of the plate with the other point.

repoussé (rē-pōs'ā), *n. and n.* [*< F. repoussé*,
pp. of *repousser*, push back, beat back, re-
pulse: see *repulse*, and cf. *push*.] I. a. Raised
in relief by means of the hammer; beaten up
from the under or reverse side.

In this tomb was a magnificent silver-gilt amphora,
certainly the finest extant specimen of Greek *repoussé*
work in silver. The body of this vase is richly ornamented
with birds and floral arabesques.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 391.

II. n. *Repoussé* work; the art of shaping
vessels and the like, and of producing orna-
ment on the surface,
by hammering thin
metal on the reverse
side, the artist watch-
ing the side destined
to be exposed to fol-
low the development
of the pattern by the
blows of the ham-
mer; also, the arti-
cles thus produced.

A hammer with an elastic handle screwed to a
permanent support, and having many adjustable
heads, is used for this work. *Repoussé* work is
often finished by chasing; the chaser, working upon
the right side of the metal, presses back or mod-
ifies the relief of the metal, which has taken shape
from the hammer. For this purpose a bed of some
resistant but soft material is provided to support
the metal while in the chaser's hands: hollow silver ves-
sels, for instance, are filled with pitch. Compare *chasing*.



Gold écu, decorated with *Repoussé* work; time of Louis XV.

repp, *n.* See *rep*.
repped (rept), *a.* [*< rep* + *-ed*.] Ribbed or
corded transversely: as, *repped* silk.

repr. An abbreviation (used in this work) of
(a) *representing*; (b) *representative*.

repreeft, *n.* An obsolete form of *reproof*.

repreevet, *v.* An obsolete form of *reprove*.

reprefable, *a.* A Middle English form of *re-
provable*.

reprefet, *n.* A Middle English form of *reproof*.

reprehend (rep-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [*< ME. repre-
hender* = *OF. reprehendre*, F. *repréhendre* = Pr.
reprehendere, *repréhendere*, *repréhendere* = Cat.
reprehender = Sp. *reprehender* = Pg. *reprehender* =
It. *reprehendere*, *repréhendere*, < L. *reprehendere*, re-
prehend, hold back, check, blame, < re-, back,
+ prehendere, hold, seize: see *prehend*.] 1. To
charge with a fault; rebuke sharply; reprove:
formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Thow were ay wont echo lovers *reprehende*
Of thing for which thow kanst the nat defende.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 510.

Then pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 60.

I bring an angry mind to see your folly,
A sharp one too to *reprehend* you for it.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

2. To take exception to; speak of as a fault;
censure.

I have faults myself, and will not *reprehend*
A crime I am not free from.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

Let men *reprehend* them [my labours], so they observe
and weigh them.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

3. To convict of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by im-
puting to all excellences in composition a kind of poverty.
Bacon, (*Latham*.)

=Syn. 1. To blame, rebuke, reprimand, upbraid. See
admonition.

reprehender (rep-rē-hen'dér), *n.* One who re-
prehends; one who blames or reproves.

To the second ranke of *reprehenders*, that complain of
my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italianate
coyned verbes all in lze, thus I reple: That no while that
blowes strong but is boystrous; no speech or wordes of
any power or force to confute or perswade but must be
swelling and boystrous.

Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxx.

reprehensibility (rep-rē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *Pg. reprehensibilidad*, < LL. as if **reprehensi-
bilis* (t-s), < *reprehensibilis*, reprehensibilis: see
reprehensible.] The character of being repro-
hensible.

reprehensible (rep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [*< OF. reprehensibilis*, F. *repréhensible* = Sp. *repréhensible*,
repréhensible = Pg. *repréhensível* = It. *repréhensi-
bile*, < LL. *reprehensibilis*, reprehensibilis, < L. *re-
prehendere*, pp. *reprehensus*, reprehend: see *re-
prehend*.] Deserving to be reprehended or cen-
sured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving re-
proof; applied to persons or things.

In a meane man prodigallitie and pride reffaultes more
reprehensible than in Princes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

This proceeding appears to me wholly illegal, and *re-
prehensible* in a very high degree.

Webster, Speech in Senate, May 7, 1834.

=Syn. Blamable, culpable, reprovable. See *admonition*.

reprehensibleness (rep-rê-hon'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

reprehensibly (rep-rê-hon'si-bli), *adv.* With reprehension, or so as to merit it; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproach.

reprehension (rep-rê-hen'shon), *n.* [*< ME. reprehension, < OF. reprehension, F. réprehension = Pr. reprehensio, repencio = Sp. reprehension, reprehension = Pg. reprehensão = It. riprensione, < L. reprehensio(n)-, < reprehendere, pp. reprehensus, reprehend: see reprehend.*] The act of reprehending; reproach; censure; blame.

Let him use his harsh
Unsavory reprehensions upon those
That are his friends, and not on me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 1.

We have . . . characterised in terms of just reprehension that spirit which shows itself in every part of his profane work.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

reprehensive (rep-rê-hen'siv), *a.* [= *It. riprensivo*; as *L. reprehensus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reprehension or reproach.

The said ancient Poets used . . . three kinds of poems reprehensiv. To wit, the Satyre, the Comedie, & the Tragedie.
Potterham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

The sharpness
Of reprehensiv language.
Marston, The Fawne, l. 2.

reprehensively (rep-rê-hen'siv-li), *adv.* With reprehension; reprovingly.

reprehensory (rep-rê-hen'sô-ri), *a.* [*< L. reprehensivus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ory*.] Containing reproach; reproving.

Of this, however, there is no reason for making any reprehensory complaint.
Johanson.

reprimand, *n.* [*< OF. reprimation, reward; < L. re-, back, + premium, reward, < primum, reward: see premium.*] A rewarding. *Cutgrave.*

represent (rep-rê-zent'), *v. t.* [*< ME. representen, < OF. représenter, F. représenter = Pr. Sp. Pg. representar = It. rappresentare, rappresentare, < L. repræsentare, bring before, show, manifest, exhibit, represent, pay in cash, do or perform at once, < re-, again, + præsens, present, hold out; see present.*] 1. To present again; specifically, to bring again before the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Reasoning grasps at—infers—represents under new circumstances what has already been presented under other circumstances.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 161.

When we perceive an orange by sight we may say that its taste or feel is *represented*, when we perceive it by touch we may in like manner say that its colour is *represented*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

2. To present in place of something else; exhibit the image or counterpart of; suggest by being like; typify.

This fellow here, with envious curling tongue,
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying: The sanguine colour of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 37.

They have a kind of Cupidoid to represent the Talmace.
Howell, Letters, l. vi. 11.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a rodine representing
The heavenly fires.
Milton, P. L., xii. 255.

The call of Abraham from a heathen state represents the gracious call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world.
W. Gilpin, Works, II. xvi.

3. To portray by pictorial or plastic art.

My wife desired to be represented as Venus, and the painter was requested not to be too fringed of his diamonds.
Goldsmith, Vear, xvi.

The other his-reliefs in the Raj Rani cave represent scenes of hunting, fighting, dancing, drinking, and love-making—anything, in fact, but religion or praying in any shape or form.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 112.

4. To portray, present, or exhibit dramatically. (a) To put upon the stage; produce, as a play.

An Italian opera entitled Lucio Papilio Dictatore was represented four several times.
Barney, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

(b) To enact; personate; present by mimicry or action. He so entirely associated himself with the characters he represented on the stage that he lost himself in them, or rather they were lost in him.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, l.

5. To state; describe or portray in words; give one's own impressions, ideas, or judgment of; declare; set forth.

This task is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate.
Addison.

The Jesuits strongly represented to the king the danger which he had so narrowly escaped.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of; specifically, to speak and act with authority on behalf of; be a substitute for, or a representative of or agent for.

I . . . deliver up my title in the queen
To your most gracious hands, that are the substance
Of that great shadow I did represent.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 1. 14.

Ye Irish lords, ye knights an' squires,
Who represent our brughs and shires,
An' doonely mnange our affairs
In Parliament.

Barnes, Author's Cry and Prayer.

7. Specifically, to stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root,
Whom they represent, would have done.
Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.

8. To serve as a sign or symbol of; stand for; be understood as; as, mathematical symbols represent quantities or relations; words represent ideas or things.

But we must not attribute to them [constitutions] that value which really belongs to what they represent.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

He [the farmer] represents continuous hard labor, year in, year out, and small gains.
Emerson, Farming.

Vortimer, the son of Vortigern, Aurelius Ambrosius, and Uther Pendragon represent in some respects one and the same person.
Martin (L. T. S.), Pref., p. iii.

9. To serve as a type or specimen of; exemplify; furnish a case or instance of; as, a genus represented by few species; a species represented by many individuals; especially, in zoögeography, to replace; fill the part or place of (another) in any given fauna; as, llamas represent camels in the New World; the Old World starlings are represented in America by the Ichthide. See monotype.

As we ascend in the geological series, vertebrate life has its commencement, beginning, like the lower forms, in the waters, and represented at first only by the fishes.
J. B. Dawson, Nat. and the Bible, Lect. iv., p. 122.

10. To image or picture in the mind; place definitely before the mind.

By a distinct, clear, or well-defined concept is meant one in which the several features or characters forming the concept-elements are distinctly reproduced.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 235.

Among these fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, very shapes.
Milton, P. L., v. 101.

To represent an object is to "envisage" it in time and space, and therefore in conformity with the conditions of time and space.
Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 137.

represent (rep-rê-zent'), *n.* [*< represent, v.*] Representation. [*Rare.*]

Their Churches are many of them well set forth, and printed with the *representations* of Saints.
Sandys, Travels (1632), p. 61.

representability (rep-rê-zen-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< representable + -ity (see -ility)*.] The character of being representable, or of being susceptible of representation.

representable (rep-rê-zen-ta-bl), *a.* [= *F. représentable = Sp. representable = Pg. representabile = It. rappresentabile; as represent + -able.*] Capable of being represented.

representamen (rep-rê-zen-tā'men), *n.* [*< NL. *repræsentamen, < L. repræsentare, represent: see represent.*] In metaph., representation; an object serving to represent something to the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

representance (rep-rê-zen'tans), *n.* [= *It. rappresentanza, as representant + -ce.*] Representation; likeness.

They often foolishly that the images and likenesses they frame of stone or of wood are the *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable by their inventions, to the common use of their living.
Dante, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 103.

representant (rep-rê-zen'tant), *a. and n.* [*< F. représentant, pp. of représenter, represent, = Sp. Pg. pp. representante = It. rappresentante, rappresentante, < L. repræsentant(-is), pp. of repræsentare, represent: see represent.*] 1. *a.* Representing; having vicarious power. 2. *n.* A representative.

There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother.
Wotton.

representation (rep-rê-zen-tā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. représentation, F. représentation = Pr. representacio = Sp. representación = Pg. representação = It. rappresentazione, < L. repræsentatio(n)-, a showing, exhibiting, manifesting, < repræsentare, pp. repræsentatus, represent: see repræ-*

sent.] 1. The act of presenting again. — 2. The act of presenting to the mind or the view; the act of portraying, depicting, or exhibiting, as in imagination, in a picture, or on the stage; portrayal.

The act of *Representation* is merely the energy of the mind in holding up to its own contemplation what it is determined to represent. I distinguish, as essentially different, the *Representation* and the determination to represent.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xxiv.

The author [Thomas Bentley] . . . sent this piece ["The Wishes"] first to Garrick, who very properly rejected it as unfit for *representation*.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 63.

3. The image, picture, or scene presented, depicted, or exhibited. (a) A picture, statue, or likeness. (b) A dramatic performance or exhibition; hence, theatrical action; make-believe.

The inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and *representation*.
Godwin, Fleetwood, vii.

4. A statement or an assertion made in regard to some matter or circumstance; a verbal description or statement: as, to obtain money by false *representations*. Specifically—(a) In insurance and law, a verbal or written statement made on the part of the insured to the insurer, before or at the time of the making of the contract, as to the existence of some fact or state of facts tending to induce the insurer more readily to assume the risk, by diminishing the estimate he would otherwise have formed of it. It differs from a warranty and from a condition expressed in the policy, in being part of the preliminary proceedings which propose the contract, and its falsity does not vitiate the contract unless made with fraudulent intent or perhaps with respect to a material point; while the latter are part of the contract when completed, and non-compliance therewith is an express breach which of itself avoids the contract. (b) In *Scots law*, the written pleading presented to a lord ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment is brought under review.

5. An expository statement of facts, arguments, or the like; remonstrance.

He threatened "to send his jack-boot to rule the country," when the senate once ventured to make a *representation* against his ruinous policy.
Brougham.

6. In *psychol.*, the word chiefly used to translate the German *Vorstellung*, used in that language to translate the English word *idea*. See *idea*, 2 and 3. (a) The immediate object of cognition; anything that the soul is conscious of. This is now the commonest meaning of *Vorstellung*, and recent translators have most frequently rendered it by the word *idea*. (b) A reproduced perception.

The word *representation* I have restricted in *Amole*, what it only can in propriety express, the immediate object or product of imagination.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, vii.

If all reasoning be the *representation* of what is now absent but formerly was present and can again be made present—in other words, if the test of accurate reasoning is its reduction to fact—then is it evident that philosophy, dealing with transcendental objects which cannot be present, and employing a method which admits of no verification (or reduction to the test of fact) must be an impossible attempt.
G. H. Lewes.

It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves *representation* of sensations; that the growth of simple reasoning involves *representation* of perceptions; and that the growth of complex reasoning involves *representation* of the results of simple reasoning.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 452.

Assimilation involves retentiveness and differentiation, as we have seen, and prepares the way for *representation*; but in itself there is no confronting the new with the old, no determination of likeness, and no subsequent classification.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 63.

(c) A singular conception; a thought or idea of something as having a definite place in space at a definite epoch in time; the image of an object produced in consciousness. (d) A representative cognition; a mediate or vicarious cognition.

A mediate cognition, inasmuch as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious *representation*, may be called a representative cognition.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1.

7. In *law*: (a) The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as an heir, executor, or administrator. (b) More specifically, the coming in of children of a deceased heir apparent, devisee dying before the testator, etc., to take the share their parent would have taken had he survived, not as succeeding as the heirs of the parent, but as together representing him among the other heirs of the ancestor. See *representative*, *n.*, 3. In *Scots law* the term is usually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.

8. Share or participation, as in legislation, deliberation, management, etc., by means of regularly chosen or appointed delegates; or, the system by which communities have a voice in the direction of their own affairs, and in the making of their own laws, by means of chosen delegates: as, parliamentary *representation*.

The reform in *representation* has uniformly opposed.
Burke.

He [Daniel Gookin] was the originator and the prophet of that immortal dogma of our national greatness—no taxation without representation.

M. C. Tyler, Amer. Lit., I, 154.

As for the principle of representation, that seems to have been an invention of the Teutonic mind; no statesman of antiquity, either in Greece or at Rome, seems to have conceived the idea of a city sending delegates armed with plenary powers to represent its interests in a general legislative assembly.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.

In these small [Grecian] commonwealths representation is unknown; whatever powers may be entrusted to individual magistrates or to smaller councils, the supreme authority must rest with an assembly in which every qualified citizen gives his vote in his own person.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 216.

9. A representative or delegate, or a number of representatives collectively.

The representations of the people are most obviously susceptible of improvement.

J. Adams, Works, IV, 281.

Proportional representation, representation, as in a political assembly, according to the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other unit. This principle is recognized in the United States House of Representatives and in many other bodies, especially those of a popular character.—**Pure representation.** See *pure*, = *Syn.* 3. Show; delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance.

representational (rep-rē-zen-tā'shən-əl), *a.* [*< representation + -al.*] Pertaining to or containing representation, in any sense; of the nature of representation.

We find that in "constructive imagination" a new kind of effort is often requisite in order to dissociate these representational complexes as a preliminary to new combinations.

J. Ward, Lucey, Brit., X.X, 57.

representational (rep-rē-zen-tā'shən-əl), *a.* [*< representation + -al.*] Of or pertaining to representation; representative: as, a representational system of government. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

representationism (rep-rē-zen-tā'shən-izm), *n.* [*< representation + -ism.*] The doctrine, held by Descartes and others, that in the perception of the external world the immediate object of consciousness is vicarious, or representative of another and principal object beyond the sphere of consciousness.—**Egoistical representationism.** See *egoistic*.

representationist (rep-rē-zen-tā'shən-ist), *n.* [*< representation + -ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of representationism.

The representationists, as denying to consciousness the cognizance of aught beyond a merely subjective phenomenon, are likewise idealists; yet, as positing the reality of an external world, they must be distinguished as cosmæsthetic idealists.

Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note C, § 1.

representative (rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. représentatif = Pr. representatiu = Sp. Pg. representativo = It. rappresentativo, < ML. representativus, < L. repræsentare, represent: see represent.*] *I. a.* 1. Representing, portraying, or typifying.

Representative [poesy] is as a visible history, and is an image of actions as if they were present, as history is of actions in nature as they are, (that is) past.

Dacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and real.

Jp. Atterbury.

Men have a plethoric or representative quality, and serve us in the intellect. Belmen and Swedenborg saw that things were representative. Men are also representative—first, of things, and, secondly, of ideas.

Emerson, Representative Men, p. 14.

2. Acting as the substitute for or agent of another or of others; performing the functions of another or of others.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body representative of the people.

Swift.

The more multitudinous a representative assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the infirmities incident to collective meetings of the people.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 58.

3. Pertaining to or founded on representation of the people; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by or representing the people: as, a representative government.

A representative government, even when entire, cannot possibly be the seat of sovereignty—the supreme and ultimate power of a State. The very term representative implies a superior in the individual or body represented.

Calhoun, Works, I, 190.

He [Cromwell] gave the country a constitution far more perfect than any which had at that time been known in the world. He reformed the representative system in a manner which has extorted praise even from Lord Clarendon.

Macaulay.

4. In *biol.*: (a) Typical; fully presenting, or alone representing, the characters of a given class or group: as, in zoölogy and botany, the representative genus of a family.

No one human being can be completely the representative man of his race.

Palgrave. (Latham.)

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(b) Representing in any group the characters of another and different group: chiefly used in the quarian system; also, pertaining to such supposed representation: as, the representative theory. (c) In zoögeography, replacing; taking the place of, or holding a similar position: as, the llama is representative of the camel in America.—5. In *psychol.* and *logic*, mediately known; known by means of a representation or object which signifies another object.

The chief merit or excellence of a representative image consists in its distinctness or clearness.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 227.

Representative cognitions, or those in which consciousness is occupied with the relations among ideas or represented sensations, as in all acts of recollection.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

Representative being, being as an immediate object of consciousness.—Representative faculty, the faculty of representing images which the reproductive faculty has evoked; the imagination.—Representative function, a function having the properties of $\phi(a, n)$, stated below, under representative integral.—Representative integral, an integral of the form

$$\int_A^B f_a \cdot \phi(a, n) \cdot da,$$

where f_a is a function of limited variation between A and another limit B , exceeding b , while $\phi(a, n)$ is (1) such a function of a and the parameter n that the integral of it between the same limits is less than an assignable finite quantity, whatever value between A and B be given to b , and whatever value be given to n ; and (2) is such that when n tends toward infinity, the integral of $\phi(a, n)$ from A to b , where b is greater than A and less than B , tends toward a constant finite value. This is called a representative integral, because it is equal to the function f_A multiplied by a constant.—Representative knowledge, knowledge of a thing by means of a mental image, but not as actually existing.—Representative primogeniture. See *primogeniture*.

II. n. 1. One who or that which represents another person or thing; that by which anything is represented or exhibited.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be representatives to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.

Locke.

A statue of Rumour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the representative of credulity.

Addison, Freeholder.

This breadth entitles him [Plato] to stand as the representative of philosophy.

Emerson, Representative Men, p. 44.

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority: as, an attorney is the representative of his client or employer; specifically, a member of the British House of Commons, or, in the United States, of the lower branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) or of the corresponding branch of the legislature in some States.

Then let us drink the Stewartry,
Kerroughtree's laird, and a' that,
Our representative to be.

Burns, Election Ballads, I.

The tribunes of Rome, who were the representatives of the people, prevailed. It is well known, in almost every contest with the senate for life.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 63.

There are four essentials to the excellence of a representative system:—That the representatives . . . shall be representatives rather than mere delegates.

Dryce, Amer. Commonwealth, I, 206.

3. In *law*: (a) One who occupies another's place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in such a way that he may also in some degree be charged with his liabilities. Thus, an heir or devisee, since, to the extent of the property to which he succeeds, he is liable for his ancestor's debts, is a representative of the ancestor; but the widow, who takes part of the estate as dower, without liability, is not deemed a representative of the deceased; nor is an officer or trustee who succeeds to the rights and powers of the office or trust a representative of his predecessor, for, though he comes under liability in respect of the office or trust as his predecessor did, he does not succeed to the liabilities which his predecessor had incurred. The executor or administrator is sometimes spoken of as the representative of the decedent, but is usually distinguished by being called the personal representative. (b) One who takes under the Statute of Descents or the Statute of Distributions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which by the primary intention would have gone to his parent had the parent survived to the time for taking. If a gift has vested in interest absolutely in the parent, then, upon the parent's death before it vests in possession, the child will take as successor in interest of the parent, but not as representative of the parent in this sense. But if the parent dies before acquiring any interest whatever, as where one of several heirs apparent dies before the ancestor, leaving a child or children, the other heirs take their respective shares as if the one had not died, and the child or children of the deceased take the share their deceased parent would have taken. In this case all who share are representatives of the ancestor in sense (a), and the child or children are also representatives of the deceased heir apparent in sense (b). See *representation*. 7.—House of Representatives, the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people. It consists at present (1899) of

257 members. In many of the separate States, also, the lower branch of the legislature is called the House of Representatives.—Personal representative. See *personal*.—Real representative, an heir at law or devisee. **representatively** (rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a representative manner; as or through a representative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure, he [our Lord] was solemnly reinstated in favour and we representatively, or virtually, in him.

Barrow, Works, V, 403.

representativeness (rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv-ness), *n.*

The character of being representative.

representer (rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv), *n.* One who or that which represents. (a) One who or that which shows, exhibits, or describes.

Where the real works of nature or veritable acts of story are to be described, . . . art being but the imitator or secondary representer, it must not vary from the verity of the example.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

(b) A representative; one who acts by deputation. [*Rare.*]

My Muse offends ventures
On the nation's representers.

Swift.

representment (rep-rē-zen-tā-ment), *n.* [= *It. rappresentamento; < represent + -ment.*] Representation; renewed presentation. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Grant that all our praises, hymns, eucharistical remembrances, and representments of thy glories may be useful, blessed, and effectual.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 226.

So far approv'd as to have bin trusted with the representment and defence of your Actions to all Christendom against an Adversary of no mean repute.

Milton, To the Parliament.

Turning to Alice, the soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such a reality of representation that I became in doubt which of them stood there before me.

Lamb, Dream Children.

repress (rē-pres'), *v. t.* [*< ME. repressen (cf. F. represser, press again), < L. repressus, pp. of reprimere, hold back, check, < re-, back, + premere, press: see press.*] 1. To press back or down effectually; crush; quell; put down; subdue; suppress.

All this while King Richard was in Ireland, where he performed Acts, in repressing the Rebels there, not unworthy of him.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 150.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to repress any more Copies of the Satire.

Howell, Letters, ii, 2.

And sov'reign Law, that state's collected will, . . . Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill.

Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imit. of Alæxus.

This attempt at desertion he repressed at the hazard of his life.

Dancroft, Hist. U. S., I, 102.

2. To check; restrain; keep under due restraint.

Such kings . . .

Favour the Innocent, repress the bold.

Waller, Ruin of the Turkish Empire.

Though secret anger swell'd Mincerva's breast,
The prudent goddess yet her wrath repress.

Pope, Iliad, viii, 573.

Sophia even repressed excellence, from her fears to offend.

Goldsmith, Vicar, I.

= *Syn.* 1. To curb, smother, overcome, overpower.—1 and 2. Restrict, etc. See *restrain*.

repress (rē-pres'), *n.* [*< repress, v.*] The act of subduing.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the repress of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience than authorized by justice.

Government of the Tongue. (Encyc. Dict.)

represser (rē-pres'ēr), *n.* One who represses; one who crushes or subdues. *Imp. Dict.*

repressible (rē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [*< repress + -ible.*]

Capable of being repressed or restrained. *Imp. Dict.*

repressibly (rē-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In a repressible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repressing-machine (rē-pres'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.*

1. A machine for making pressed bricks, or for giving them a finishing pressing.—2. A heavy cotton-press for compressing cotton-bales into as compact form as possible for transportation.

repression (rē-presh'ən), *n.* [*< ME. repression, < OF. repression, F. répression = Sp. represión = Pg. repressão = It. repressione, rípressione, < ML. repressio(n-), < L. reprimere, pp. repressus, repress, check: see repress.*] 1. The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing: as, the repression of tumults.

We see him as he moved, . . . With what sublime repression of himself, And in what limits, and how tenderly.

Tennyson, Idylls, Dedication.

The condition of the papacy itself occupied the minds of the bishops too much . . . to allow time for elaborate measures of repression.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 404.

2. That which represses; check; restraint.—

3. Power of repressing.

And som so ful of furie is and despite
That it surmounteth his repression.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii, 1038.

repressive (rē-pres'iv), *a.* [*F. répressif* = *Fr. repressivo*; as *repress* + *-ive*.] Having power to repress or crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

Visible disorders are no more than symptoms which no measures, *repressive* or revolutionary, can do more than palliate. *Froude, Caesar, vi.*

repressively (rē-pres'iv-lī), *adv.* In a repressive manner; with repression; so as to repress. *Imp. Diet.*

repressor (rē-pres'or), *n.* [*ME. repressour* = *It. repressore*, *L. repressor*, one who restrains or limits, *< reprimere*, pp. *repressus*, repress: see *repress*.] One who represses or restrains. **reprevable**, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable*.

reprevet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *reproof* and *reprove*.

reprint, *reprint*, *v. t.* [*A reduced form of reprimere*.] Same as *reprove*.

Wherupon they *repreved* me to prison cheyned. *Heywood's Spiler and Fie (1550). (Nares.)*

reprint, reprint, *n.* [*A reduced form of reprimere*.] *Cl. reprimere, v.* Same as *reprove*.

Why, master Vaux, is there no remedy
But instantly they must be led to death?
Can it not be deferred till afternoon,
Or but two hours, in hope to get *reprint*?
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 135).

reprint, *n.* Same as *reprove* for *reproof*.

repreivable (rē-prē'vā), *n.* [*reprimere* + *-al*.] *Respite.*

The *repreivable* of my life.
Sp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), IV. 125.

reprove (rē-prōv'), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *reproved*, pp. *reproving*. [*Early mod. E. also reprove, reprove*: a particular use of *reprove*: see *reprove*, of which *reprove* is a doublet.] 1. To acquit; set free; release.

It is by name
Protests, that hath ordain'd my name to alle; . . .
Therefore I humbly crave your Majesty
It to reprove, and my name *reprove*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

Unless her prayers . . . *reprove* him from the wrath
Of greatest Justice. *Shak., All's Well, III. 4. 24.*

2. To grant a respite to; suspend or delay the execution of for a time: as, to *reprove* a criminal for thirty days.

His Majesty had been graciously pleased to *reprove* him,
with several of his friends, in order, as it was thought, to
give them their lives. *Addison, Conversion of the Foxglove, r.*

3. To relieve for a time from any danger or suffering; respite; spare; save.

At my Return, if it shall please God to *reprove* me in
these dangerous Times of Contagion, I shall continue my
wonted service to your Lordship. *Howell, Letters, I. iv. 29.*

Valn, transitory splendours: Could not all
Reprove the tottering mansion from its fall?
Goldsmith, Des. Vll., 1. 23.

4. To secure a postponement of (an execution). [*Rare.*]

I *reprovid*
Th' intended execution with clemency
And interruption. *Forl, Lover's Melancholy, I. 1.*

=*Syn. 2.* See the noun.

reprove (rē-prōv'), *n.* [*< reprove, v. (Cl. reprimere)*.] 1. The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. Sometimes incorrectly used to signify a permanent mitigation or commutation of a capital sentence. In the United States it may be granted by the President, by the governor of a state, governor and council, etc. In Great Britain they are granted by the home secretary in the name of the sovereign. See *parol*, 2.

Duke. How came it that the absent duke had not . . .
executed him? . . .
Procr. His friends still wrought *reproves* for him.
Shak., M. for M., IV. 2. 140.

The morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprove*
was sent . . . to suspend the execution for three days.
Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion (1652), p. 5-3.

2. Respite in general; interval of ease or relief; delay of something dreaded.

I search'd the shades of sleep, to ease my day
Of gloomy sorrows with a night's *reprove*.
Quarles, Emblems, li. 14.

All that I ask is but a short *reprove*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Their theory was despair; the Whig wisdom was only
reprove, a waiting to be last devoured.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

=*Syn. 1. Reprieve, Respite.* *Reprieve* is now used chiefly
in the sense of the first definition, to name a suspension
or postponement of the execution of a sentence of death.

Respite is a free word, applying to an intermission or post-
ponement of something wearying, burdensome, or trouble-
some: as, *respite* from work. *Respite* may be for an in-
definite or a definite time; a *reprove* is generally for a
time named. A *respite* may be a *reprove*.

reprimand (rep'ri-mānd), *n.* [*< OF. reprimande, reprimende, F. réprimande* = *Sp. Pg. reprimenda*, reprehension, reproof, *< L. reprimenda*, sc. *res*, a thing that ought to be repressed, fem. gerundive of *reprimere*, repress: see *repress*.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp *reprimand* for her
treatment of him. *Macaulay, Goldsmith.*

=*Syn. Monition, Reprehension, etc.* See *admonition*.
reprimand (rep'ri-mānd), *v. t.* [*< OF. reprimander, F. réprimander, < reprimande*, reproof: see *reprimand, n.*] To reprove severely; reprehend; chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for
travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbutnot.*

The people are feared and flattered. They are not *reprimanded*.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

=*Syn. Rebuke, etc.* See *censure*.

reprimander (rep'ri-mān'dér), *n.* One who reprimands.

Then said the owl unto his *reprimander*,
"Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander."
Quiver, 1867, p. 184. (Encyc. Diet.)

reprinter (rē-prī'mér), *n.* [*< re- + printer*.] An instrument for setting a cap upon a cartridge-shell. It is one of a set of reloading-tools. *E. H. Knight.*

reprint (rē-prīnt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + print, v.*] 1. To print again; print a second or any new edition of.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the "Essay on Criticism."
Pope.

2. To renew the impression of. [*Rare.*]

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint*
God's image upon the soul. *South, Sermons, I. II.*

reprint (rē-prīnt'), *n.* [*< reprint, v.*] 1. A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reimpression.—2. In printing, printed matter taken from some other publication for reproduction.

"How are ye off for copy, Mr.?" "Bad," answered the
old printer. "I've a little *reprint*, but no original matter
at all." *The Century, XXXVII. 203.*

reprisal (rē-prī-zāl), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also reprisal, reprisal*; *< OF. reprisaile, F. reprisaile* (= *Sp. represalia, represaria* = *Pg. represalia* = *It. ripresaglia*; *ML. reflex reprisaliar, reprisaliar, pl.*), a taking, seizing, prize, booty, *< reprove*, a taking, prize: see *reprove, n.*] 1. In international law: (a) The recovering by force of what is one's own. (b) The seizing of an equivalent, or, negatively, the detaining of that which belongs to an adversary, as a means of obtaining redress of a grievance. (*Book-keep.*)

A *reprisal* is the use of force by one nation against property of another to obtain redress without then by commencing war; and the uncertainty of the distinction between it and war results from the uncertainty as to what degree of force can be used without practically declaring war or creating a state of war.

All this Year and the Year past sundry quarrels and
complaints arose between the English and French, touch-
ing *reprisals* of Goods taken from each other by Parties of
either Nation. *Laker, Chronicles, p. 2-9.*

Reprisals differ from retaliation in this, that the essence
of the former consists in seizing the property of another
nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to
the just reclamations of the offended party, while retar-
sion includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to
another, similar and equivalent to that which we have ex-
perienced from him. *Wodsey, Introduct. to Intern. Law, § 114.*

The military executions on both sides, the massacre of
prisoners, the illegal *reprisals* of Warwick and Clarence
in 1453 and 1470, were alike inadmissible. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.*

3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman being very desirous as it seems, to make
reprisals upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole sec-
tion of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quota-
tions. *Waterland, Works, III. 70.*

He considered himself as robbed and plundered, and
took it into his head that he had a right to make *reprisals*,
as he could find opportunity. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, II.*

4. Same as *recaption*.—5. A prize.

I am on fire
To hear this *reprisal* is so high,
And yet not ours. Come, let me taste my horse,
Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.
Shak., I Hen. IV., IV. 1. 118.

6. A restitution. [*An erroneous use.*]

He was able to refund, to make *reprisals*, if they could
be fairly demanded. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, ix.*

Letters of marque and reprisal. See *marque*. = *Syn.*
1-3. *Retribution, Retaliation, etc.* See *revenge*.

reprise, *reprise* (rē-prīz'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) reprise*, pp. of *repandre*, take again, retake (cf. *Sp. Pg. represar, recapturo*), *< L. reprehendere*, seize again: see *reprehend*.] 1. To take again; retake.

He now begunno
To challenge her anew, as his own prize,
Whom formerly he had in battell wonne,
And proffer made by force her to *reprise*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 8.

Ye might *reprise* the armes Sarpedon forfeited,
By forfeit of your rights to him. *Chapman, Illad, vii.*

2. To recompense; pay.

If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be
otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be *re-*
prised with other lands.

Grant, in Lord Clarendon's Life, II. 252. (*Latham*)

3. To take; arrest.

He was *repriz'd*.
Howell, Exact Hist. of the late Rev. In Naples, 1604.

reprise (rē-prīz'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also reprise; < ME. reprise, < OF. reprise*, a taking back, etc., *F. reprise*, a taking back, recovery, recapture, resumption, return, repetition, revival (= *Sp. represo* = *Pg. represo*, *represa* = *It. ripresa*, a retaking), *< repris*, pp. of *repandre*, take; from the verb.] 1. A taking by way of retaliation; reprisal.

If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land nouri'd upon the sea.
Dryden, Illud and Panther, III. 862.

2. In *masoury*, the return of a molding in an internal angle.—3. In *maritime law*, a ship recaptured from an enemy or a pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be restored to her owners; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of those who have recaptured her.

4. *pl.* In *law*, yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-sock, annuities, and the like. Also written *reprises*.—5. In *music*: (a) The act of repeating a passage, or a passage repeated. (b) A return to the first theme or subject of a short work or section, after an intermediate or contrasted passage. (c) A revival of an obsolete or forgotten work.—6. Blame; reprehension.

Hallucell.

That all the world ne may suffiso
To stanche of pride the *reprise*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 60.

repristinate (rē-pris'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + pristinate*.] To restore to the pristine or first state or condition. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Diet.*

repristination (rē-pris'ti-nā'shən), *n.* [*< repristinate + -ion*.] Restoration to the pristine form or state.

The *repristination* of the simple and hallowed names of
early Hebrew history.

Smith's Dict. Bible (Amer. ed.), p. 2062.

reprove, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *reprimere* and *reprove*.

reprize, *v. t.* and *n.* See *reprise*.

reprize, *v. t.* [*< OF. reprizer*, set a new price on, prize again; as *re- + prize*, *v.*] To prize anew. *Imp. Diet.*

reproach (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reprocher, reprocher, F. reprocher* = *Pr. reproche* = *Sp. Pg. reprochar* = *It. rimprocciare* (*ML. reflex rimprochare*), reproach, prob. *< LL. *repropiare*, bring near to, hence cast in one's teeth, impute, object (cf. *approach*, *< OF. aprocher*, approach, *< LL. *appropriare*, *< re-*, again, + *propiare*, *< L. propius*, nearer, compar. of *prope*, near: see *propinquity*, and cf. *approach*.] 1. To charge with a fault; censure with severity; upbraid: now usually with a personal object.

With a most inhumane cruelty they who have put out
the peoples eyes *reproach* them of their blindness.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Scenes which, never having known me free,
Would not *reproach* me with the loss I felt.
Corset, Task, v. 400.

2. To disgrace.

I thought your marriage fit: else imputation,
For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life,
And choke your good to come.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 420.

=*Syn. 1. Reprove, Rebuke, etc. (see censure)*; revile, vilify, accuse.

reproach (rē-prōch'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also reproach, reproche; < OF. reproche, reproce, reproce, F. reproche* = *Pr. reproche* = *Sp. Pg. reproche* = *It. rimproccio*, reproach; from the verb.] 1. The act of reproaching; a severe expression of censure or blame.

A man's first care should be to avoid the *reproaches* of
his own heart. *Addison, Sir Roger at the Assizes.*

reproach

In vain Thalestris with reproach assails,
For who can move when fair Belinda fails?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 3.

The name of Whig was never used except as a term of reproach.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. An occasion of blame or censure, shame, infamy, or disgrace; also, the state of being subject to blame or censure; a state of disgrace.

In any writer vanity and flattery are counted most great reproaches.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, n. 21.

Give not thine heritage to reproach.
Joel ii. 17.

I know repentant tears ensue the deed,
Reproach, disdala, and deadly enmity;
Yet strive I to embrace mine infamy.
Shak., Lucerne, l. 563.

Many scandalous libels and invectives [were] scatter'd about the streets, to ye reproach of government and the fermentation of our since distractions.
Eccllyn, Diary, June 10, 1640.

Why did the King dwell on my name to me?
Mine own name shames me, seeming a reproach.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a reproach.
Neh. ii. 17.

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them.
Jer. xlv. 9.

The Reproaches, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., antiphons sung on Good Friday during the Adoration of the Cross. They follow the special prayers which succeed the Gospel of the Passion, and consist of sentences addressed by Christ to his people, reminding them of the great things he had done for them, in delivering them from Egypt, etc., and their ungrateful return for his goodness, as shown in the details of the passion and crucifixion. They are intermingled with the Trisagion ("Holy God . . .") in Greek and Latin, and succeeded by hymns and the blazing in of the presanctified host in procession, after which the Mass of the Presanctified is celebrated. The Reproaches are sometimes sung in Anglican churches before the Three Hours' Service. Also called *Improperia*. = *Syn. 1. Monition, Reprehension*, etc. (see *admonition*), blame, reviling, abuse, invective, vilification, upbraiding. — 2. Disrepute, discredit, dishonor, scandal, contumely.

reproachable (rē-prō'chā-bl), a. [*< ME. reprochable, < OF. reprochable, F. reprochable; as reprochi + -able.*] 1. Deserving reproach.

Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance reproachable.
Eccllyn, True Religion, l. 166.

2†. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful; abusive. [Rare.]

Catullus the poet wrote against him [Julius Caesar] contumacious or reproachable verses.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 170 b. (Latham.)

reproachableness (rē-prō'chā-bl-nes), n. The character of being reproachable. *Bailey, 1727.*

reproachably (rē-prō'chā-blī), adv. In a reproachable manner; so as to be reproachable. *Imp. Dict.*

reproacher (rē-prō'chēr), n. One who reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

reproachful (rē-prōch'fūl), a. [*< reproach + -ful.*] 1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding.

Fixed were her eyes upon his, as if she divined his intention,
Fixed with a look so sad, so reproachful, imploring, and patient,
That with a sudden revulsion his heart recoiled from its purpose.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, v.

2†. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

Star. For shame, put up.
Dem. Not I, till I have sheathed
My rapier in his bosom, and withal
Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat.
Shak., Tit. And., II. 1. 55.

The common People cast out reproachful slanders against the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, as the Granter of Licences for transportation of Corn.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

Bozoa Allen, one of the deputies of Hingham, and a de-laquent in that common cause, should be publicly convicted of divers false and reproachful speeches published by him concerning the deputy governor.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 285.

3. Worthy or deserving of, or receiving, reproach; shameful; as, reproachful conduct.

Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a reproachful life and cursed death.
Milton, P. L., xli. 406.

= *Syn. 1. Rebuking, censuring, rebuking, censorious, contemptuous, contumelious, abusive.*

reproachfully (rē-prōch'fūl-ī), adv. 1. In a reproachful manner; with reproach or censure.

Give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully.
1 Tim. v. 14.

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

William Bussey, Steward to William de Valence, is committed to the Tower of London, and most reproachfully used.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

reproachfulness (rē-prōch'fūl-nes), n. Tho quality of being reproachful. *Bailey, 1727.*

reproachless (rē-prōch'les), a. [*< reproach + -less.*] Without reproach; irreproachable.

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reprobable†, a. [*< ML. reprobabilis, < L. reprobare, reprove; see reprove, reprobate. Cf. reprovable.*] Reprovable.

No thynge ther in was reprovable,
But all to gedder true and veritable.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 44. (Davies.)

reprobacy (rep'rō-bā-si), n. [*< reprobate + -cy.*] The state or character of being a reprobate; wickedness; profligacy. [Rare.]

Greater evils . . . were yet behind, and . . . were as sure as this of overtaking him in his state of reprobacy.
Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 2.

"I should be sorry," said he, "that the wretch would die in his present state of reprobacy."
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 134. (Davies.)

reprobance† (rep'rō-bāns), n. [*< L. reprobare, reprove; see reprove, reprobate.*] Reprobation.

This sight would make him do a desperate turne,
Yea, curse his better Angell from his side,
And fall to reprobance.
Shak., Othello (folio 1623), v. 2, 200.

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *reprobated*, ppr. *reprobating*. [*< L. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare, disapprove, reject, condemn; see reprove.*] 1. To disapprove vehemently; condemn strongly; condemn; reject.

And doth he reprobate, and will he damn,
The use of his own bounty? *Coeper, Task, v. 638.*

If, for example, a man, through intemperance or extravagance, becomes unable to pay his debts, . . . he is deservedly reprobated, and might be justly punished.
J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iv.

Thousands who detested the policy of the New Englanders . . . reprobated the Stamp Act and many other parts of English policy. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xlv.*

2. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. See *reprobation*, 3.

I believe many are saved who to man seem reprobated.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 67.

If he doom that people with a frown, . . .
Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.
Coeper, Table-Talk, l. 459.

To approve and reprobate, in *Scots law*. See *approve*. = *Syn. 1. To reprehend, censure. See reprobate, a.*

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), a. and n. [= *F. reproué* = *Sp. repobado* = *Pg. repobado* = *It. riprovato, reprobato, < L. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare, reprobate, condemn; see reprobate, v.*] 1. a. 1†. Disallowed; disapproved; rejected; not enduring proof or trial.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them.
Jer. vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; characteristic of a reprobate.

By reprobate desire thus madly led.
Shak., Lucerne, l. 300.

So fond are mortal men,
Fallen into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves to invite,
Inscuse left, or to sense reprobate,
And with blindness internal struck.
Milton, S. A., l. 1635.

3. Expressing disapproval or censure; condemnatory. [Rare.]

I instantly reproached my heart . . . in the bitterest and most reprobate of expressions.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

= *Syn. 2. Profligate, etc. (see abandoned), vitiated, corrupt, hardened, wicked, base, vile, cast away, graceless, shameless.*

II. n. One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person given over to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch.

We think our selves the Fleet, and have the Spirit, and the rest o Company of Reprobates that belong to the Devil.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 67.

I fear
A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner,
Must be that Carmelite now passing near.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, l. 5.

reprobateness (rep'rō-bāt-nes), n. The state or character of being reprobate. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobater (rep'rō-bā-tēr), n. One who reprobates.

John Duke of Aigyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes.
M. Noble, Cont. of Granger's Biography, Hist., III. 490.

reprobation (rep'rō-bā'shon), n. [*< OF. reprobation, F. reprobation = Sp. reprobacion = Pg. reprobacão = It. riprovazione, reprobazione, < LL. (eccl.) reprobatio(n-), rejection, reprobation, < L. reprobare, pp. reprobatus, reject, reprobate; see reprobate.*] 1. The act of reprobating, or of vehemently disapproving or condemning.

The profligate pretenses . . . are mentioned with becoming reprobation.
Jeffrey.

Among other agents whose approbation or reprobation are contemplated by the savage as consequences of his conduct, are the spirits of his ancestors.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 620.

reproduction

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of reprobation on elipt poetry and false coin.
Dryden.

He exhibited this institution in the blackest colors of reprobation.
Sumner, Speech, Aug. 27, 1846.

3. In *theol.*, the act of consigning or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; the predestination by the decree and counsel of God of certain individuals or communities to eternal death, as election is the predestination to eternal life.

No sin at all but impenitency can give testimony of final reprobation.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

What transubstantiation is in the order of reason, the Augustinian doctrine of the damnation of unbaptised infants, and the Calvinistic doctrine of reprobation, are in the order of morals. *Lecky, European Morals, I. 98.*

4. In *ecclcs. law*, the propounding of excommunications to facts, persons, or things.—5. Disqualification to bear office: a punishment inflicted upon military officers for neglect of duty. *Grose.*

reprobationer (rep'rō-bā'shon-ēr), n. In *theol.*, one who believes in the doctrine of reprobation.

Let them take heed that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model (which sort of sanctified reprobationers we abound with) either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses.
South, Sermons, III. xi.

reprobative (rep'rō-bā-tiv), a. [*< reprobate + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; criminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobator (rep'rō-bā-tor), n. [Orig. adj., a form of *reprobatory*.] In *Scots law*, formerly, an action to convict a witness of perjury, or to establish that he was biased.

reprobatory (rep'rō-bā-tō-rī), a. [= *Sp. reprobatorio; as reprobate + -ory.*] Reprobativ. *Imp. Dict.*

reproduce (rē-prō-dūs'), v. t. [= *F. reproduire = Sp. reproducir = Pg. reproduzir = It. riprodurre, reproducere, < ML. *reproducere, < L. re-, again, + producere, produce; see produce.*] 1. To bring forward again; produce or exhibit anew.

Topics of which she retained details with the utmost accuracy, and reproduced them in an excellent pickle of epigrams.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, vi.

2. To produce or yield again or anew; generate, as offspring; beget; procreate; give rise by an organic process to a new individual of the same species; propagate. See *reproduction*.

If horse-dung reproduces oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth.
Sir T. Browne.

The power of reproducing lost parts is greatest where the organization is lowest, and almost disappears where the organization is highest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the seventeenth century Scotland reproduced all the characteristics and accustomed itself to the phrases of the Jewish theocracy, and the world saw again a covenanted people.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

3. To make a copy or representation of; portray; represent.

Such a comparison . . . would enable us to reproduce the ancient society of our common ancestry in a way that would speedily set at rest some of the most controverted questions of institutional history.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 65.

From the Eternal Being among whose mountains he wandered there came to his heart steadfastness, stillness, o sort of reflected or reproduced eternity.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 98.

A number of commendably quaint designs, however, are reproduced from the "Voyages Pittoresques."
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 260.

reproducer (rē-prō-dūs'ēr), n. 1. One who or that which reproduces.

I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the re-producer of this fatal scheme.
Burke, American Taxation.

Specifically — 2. Tho diaphragm used in reproducing speech in the phonograph.

Consequently, there are two diaphragms, one a recorder and the other a reproducer.
Nature, XXXIX. 108.

reproducibile (rē-prō-dūs'ī-bl), a. [*< reproduce + -ible.*] Susceptible or capable of reproduction.

reproduction (rē-prō-duk'shon), n. [= *F. reproduction = Sp. reproduccion = Pg. reproduccion = It. riproduzione, < ML. *reproductio(n-), < *reproducere, reproduce; see reproduce.*] 1. The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again; repetition.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen to

manufactures, the *reproduction* of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.

2. The act or process of restoring parts of an organism that have been destroyed or removed.

The question of the *Reproduction of Lost Parts* is interesting from several points of view in biology.

Mind, IX. 415.

Specifically—3. The process whereby now individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing: as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals.

(a) The reproduction of plants is effected either vegetatively or by means of spores or of seeds. Vegetative reproduction consists in the individualizing of some part of the parent organism. In low multicellular plants this is simply a process of fission, one cell dividing into two or more, much as in the formation of tissue, save that the new cells become independent. In higher plants this method obtains by the shooting and rooting of some fraction of the organism, as a branch, a joint of a rootstock, in *Begonia* even a part of a leaf; or through specially modified shoots or buds, as the gemmae of some algae, mosses, etc., the bulbils of some mosses, ferns, the tiger-lily, etc., the corns, bulbs, and tubers of numerous annual plants. The cells engaged in this mode of reproduction are simply those of the ordinary tissues. Very many, but not all, plants propagate in this manner; but all are capable of reproduction in other methods included under the term *spore-reproduction*, which is reproduction most properly so called. This is accomplished through special reproductive cells, each of which is capable of developing into an individual plant. These are produced either independently, or through the conjunction of two separate cells by which their protoplasm coalesces. These may also in a less perfect sense be called reproductive cells. Reproduction through the union of two cells is sexual; through an independent cell, asexual. Sexual reproduction proceeds either by conjugation (that is, the union of two cells apparently just alike, which may be either common vegetative cells or specialized in form) or by fertilization, in which a smaller but more active sperm-cell or male cell impregnates a larger, less active germ-cell or female cell. In cryptogamous plants both methods are common, and the reproductive cells are termed *spores*, or when of the two sexes *gametes*, the male being distinguished as *antherozoids*, the female as *ovules*. In flowering plants *spore-reproduction* is always sexual, fertilization becoming pollination, the embryo-sac in the ovule affording the female cell and the pollen-grain the male cell. But the union of these cells produces, instead of a detachable spore, an embryo or plantlet, which, often accompanied by a store of nutriment, is inclosed within an integument, the whole forming a seed. The production of seeds instead of spores is the most fundamental distinction of *phanerogams*. *Spore-reproduction* is consummated by the germination of the spore or seed, which often takes place after a considerable interval. (b) Among the lowest animals, in which no sex is recognizable, reproduction takes place in various ways, which correspond to those above described for the lowest plants. (See *conjugation, fission, gemination, and sporulation*.) Among sexed animals, reproduction results from the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, with or without sexual copulation, and with many modifications of the details of the process. (See *genesis, 2*, and words there given.) Many animals are hermaphrodite, containing both sexes in one individual and maturing the opposite sexual elements either simultaneously or successively: such are self-impregnating or reciprocally fecundating, as the case may be. Reproduction may be effected also by a detached part of an individual, constituting a separate person (see *generative person, under generative*). Sexual may alternate with asexual reproduction (see *parthenogenesis*); but in the vast majority of animals, invertebrate as well as vertebrate, permanent and perfect distinction of sex exists, in which cases reproduction always and only results from impregnation of the female by the male in a more or less direct or intimate act of copulation, and extends to but one generation of offspring. The organs or system of organs by which this is effected are known as the *reproductive organs* or *system*. *Reproduction* is always exactly synonymous with *generation* (def. 1), less precisely with *procreation* and *propagation* in their biological senses. See *sex*.

4. That which is produced or revived; that which is presented anew; a repetition; hence, also, a copy.

The silversmiths . . . sold to the pilgrims *reproductions* in silver of the temple and its sculptures.

The Century, XXXIII. 138.

Butrinto was once a city no less than Corfu; to Virgil's eyes it was the *reproduction* of Troy itself.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.

5. In *psychol.*, the act of repeating in consciousness a group of sensations which has already been presented in perception.

All *Reproduction* rests on the impossibility of the resuscitated impression reappearing alone.

Lutze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 216.

Fear and anger have their rise in the mental *reproduction* of some organic pain.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 477.

All knowledge is *reproduction* of experiences.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. 33.

Asexual reproduction. See *asexual*, and def. 3, above. — **Empirical synthesis of reproduction**, an association by the principle of contiguity, depending on the associated ideas having been presented together or successively. — **Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction**, an association of ideas such that one will suggest the other independent of experience, due to innate laws of the mind, and one of the necessary conditions of knowledge. — **Sexual reproduction.** See def. 3, and *sexual*. — **Syn-**

thesis of reproduction, the name given by Kant to that association of ideas by which one calls up another in the mind.

reproductive (rē-prō-dūk'tiv), *a.* [= *F. reproductif* = *Pg. reproductivo*, < *ML. *reproductivus*, < **reproducere*, reproduce: see *reproduce*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce: as, the *reproductive* organs of an animal.

These trees had very great *reproductive* power, since they produced numerous seeds, not singly or a few together, as in modern yews, but in long spikes or catkins bearing many seeds.

Darwin, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.

Rembrandt . . . never put his hand to any *reproductive* etching, not even after one of his own paintings.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 331.

Reproductive cells, in *bot.* See *reproduction, 3 (a)*. — **Reproductive faculty**, in the psychology of Sir William Hamilton, the faculty of association of ideas, by virtue of which one suggests a definite other, but not including the faculty of apprehending an idea a second time. — **Reproductive function of order *n***. See *function*. — **Reproductive imagination**, the elementary faculty by virtue of which one idea calls up another, of which memory and imagination, as popularly understood, are special developments. See *imagination, 1*.

Philosophers have divided *imagination* into two — what they call the *reproductive* and the *productive*. By the former they mean imagination considered simply as re-exhibition, representing the objects presented by perception — that is, exhibiting them without addition or retrenchment, or any change in the relations which they reciprocally held when first made known to us through sense.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxiii.

Reproductive organs. (a) In *bot.*, the organs appropriated to the production of seeds or spores: in flowering plants, chiefly the stamens and pistils together with the accessory floral envelopes; in cryptogams, mainly the antheridia and archegonia. (b) In *zool.*, those organs or parts of the body, collectively considered, whose function it is to produce and mature ova or spermatozoa or their equivalents, and effect the impregnation of the female by the male elements, or otherwise accomplish reproduction; the reproductive or generative system of any animal in either sex; the genitals, in a broad sense. The fundamental reproductive organ of all sexed animals is an indifferent genital gland, differentiated in the male as a testis, in the female as an ovary (or their respective equivalents); its ulterior modifications are almost endless. These organs are sometimes detached from the main body of the individual (see *percar, 8*, and *hectocotylus*); they often represent both sexes in one individual; they are usually separated in two individuals of opposite sexes; they sometimes fail of functional activity in certain individuals of one sex (see *neuter, worker*). — **Reproductive system**, in *biol.*, the sum of the reproductive or generative organs in plants and animals; the generative system; the sexual system of those plants and animals which have distinction of sex. The term is a very broad one, covering not only all parts immediately concerned in generation, but others indirectly conducing to the same end, as devices for effecting fecundation, for protecting or nourishing the product of conception, for cross-fertilization (as of plants by insects), for attracting opposite sexes (as of animals by odorous secretions), and the like. See *secondary sexual characters, under sexual*.

reproductiveness (rē-prō-dūk'tiv-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being reproductive; tendency or ability to reproduce.

reproductivity (rē-prō-dūk'tiv'itē), *n.* [*< reproductiv + -ity*.] In *math.*, a number, *a*, connected with a function, ψ , such that $\psi(\gamma a) = \gamma^a \psi a$.

reproductory (rē-prō-dūk'tōrē), *a.* [*< reproduct(ive) + -ory*.] Same as *reproductive*. *Imp. Dict.*

repromission (rē-prō-mish'qn), *n.* [= *F. repromission* = *Sp. repromisión* = *Pg. repromissão* = *It. repromissione, ripromissione*, < *L. repromissio(n-)*, a counter-promiso, < *repromittere*, promise in return, engage oneself, < *re-*, back, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] Promiso.

And he blesside this Abraham which hadde *repromissions*.

Wyclif, Heb. vii. 6.

repromulgate (rē-prō-mul'gāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + promulgate*.] To promulgate again; republish. *Imp. Dict.*

repromulgation (rē-prō-mul-gā'shon), *n.* [*< repromulgate + -ion*.] A second or repeated promulgation. *Imp. Dict.*

reproof (rē-prōf'), *n.* [*< ME. reprofe, reproef, reprof, reprofte, reprove, reprove* (whence early mod. E. *reprof, reprofte, reprove*); < *reprove, v.*] 1†. Reproach; blame.

The child certis is uoght myne,
That *reprofe* dose me pyne,
And gars me fle fra blame.

York Plays, p. 104.

The doubleness of the benefit defends the deceit from *reproof*.

Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 269.

2. The act of one who reproves; expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

There is an oblique way of *reproof* which takes off from the sharpness of it.

Steele.

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

3†. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

But men been evere untrew,
And wommen have *reprove* of yow ay newe.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 960.

The virtue of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at supper, . . . what wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 2. 213.

= *Syn. 2. Monition, Reprehension, etc.* See *admonition* and *censure*.

reprovable (rē-prō'va-bl), *a.* [Also *reprovable*; < *OF. reprovable*, *F. reprovable* = *Sp. reprovable* = *Pg. reprovavel* = *It. reprobabile*, < *ML. reprobabilis*, < *L. reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject: see *reprove*.] Blamable; worthy of reproof.

The superfluous or disordinat scantiness of elolhyng is *reprovable*.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

A *reprovable* badness in himself.

Shak., Lear, iii. 5. 9.

We will endeavour to amend all things *reprovable*.

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, Epil.

reprovableness (rē-prō'va-bl-nēs), *n.* The character of being reprovable. *Bailey, 1727.*

reprovably (rē-prō'va-bli), *adv.* In a reprovable manner. *Imp. Dict.*

reproval (rē-prō'val), *n.* [*< reprove + -al*.] The act of reproving; admonition; reproof. *Imp. Dict.*

reprove (rē-prōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reproved*, ppr. *reproving*. [*< ME. reprove, reproveu*, also *repreuen* (whence early mod. E. *repreive, reprove*), < *OF. reprover, repruwer, reprouwer*, *F. reprouver*, reprovo, reject, = *Pr. reproar, reprobar* = *Sp. reprobar* = *Pg. reprovar* = *It. reprobare, riprovar*, < *L. reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject, < *re-*, again, + *probare*, test, prove: see *prove*. Cf. *repreive*, a doublet of *reprove*, retained in a differentiated meaning; cf. also *reprobate*, from the same *L. source*.] 1. To disapprove; condemn; censure.

The stoon which men bilydye *repreuden*.

Wyclif, Luke xx. 17.

There's something in me that *reproves* my fault;
But such a headstrong potent fault it is
That it but mocks reproof.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 225.

2. To chARGE with a fault; chide; reprehend: formerly sometimes with *of*.

And there also he was exmyned, *repreved*, and scorned,
and crowned eft with a wylte Thorn.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 14.

Herod the tetrarch, being *reproved* by him . . . for all the evils which Herod had done, . . . shut up John in prison.

Luke iii. 19.

There is . . . no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 5. 104.

Our blessed Master *reproved* them of ignorance . . . of his Spirit, which had they but known . . . they had not been such abecedarii in the school of mercy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1833), II. 94.

3†. To convince, as of a fault; convict.

When he is come he will *reprove* [convict, *R. V.*] the world of sin [in respect of sin, *R. V.*], and of righteousness, and of judgment.

John xvi. 8.

God hath never been delictent, but hath to all men that believe him given sufficient to confirm them; to those few that believed not, sufficient to *reprove* them.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 14.

4†. To refute; disprove.

Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

D. Willet *reproveh* Philoes opinion, That the Chalde and Hebrew was all one, because Daniel, an Hebrew, was set to learne the Chalde.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

= *Syn. 1* and *2. Rebuke, Reprimand, etc.* See *censure* and *admonition*.

reprover (rē-prō'vēr), *n.* One who reproves; one who or that which blames.

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well.

Locke, Education, § 38.

reproving (rē-prō'ving), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reproving*; < *ME. reproveing*; verbal *n.* of *reprove, v.*] Reproof.

And there it lykede him to suffre many *Reprovinges* and Scornes for us.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

reprovingly (rē-prō'ving-li), *adv.* In a reproving manner; with reproof or censure. *Imp. Dict.*

reprune (rē-prūn'), *v. t.* [*< re- + prunē*.] 1. To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs.

Re-prune now abricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed.

Evelyn, Calendariam Hortense, July.

2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers.

In mid-way flight imagination tress;
Yet soon *re-prunes* her wing to soar anew.

Yong, Night Thoughts, ix.

reps (reps), *n.* Same as *rep¹*.

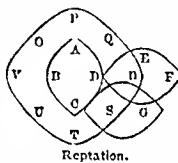
repilver, *n.* Same as *reap-silver*.

repitant (rep'tant), *a.* [*< L. reptan(t-)*, ppr. of *reptare*, crawl, creep: see *repent², reptile*.]

Creeping or crawling; reptant; reptant; reptant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Reptantia*.

Reptantia (rep-tan'ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. reptant* (t-), ppr. of *reptare*, crawl: see *reptant*.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), the fourth order and also the thirtieth family of mammals, composed of the monotremes together with a certain tortoise (*Pamphractus*).—2. In *Mollusca*, those azygobranchiate gastropods which are adapted for creeping or crawling by the formation of the foot as a creeping-disk. All ordinary gastropods are *Reptantia*, the term being used in distinction from *Natantia* (which latter is a name of the *Hydrogaster*). The *Reptantia* were divided into *Holochlamys*, *Pneumono-chlamys*, and *Siphonochlamys*.

reptation (rep-tä'shün), *n.* [= F. *reptation*, < *L. reptatio* (n-), a creeping, crawling, < *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] 1. The act of creeping or crawling on the belly, as a reptile does. *Oven*.—2. In *math.*, the motion of one plane figure around another, so as constantly to be tangent to the latter while preserving parallelism between different positions of its own lines; especially, such a motion of one figure round another precisely like it so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other. This motion was applied by John Bernoulli in 1705 to the rectification of curves. Let AB be a curve whose length is required; let this be reversed about its normal, giving the curve AEC, and let this be reversed about the line between its extremities, giving the epicycle-shaped figure ABCD; let DEFG be a similar and equal figure turned through a right angle—then, if the first has a reptatory motion about the second, its center will describe a four-humped or quadrilobous figure OIKRSTUV, with humps at P, R, T, V. Let this be placed in contact with a similar and equal figure so that a maximum and minimum diameter shall coincide, and receive a reptatory motion, then its center will describe an octogonous or eight-humped figure. By a similar process, this will describe a sixteen-humped figure, etc. Each of these figures will have double the periphery of the preceding, and they will rapidly approximate toward circles. Hence, by finding the diameters of each, we approximate to the length of the original curve.



Reptatores (rep-tä-tö'rez), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of creeping birds, as creepers and nuthatches. [Not in use.]

reptatorial (rep-tä-tö-ri-äl), *a.* [*< reptatory + -ial*.] In *ornith.*, creeping, as a bird; belonging to the *Reptatores*.

reptatory (rep-tä-tö-ri), *a.* [= F. *reptatoire*, < NL. **reptatorius*, < *L. reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep: see *reptant*.] 1. In *zool.*, creeping or crawling; reptant; reptile; reptant.—2. Of the nature of reptation in mathematics.

reptile (rep'til or -til), *a. and n.* [*< F. reptile* = Sp. Pg. *reptil* = It. *rettile*, < *L. reptilis*, creeping, crawling; as a noun, *L. reptile*, neut. (se. animal), a creeping animal, a reptile; < *reperire*, pp. *reptus*, creep: see *reptant*, and cf. *serpent*.] I. *a.* 1. Creeping or crawling; reptant; reptant; reptant; of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense.—2. Groveling; low; mean; as, a reptile race.

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile, reptile, weak, and vain.

Pope, To Mr. John Moore.

There is a false, reptile prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear.

Burke. (Webster.)

Dislodge their reptile souls
From the bodies and forms of men.

Coleridge.

II. *n.* 1. A creeping animal; an animal that goes on its belly, or moves with small, short legs.

Ev's tempter thus the Rahibins have express'd,
A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest.

Pope, To Mr. John Moore.

An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will step aside and let the reptile live.

Cowper, Task, vi. 507.

Specifically.—2. An oviparous quadruped; a four-footed egg-laying animal: applied about the middle of the eighteenth century to the animals then technically called *Amphibia*, as frogs, toads, newts, lizards, crocodiles, and turtles; any amphibian.—3. By restriction, upon the recognition of the divisions *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, a scaly or pholidote reptile, as distinguished from a naked reptile; any snake, lizard, crocodile, or turtle; a member of the *Reptilia* proper; a saurian.—4. A groveling, abject, or mean person: used in contempt.

It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the reptile man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. Warburton, Works, IX. vii.

Reptilia¹ (rep-til'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] In *zool.*: (a) In Linnaeus's system of classification (1766), the first order of the third class *Amphibia*, including turtles, lizards, and frogs. See *Amphibia*, 2 (a). [Disused.] (b) A class of cold-blooded oviparous or ovoviviparous vertebrate animals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes; the reptiles proper. There are two pairs or one pair of limbs, or none. The skull is monocondylic. The mandible articulates with the skull by a free or fixed quadrate bone. The heart has two auricles, generally not two completed ventricles; the ventricle gives rise to two arterial trunks, and the venous and arterial circulation are more or less mixed. Respiration is pulmonary, never branchial. No diaphragm is completed. There is a common cloaca of the digestive and urogenital systems, and usually two penes, sometimes one, seldom none. There are an amnion and an allantois. *Reptilia* thus defined were formerly associated with batrachians in a class *Amphibia*; but they are more nearly related to birds, and when included therein form their part of a superclass *Sauropsida*. The only living representatives of *Reptilia* are turtles or tortoises, crocodiles or alligators, lizards or saurians, and snakes or serpents, respectively constituting the four orders *Chelonis*, *Crocodylia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*; and one living lizard, known as *Hatteria*, *Sphenodon*, or *Rhynchocephalus*, forming by itself an order *Rhynchocephalia*. In former times there were other orders of strange and huge reptiles, as the *Ichthyosaurus* or *Ichthyosaurus*, the *Ichthyosaurus*; *Anomodontia*; *Dinosauria*, by some ranked as a subclass and divided into several orders: *Ornithosaurus* or *Pterosauria*, the pterodactyls; and *Plesiosaurus* or *Sauropsauria*, the plesiosaurs. See the technical names, and under *Crocodylia*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Ornithosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pterosauria*, *Pterodactyl*, and *Pythons*.

reptilia², *n.* Latin plural of *reptilium*.

reptilian (rep-til'i-än), *a. and n.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense; resembling or like a reptile.

It is an accepted doctrine that birds are organized on a type closely allied to the reptilian type, but superior to it. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 43.

He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all of a generous kind—impetuous, warm-blooded, leonine; never crawling, crafty, reptilian. George Eliot, *Adam Bede*, xli.

Reptilian age, the Mesozoic age, era, or period, during which reptiles attained great development, as in the Triassic, Jurassic, or Cretaceous.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Reptilia*; a reptile.

reptiliferous (rep-ti-lif'ë-rus), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *L. ferre* = E. *bear*.] Producing reptiles; containing the remains of reptiles, as beds of rock. *Nature*, XXXIII. 311.

reptiliform (rep-ti-lif'ë-rus), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, reptile, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a reptile; related to reptiles; belonging to the *Reptilia*; saurian. Also, rarely, *reptiloid*.

reptilious (rep-ti-l'ë-us), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *-ious*.] Resembling or like a reptile. [Rare.]

The advantage taken . . . made her feel abject, reptilious; she was lost, carried away on the flood of the enthrallment. G. Meredith, *The Egoist*, xxi.

reptilium (rep-ti-l'ë-um), *n.*; pl. *reptiliums*, *reptilia* (-umz, -i). [NL., < *L. reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] A reptile-house, or other place where reptiles are confined and kept alive; a herpetological vivarium.

A special reptile-house, or *reptilium*, was built in 1882 and 1883 by the Zoological Society of London. *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, p. 728.

reptilivorous (rep-ti-liv'ë-rus), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *L. vorare*, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon reptiles, as a bird; saurophagous.

A broad triangular head and short tail, which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous snakes to reptilivorous birds and mammals.

A. R. Wallace, *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 305.

reptiloid (rep-ti-l'ë-oid), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] Reptiliform. [Rare.]

The thurber . . . are farthest removed in structure from the early reptiloid forms [of birds].

Pap. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 75.

Reptonize (rep-ton-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Reptonized*, ppr. *Reptonizing*. [*< Repton* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To lay out, as a garden, after the manner of or according to the rules of Humphry Repton (1752-1818), the author of works on the theory and practice of landscape-gardening.

Jackson assists me in Reptonizing the garden. Southey, *Letters* (1807), II. 4. (Davies.)

republic (rë-pub'lik), *n.* [Early mod. F. also *republique*, *republique* (= D. *republik* = G. Dan. *Sw. republik*; < OF. *republique*, F. *republique* = Sp. *república* = Pg. *república* = It. *repubblica*,

repubblica, < *L. res publica*, prop. two words, but commonly written as one, *repubblica* (abl. *re publicâ*, *republicâ*), the commonwealth, the state, < *res*, a thing, + *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public: see *real* and *public*.] 1. The commonwealth; the state.

That by their deeds will make it known
Whose dignity they do sustain;
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the republic's, not their own.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, ii. (cho.).

2. A commonwealth; a government in which the executive power is vested in a person or persons chosen directly or indirectly by the body of citizens entitled to vote. It is distinguished from a monarchy on the one hand, and generally from a pure democracy on the other. In the latter case the mass of citizens meet and choose the executive, as is still the case in certain Swiss cantons. In a republic the executive is usually chosen indirectly, either by an electoral college as in the United States, or by the National Assembly as in France. Republics are oligarchic, as formerly Venice and Genoa, military, as ancient Rome, strongly centralized, as France, federal, as Switzerland, or, like the United States, may combine a strong central government with large individual powers for the several states in their particular affairs. See *democracy*.

We may define a republic to be . . . a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behaviour.

Madison, *The Federalist*, No. 39.

The constitution and the government [of the United States] . . . rest, throughout, on the principle of the concurrent majority; and . . . it is, of course, a Republic, a constitutional democracy, in contradistinction to an absolute democracy; and . . . the theory which regards it as a government of the mere numerical majority rests on a gross and groundless misconception.

Calhoun, *Works*, I. 185.

Cisalpine, **Cispadane**, **Helvetic Republic**. See the adjectives.—**Grand Army of the Republic**, a secret society composed of veterans who served in the army or navy of the United States during the civil war. Its objects are preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. Its first "post" was organized at Decatur, Illinois, in 1868; its members are known as "comrades," and its annual meetings are "encampments." Abbreviated *G. A. R.*—**Republic of letters**, the collective body of literary and learned men.

republican (rë-pub'li-kän), *a. and n.* [= F. *républicain* = Sp. Pg. *repúblicano* = It. *repubblicano* (cf. D. *republikanisch* = G. *republikanisch* = Dan. *Sw. republikansk*, a.; D. *republikanisch* = G. Dan. *Sw. republikaner*, n.), < NL. *republicanus*, < *L. res publica*, republic: see *republic*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a republic or commonwealth; as, a republican constitution or government.—2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as, republican sentiments or opinions; republican manners.—3. [cap.] Of or pertaining to or favoring the Republican party; as, a Republican senator. See below.—4. In *ornith.*, living in community; nesting or breeding in common; as, the republican or sociable grosbeak, *Philæus socius*; the republican swallow, formerly called *Hirundo respublicana*. See *ants under hive-nest*.

—**Liberal-Republican party**, in U. S. hist., a political party which arose in Missouri in 1820-1 through a fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and as a national party nominated Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872. It opposed the southern policy of the Republican party, and advocated universal amnesty, civil-service reform, and universal suffrage. Its candidate was defeated by the Democratic convention, but was defeated, and the party soon disappeared.—**Republican calendar**.—**Republican era**, the era adopted by the French soon after the proclamation of the republic, and used for a number of years. It was September 23d, 1792, "the first day of the Republic."

—**Republican party**. (a) Any party which advocates a republic, either existing or desired; as, the *Republican party* of France, composed chiefly of Opportunists, Radicals, and Conservative Republicans; the *Republican party* in Italy in which Mazzini was a leader. (b) In U. S. hist.: (1) The usual name of the Democratic party (in full *Democratic-Republican party*) during the years following 1792-3: it replaced the name *Anti-Federal*, and was replaced by the name *Democratic*. See *Democratic party*, under *democratic*. (2) A party formed in 1854, having as its original purpose opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was composed of Free-soilers, of antislavery Whigs, and of some Democrats (who unitedly formed the group known as Anti-Nebraska men), and was joined by the Abolitionists, and eventually by many Know-nothings. During the period of the civil war many war Democrats acted with it. It first nominated a candidate for President in 1856. It controlled the executive from 1861 to 1865 and again in 1869 and 1897 (Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, and McKinley), and both Houses of Congress from 1861 to 1876 and again in 1889 and 1893. It favors generally a broad construction of the Constitution, liberal expenditures, extension of the powers of the national government, and a high protective tariff. Among the measures with which it has been identified in whole or in part are the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, reconstruction, and the resumption of specie payments.—**Republican swallow**, the cliff, or caveswallow. See *def. 1*, and *cut under caveswallow*.

II. n. 1. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the subjects of free states which has made the roughness of a republican almost proverbial. *Brougham.*

2. A member of a republican party; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Republican party.—3. In *ornith.*, the republican swallow.

—Black Republican, in *U. S. hist.*, an extreme or radical republican; one who after the civil war advocated strong measures in dealing with persons in the States lately in rebellion. The term arose before the war; the epithet "black" was used intensively, in offensive allusion to the alleged friendliness of the party toward the negro.—National Republican, in *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed during the administration of J. Q. Adams (1825-9) by that wing of the Democratic party which sympathized with him and his measures, as distinguished from the followers of Jackson. The National Republicans in a few years took the name of Whigs. See *Whig*.—Red republican, an extreme or radical republican; specifically, in *French hist.*, one of the more violent republicans, especially in the first revolution, at the time of the ascendancy of the Mountain, about 1793, and at the time of the Commune in 1871. In the first period the phrase was derived from the red cap which formed part of the costume of the carnagnols.—Stalwart Republican. See *stalwart*.

republicanism (rē-pub'li-kān-izm), n. [= F. *républicanisme* = Sp. Pg. *repúblicanismo* = It. *repubblicanismo* = G. *republikanismus* = Dan. *republikanism* = Sw. *republikanism*; as *republican* + *-ism*.] 1. A republican form or system of government.—2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles: as, his *republicanism* was of the most advanced type.

Our young people are educated in *republicanism*; an apostasy from that to royalism is unprecedented and impossible. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 443.

3. [*cap.*] The principles or doctrine of the Republican party, specifically of the Republican party in the United States.

republicanize (rē-pub'li-kān-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *republicanized*, ppr. *republicanizing*. [*F. republicaniser*; as *republican* + *-ize*.] To convert to republican principles; render republican. Also spelled *republicise*.

Let us not, with malice prepense, go about to *republicanize* our orthography and our syntax. *G. P. Marsh*, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, xxx.

republicanize (rē-pub'li-kān-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *republicanized*, ppr. *republicanizing*. [*F. republicaniser*; as *republican* + *-ize*.] To convert to republican principles; render republican. Also spelled *republicise*.

There were *Republican* who would make the Prince of Orange like a Stadtholder. *Fredyn*, *Diary*, Jan. 15, 1688-9.

republicate (rē-pub'li-kāt), v. t. [*< ML. republicatus*, pp. of *republicare*, publish, lit. *republic* + *-ate*.] To set forth afresh; re-institute.

The Cabinet-men at Wallingford house set upon it to consider what exploit this lord should commence, to be the darling of the Commons and as it were to *republicate* his lordship, and to be precious to those who had the vogue to be the chief lovers of their country. *Ep. Hackel*, *Alph. Williams*, I. 137. (*Darwin*)

republication (rē-pub'li-kā'shūn), n. [*< ML. *republicatio(n)-*, *< republicare*, publish; see *republic*.] 1. The act of republishing; a new publication of something before published; specifically, the reprint in one country of a work published in another: as, the *republication* of a book or pamphlet.

The Gospel itself is only a *republication* of the religion of nature. *Warburton*, *Divine Legation*, ix. 3.

2. In *law*, a second publication of a former will, usually resorted to after canceling or revoking, or upon doubts as to the validity of its execution, or after the termination of a suggested disability, in order to avoid the labor of drawing a new will, or in order that the will may stand if either the original execution or the republication proves to be valid.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former: but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, II. xxxii.

republish (rē-pub'lish), v. t. [*< re- + publish*, after *OF. republier*, republish, *< ML. republicare*, publish, lit. 'republic', *< L. re-*, again, + *publicare*, publish; see *publish*.] To publish anew. (a) To publish a new edition of, as a book. (b) To print or publish again, as a foreign reprint. (c) In *law*, to revive, as a will revoked, either by re-execution or by a codicil. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, II. xxxii.

republisher (rē-pub'lish-er), n. One who republishes. *Imp. Dict.*

repudiable (rē-pū'di-ā-bl), a. [*< OF. repudiabile*, F. *repudiable* = Sp. *repudiable* = Pg. *repudiavel*, *< ML. *repudiabilis*, *< L. repudiare*, repudiate; see *repudiate*.] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

The reasons that on each side make them differ are such as make the authority itself the less authentic and more *repudiable*. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 339.

repudiate (rē-pū'di-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *repudiated*, ppr. *repudiating*. [*< L. repudiatus*, pp. of *repudiare*, put away, divorce (one's spouse), in gen. cast off, reject, refuse, repudiate (*> It. ripudiare* = Sp. Pg. *repudiar* = OF. *repudier*, F. *repudier*, repudiate), *< L. repudium*, a putting off or divorce of one's spouse or betrothed, repudiation, lit. a rejection of what one is ashamed of, *< re-*, away, back, + *pudere*, feel shame; see *puddeny*.] 1. To put away; divorce.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. *Bolingbroke*, *Exile*.

2. To cast away; reject; discard; renounce; disavow.

No [Phalaris] is defended by the like practice of other writers, who, being Dorians born, *repudiated* their vernacular idiom for that of the Athenians. *Bentley*, *Works*, I. 359.

In *repudiating* metaphysics, M. Comte did not interdict himself from analyzing or criticising any of the abstract conceptions of the mind. *J. S. Mill*, *Augusto Comte and Positivism*, p. 15.

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as a debt; disclaim.

I petition your honourable House to institute some measures for . . . the repayment of debts incurred and *repudiated* by several of the States. *Sydney Smith*, *Petition to Congress*.

When Pennsylvania and other States sought to *repudiate* the debt due to England, the witty canon of St. Paul's (Sydney Smith) took the field, and, by a petition and letters on the subject, roused all Europe against the *repudiating* States. *Chambers*, *Eng. Lit.*, art. *Sydney Smith*.

repudiate (rē-pū'di-āt), a. [*< L. repudiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Repudiated.

To be delarred of that Imperial stato Which to her graces rightly did belong, Basely rejected, and *repudiate*. *Drayton*, *Barons' Wars*, I. 30.

repudiation (rē-pū'di-ā'shūn), n. [*< OF. repudiation*, F. *repudiation* = Sp. *repudiación*, *< L. repudiatio(n)-*, repudiation, *< repudiare*, repudiate; see *repudiate*.] The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated. (a) The putting away of a wife, or of a woman betrothed; divorce.

Just causes for *repudiation* by the husband were (under Constitutions)—1, adultery; 2, preparing poisons; 3, being a procuress. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 300.

(b) Rejection; disavowal or renunciation of a right or an obligation, as of a debt; specifically, refusal by a state or municipality to pay a debt lawfully contracted. *Repudiation* of a debt implies that the debt is just, and that its payment is denied, not because of sufficient legal defense, but to take advantage of the rule that a sovereign state cannot be sued by individuals.

Other states have been even more unprincipled, and have got rid of their debts at one sweep by the simple method of *repudiation*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 245.

(c) *Eccles.*, the refusal to accept a benefice.

repudiationist (rē-pū'di-ā'shūn-ist), n. [*< repudiation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates repudiation; one who disclaims liability for debt contracted by a predecessor in office, etc.

Perhaps not a single citizen of the State [Tennessee] would have consented to be called a *repudiationist*. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 68.

repudiator (rē-pū'di-ā-tor), n. [*< L. repudiator*, n. rejecter, contemner, *< L. repudiare*, repudiate; see *repudiate*.] One who repudiates; specifically, one who advocates the repudiation of debts contracted in good faith by a state. See *readjuster*, 2.

The people of the State [Virginia] appear now to be divided into two main parties by the McCulloch Bill, which the *Repudiators* desire repealed, and which is in reality, even as it stands, a compromise between the State and its creditors. *The Nation*, XXIX. 317.

repudiatory (rē-pū'di-ā-tō-ri), a. [*< repudiate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of repudiation or repudiators. [*Rare*.]

They refused to admit . . . a delegate who was of known *repudiatory* principles. *The American*, IV. 67.

repugn (rē-pūn'), v. [*< ME. repugnen*, *< OF. repugner*, F. *repugner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repugnar* = It. *repugnare*, *repugnare*, *< L. repugnare*, fight against, *< re-*, back, against, + *pugnare*, fight; see *pugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *impugn*, *propugn*.] I. *trans.* 1. To oppose; resist; fight against; feel repugnance toward.

Your will oft resisteth and *repugneth* God's will. *Tyndale*, *Aus. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 224.

Stillbornly he ill *repugn* the truth About a certain question in the law. *Shak.*, I Hen. VI., IV. 1. 91.

2. To affect with repugnance. [*Rare*.]

Man, highest of the animals—so much so that the base kinship *repugn* him. *Maudsley*, *Body and Will*, p. 241.

II. *intrans.* To be opposed; be in conflict with anything; conflict.

It seemeth, quod I, to *repugn* and to contraryen gretly that God knowit byform alle thinges. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, v. prose 3.

Be thou content to know that God's will, his word, and his power be all one, and *repugn* not. *Tyndale*, *Aus. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

In many things *repugning* quite both to God and mans law. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

repugnable (rē-pū' or rē-pūg'na-bl), a. [*< repugn* + *-able*.] Capable of being resisted.

The demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderful reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable*. *North*, tr. of *Mutarch*, p. 262.

repugnance (rē-pūg'nans), n. [Early mod. E. also *repugnance*; *< OF. repugnance*, F. *repugnance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repugnancia* = It. *repugnanza*, *< L. repugnantia*, resistance, opposition, contradiction, repugnance, *< repugnare* (t-s), resisting, repugnant; see *repugnant*.] 1. Opposition; conflict; resistance, in a physical sense.

As the shotte of great artillerie is driven furth by violence of fyre, even so by the commixtion and *repugnance* of fyre, coule, and brymstone, greato stones are here throwne into the myer. *R. Eden*, tr. of *Jacobus Zigerus* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 300).

2. Mental opposition or antagonism; positive disinclination (to do or suffer something); in a general sense, aversion.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden*.

Chivalrous courage . . . is honorable, because it is in fact the triumph of lofty sentiment over an instinctive *repugnance* to pain. *J. Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 350.

We cannot feel moral *repugnance* at an act of meanness or cruelty except when we discern to some extent the character of the action. *J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 558.

3. Contradictory opposition; in *logic*, disagreement; inconsistency; contradiction; the relation of two propositions one of which must be true and the other false; the relation of two characters such that every individual must possess the one and lack the other.

Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in . . . perilous projects and frequent *repugnances* of words and works. *Prynne*, *Sovereign Power*, II. 40.

I found in those Descriptions and Charts of the South Sea Coasts of America a *repugnance* with each other in many particulars, and some things which from my own experience I knew to be erroneous. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II., Prof.

Immediate or contradictory opposition is called likewise *repugnance*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, xi.

The principle of *repugnance*. Same as the principle of contradiction (which see, under *contradiction*). = *SYN.* 2. *Hatred*, *Dislike*, etc. (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion*.

repugnancy (rē-pūg'nan-si), n. [As *repugnance* (see -cy).] 1. Same as *repugnance*.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle, . . . And let the foes quietly cut their throats, Without *repugnance*? *Shak.*, T. of A., III. 5. 45.

Nevertheless without any *repugnance* at all, a poet may in some sort be said a follower or imitator, because he can express the true and lively of every thing is set before him. *Pattenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 1.

2. In *law*, inconsistency between two clauses or provisions in the same law or document, or in separate laws or documents that must be construed together.—Formal *repugnance*. See *formal*. repugnant (rē-pūg'nant), a. [*< OF. repugnant*, F. *repugnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *repugnante*, *< L. repugnare* (t-s), pp. of *repugnare*, oppose; see *repugn*.] 1. Opposing; resisting; refractory; disposed to oppose or antagonize.

His antique sword, Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls, *Repugnant* to command. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2. 439.

2. Standing or being in opposition; opposite; contrary; contradictory; at variance; inconsistent.

It seemeth *repugnant* both to him and to me, one body to be in two places at once. *Tyndale*, *Aus. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

She conforms to a general fashion only when it happens not to be *repugnant* to private beauty. *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 2.

3. In *law*, contrary to or inconsistent with another part of the same document or law, or of another which must be construed with it; generally used of a clause inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument.

If he had broken any wholesome law not *repugnant* to the laws of England, he was ready to submit to censure. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 312.

Sometimes clauses in the same treaty, or treaties between the same parties, are *repugnant*. *Hooder*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 109.

repugnant

4. Causing mental antagonism or aversion; highly distasteful; offensive.

There are certain national dishes that are *repugnant* to every foreign palate. *Lowell, Don Quixote.*

To one who is ruled by a predominant sentiment of justice, the thought of profiting in any way, direct or indirect, at the expense of another is *repugnant*. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 579.*

=Syn. 2. Opposed, irreconcilable.—4. Disagreeable. See *antipathy*.

repugnantly (rē-pug'nant-li), *adv.* In a repugnant manner; with opposition; in contradiction.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

repugnantness (rē-pug'nant-nes), *n.* Repugnance. *Bailey, 1727.*

repugnate (rē-pug'nāt), *v. t.* [*L. repugnatus*, pp. of *repugnare*, fight against, oppose: see *repugn*.] To oppose; fight against. *Imp. Dict.*

repugnatorial (rē-pug'nā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*L. repugnare* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Repugnant; serving as a means of defense by repelling enemies: specific in the phrase.—**Repugnatorial pores**, the openings of the ducts of certain glands which secrete prussic acid in most diptero myriapods. The secretion poured out when the creature is alarmed. Has a strong odor, which may be perceived at a distance of several feet. The absence or presence of these pores, and their number or disposition when present, afford zoological characters in the classification of the chilognaths.

repugner (rē-pū'nēr), *n.* One who rebels or is opposed.

Excommunicating all *repugners* and rebellors against the same. *Foxe, Martyrs, p. 264.*

repullulate (rē-pul'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*L. repullulatus*, pp. of *repullulare*, sprout forth again (> *It. ripullulare* = *Sp. repullar* = *Pg. repullular* = *OF. repulluler*, *F. repulluler*), < *re-*, again, + *pullulare*, put forth, sprout: see *pullulate*.] To sprout or bud again.

Vanlsht man,
Like to a lilly-lost, nere can,
Nere can *repullulate*, or bring
His dayes to see a second spring.

Herrick, His Age.

Though Tares *repullulate*, there is Wheat still left in the Field. *Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 65.*

With what delight have I beheld this tender and innumerable offspring *repullulating* at the feet of an aged tree. *Evelyn, Silva.*

repullulation (rē-pul'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. repullulation*, < *L. as if *repullulatio(n)-*, < *repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] The act of sprouting or budding again: used in pathology to indicate the return of a morbid growth.

Here I myself might likewise die,
And vterly forgotten lye,
But that eternall poetrie
Repullulation gives me here
Unto the thirtieth thousand yeere,
When all now dead shall reappeare.

Herrick, Poetry Perpetuates the Poet.

repullescent (rē-pul'ē-les'ent), *a.* [*L. repullescent(-is)*, ppr. of *repullescere*, begin to bud, sprout again, inceptive of *L. repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] Sprouting or budding anew; reviving; springing up afresh.

One would have believed this expedient plausible enough, and calculated to obviate the ill use a *repullescent* faction might make, if the other way was taken. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 190. (Davies.)*

repulpit (rē-pul'pit), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *pulpit*.] To restore to the pulpit; reinvest with authority over a church. *Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5. [Rare.]*

repulse (rē-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repulsed*, ppr. *repulsing*. [= *OF. repousser*, *F. repousser* = *Sp. Pg. repulsar* = *It. repulsare*, *ripulsare*, drive back, repulse, < *ML. repulsare*, freq. of *L. repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back: see *repel*.] 1. To beat or drive back; repel: as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

Complete to have discover'd and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.

Milton, P. L., x. 10.

Near this mouth is a place called Comana, where the Privateers were once *repulsed* without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North Seas they attempted in vain for many years. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 63.*

2. To refuse; reject.

She took the fruits of my advice;
And he, *repulsed*—a short tale to make—
Fell into a sadness. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 146.*

Mr. Thornhill . . . was going to embrace his uncle, which the other *repulsed* with an air of disdain. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.*

repulse (rē-puls'), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. repulsa* = *It. repulsa*, *ripulsa*, < *L. repulsa* (se. *petitio*), a repulse in soliciting for an office, in gen. a refusal, denial, repulse, fem. of *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*, drive back, > *repulsus*, a driving back. The *E.* noun includes the two *L.* nouns *repulsa*

and *repulsus*, and is also in part directly from the *E.* verb.] 1. The act of repelling or driving back.

He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts 't the body. *Shak., Cor., II. 1. 166.*

2. The condition of being repelled; the state of being checked in advancing, or driven back by force.

What should they do? If on they rush'd, *repulse*
Repeated, and ludicrous overthrow
Doubled, would render them yet more despised.
Milton, P. L., vi. 600.

3. Refusal; denial.

Take no *repulse*, whatever she doth say.

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 100.

I went to the Dominican Monastery, and made suit to see it [Christ's thorny crown]; but I had the *repulse*; for they told me it was kept under three or four locks. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 41, sig. D.*

repulser (rē-pul'sēr), *n.* One who or that which repulses or drives back. *Cotgrave.*

repulsion (rē-pul'shon), *n.* [= *OF. repulsion*, *F. repulsion* = *Sp. repulsion* = *Pg. repulsão* = *It. repulsione*, *ripulsione*, < *LL. repulsio(n)-*, a refutation, < *L. repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, repulse: see *repulse* and *repel*.] 1. The act of repelling or driving back, or the state of being repelled; specifically, in *physics*, the action which two bodies exert upon each other when they tend to increase their mutual distance: as, the *repulsion* between like magnetic poles or similarly electrified bodies.

Mutual action between distant bodies is called attraction when it tends to bring them nearer, and *repulsion* when it tends to separate them. *Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. 58.*

2. The act of repelling mentally; the act of arousing repellent feeling; also, the feeling thus aroused, or the occasion of it; aversion.

Poetry, the mirror of the world, cannot deal with its attractions only, but must present some of its *repulsions* also, and avail herself of the powerful assistance of its contrasts. *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 116.*

If Love his moment overstays,
Hatred's swift *repulsions* play.

Emerson, The Visit.

Capillary repulsion. See *capillary*.

repulsive (rē-pul'siv), *a.* [= *F. répulsif* = *Sp. Pg. repulsivo* = *It. repulsivo*, *ripulsivo*; as *repulse* + *-ive*.] 1. Acting so as to repel or drive away; overexerting repulsion; repelling.

Be not discouraged that my daughter here,
Like a well-fortified and lofty tower,
Is so *repulsive* and unapt to yield.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A *Repulsive* force by which they [particles of salt or vitriol floating in water] fly from one another. *Newton, Optics, III. query 31.*

The foe thrice tugg'd and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood.

Pope, Illad, xxi. 102.

2. Serving or tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding; grossly or coarsely offensive to taste or feeling; causing intense aversion with disgust.

Mary was not so *repulsive* and unsisterly as Elizabeth, nor so inaccessible to all influence of hers. *Jane Austin, Persuasion, vi.*

Our ordinary mental food has become distasteful, and what would have been intellectual luxuries at other times are now absolutely *repulsive*. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.*

We learn to see with patience the men whom we like best often in the wrong, and the *repulsive* men often in the right. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.*

=Syn. 2. Offensive, disgusting, sickening, revolting, shocking.

repulsively (rē-pul'siv-li), *adv.* In a repulsive manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsiveness (rē-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The character of being repulsive or forbidding. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsory (rē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. repoussoir*, *n.*; < *L. repulsorius*, driving or forcing back (*LL. repulsorium*, nout., a means of driving back), < *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, repel, repulse: see *repulse*.] 1. *a.* Repulsive; driving back. *Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]*

II. *n.* Something used to drive or thrust out something else, as a punch, etc. *Cotgrave. [Rare.]*

repurchase (rē-pēr'chūs), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *purchase*.] To purchase back or again; buy back; regain by purchase or expensiture.

Once more we sit in England's royal throne,
Re-purchased with the blood of enemies.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 2.

repurchase (rē-pēr'chūs), *n.* [*< repurchase*, *v.*] The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

repure (rē-pūr'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *purc*.] To purify or refine again.

repute

What will it be,
When that the watery palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice *repured* nectar?

Shak., T. and C., III. 2. 23.

repurge (rē-pérj'), *v. t.* [*< OF. repurger*, < *L. repurgare*, cleanse again, < *re-* + *purgare*, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge or cleanse again.

All which haue, either by their priuate readings, or publique workes, *repurged* the errors of Arts, expelde from their puritie. *Nash, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 11.*

Repurge your spirits from euery hatefull sin.

Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.

repurify (rē-pū'ri-fi), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *purify*.] To purify again.

The joyful hilss for ghosts *repurified*,
The ever-springing gardens of the bless'd.

Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond.

reputable (rep'ū-tā-bl), *a.* [*< repute* + *-able*.] 1. Being in good repute; held in esteem; estimable: as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.

Men as shabby have . . . stepped into fine carriages from quarters not a whit more *reputable* than the "Café des Ambassadeurs." *Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, II.*

2. Consistent with good reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

=Syn. Respectable, creditable, honorable.

reputableness (rep'ū-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reputable. *Bailey, 1727.*

reputably (rep'ū-tā-bli), *adv.* In a reputable manner; without disgrace or discredit: as, to fill an office *reputably*. *Imp. Dict.*

reputation (rep'ū-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. reputatio*, *reputacioun*, < *OF. repulatio*, *F. réputation* = *Fr. reputatio* = *Sp. reputacion* = *Pg. reputação* = *It. reputazione*, *riputazione*, < *L. reputatio(n)-*, a reckoning, a pondering, estimation, fame, < *reputare*, pp. *reputatus*, reckon, count over, compute: see *repute*.] 1. Account; estimation; consideration; especially, the estimate attached to a person by the community; character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed to a person, action, or thing; repute, in a good or bad sense. See *character*.

For which he heeld his glorie or his renown
At no value or *reputation*.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 184.

Christ Jesus: . . . who . . . made himself of no *reputation*, and took upon him the form of a servant. *Phil. II. 7.*

For to be honest is nothing; the *Reputation* of it is all. *Congreve, Old Bachelor, v. 7.*

The people of this province were in the very worst *reputation* for cruelty, and hatred of the Christian name. *Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 55.*

2. Favorable regard; the credit, honor, or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem; good name; fame.

Cas. O, I have lost my *reputation*! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial.

Jago, Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving.

Shak., Othello, II. 3. 263.

My Lady loves her, and will come to any Composition to save her *Reputation*. *Congreve, Way of the World, III. 13.*

Love of *reputation* is a darling passion in great men.

Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

A third Interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At every word a *reputation* dies.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 16.

Thus *reputation* is a spur to wit,
And some wits flag through fear of losing it.

Courper, Table-Talk, I. 520.

Every year he used to visit London, where his *reputation* was so great that, if a day's notice were given, "the meeting-house in Southwark, at which he generally preached, would not hold half the people that attended."

Southey, Bunyan, p. 55.

=Syn. 2. Esteem, estimation, name, fame, renown, distinction.

reputatively (rep'ū-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* [*< *reputative* (< *repute* + *-ative*) + *-ly*.] By repute. [*Rare.*]

But this prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and *reputatively* learned, dare undertake for their gravities the headstrong censure of all things.

Chapman, Odyssey, Ep. Ded.

If Christ had suffered in our person *reputatively* in all respects, his sufferings would not have redeemed us.

Baxter, Life of Faith, III. 8.

repute (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reputed*, ppr. *reputing*. [*< OF. repüter*, *F. repüter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reputar* = *It. riputare*, *reputare*, < *L. reputare*, count over, reckon, calculate, compute, think over, consider, < *re-*, again, + *putare*, think: see *putation*. Cf. *ret*², from the same *L.* verb. Cf. also *compute*, *depute*, *impute*.] 1. To hold in thought; account; hold; reckon; deem.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight?

Job xviii. 3.

repute

- All in England did *repute* him dead.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 54.
 Hadst thou rather be a Faulconbridge . . .
 Or tho *reputed* son of Cour-de-lion?
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 150.
 She was generally *reputed* a witch by the country peo-
 ple.
Addison, Frecholder, No. 22.
 Most of the *reputed* saints of Egypt are either lunatics
 or idiots or impostors.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.
 2. To estimate; value; regard.
 I *repute* them [Surrey and Wyatt] . . . for the two chief
 lanterns of light to all others that have since employed
 their pennes vpon English Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.
 How will the world *repute* me
 For undertaking so unstaia a journey?
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 59.
 We aim and intend to *repute* and use honours but as in-
 strumental causes of virtuous effects in actions.
Ford, Line of Life.
 Reputed owner, in *law*, a person who has to all appear-
 ances the title to and possession of property: thus, accord-
 ing to the rule applied in some jurisdictions, if a *reputed*
 owner becomes bankrupt, all goods in his possession, with
 the consent of the true owner, may, in general, be claimed
 for the creditors.
repute (rē-pūt'), *n.* [*< repute, v.*] Reputation;
 character; established opiniou; specifically,
 good character; the credit or honor derived
 from common or public opinion.
 All these Cardinals have the *Repute* of Princes, and, be-
 sides other incomes, they have the Annats of Benefices to
 support their Greatness.
Houell, Letters, I. 1. 58.
 He who reigns
 Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure
 Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*.
Milton, P. L., I. 639.
 You have a good *repute* for gentleness
 And wisdom.
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 2.
 Habit and *repute*. See *habit*. = *Syn.* See list under
reputation.
reputedly (rē-pū'ted-li), *adv.* In common opin-
 ion or estimation; by *repute*. *Imp. Diet.*
reputeless (rē-pūt'les), *a.* [*< repute + -less.*]
 Not having good *repute*; obscure; inglorious;
 disreputable; disgraceful.
 In *reputeless* banishment,
 A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 44.
 Requa battery (rē'kwī bat'e-ri). [So called
 from its inventor, *Requa*.] A kind of machine-
 gun or mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of
 breech-loading rifle-barrels arranged in a hori-
 zontal plane on a light field-carriage.
requérant (rē-kā-rō'), *n.* [*F.*, *ppr. of requé-
 rir*, require: see *require*.] In French law, an
 applicant; a petitioner.
requeret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *require*.
request (rē-kwēst'), *n.* [*< ME. request, requeste*,
< OF. requeste, F. requête = Pr. Pg. requesta =
Sp. requesta, recuesta = It. richiesta, a request,
*< ML. *requisita, requesta, also neuter requistum*
(after Rom.), a request, < L. requisita, sc. res,
a thing asked for, fem. of requisitus, ML. re-
quistus, pp. of requirere, ask: see require, and
cf. requisite and quest¹.] 1. The expression
of desire to some person for something to be
granted or done; an asking; a petition; a
prayer; an entreaty.
 I calle thee to me geer and geer,
 3it wolt thou not come at my *request*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 187.
 Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther
 the queen.
Esther vii. 7.
 Put my Lord Bolingbroke in mind
 To get my warrant quickly sign'd;
 Consider, 'tis my first *request*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 77.
 2. That which is asked for or requested.
 He gave them their *request*; but sent leanness into
 their soul.
Ps. evi. 15.
 Let the *request* be fifty talents.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 201.
 3†. A question. [Rare.]
 My prime *request*,
 Which I do last pronounce, is, O you wonder!
 If you be maid or no.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 425.
 4. The stato of being desired, or held in such
 estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or
 asked for.
 Your noble Tullus Aufidius will appear well in these
 wars, his great opposer, Coriolanus, being now in no *re-*
quest of his country.
Shak., Cor., iv. 3. 37.
 Even Guiccardine's silver history, and Ariosto's golden
 cantos, grow out of *request*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.
 Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth
 among us now.
Sir W. Temple.
 Court of requests. (a) A former English court of equity
 for the relief of such persons as addressed the king by sup-
 plication. (b) An English tribunal of a special jurisdiction
 for the recovery of small debts.—Letters of requests. (a)
 In *Eng. eccles. law*, the formal instrument by which an in-
 ferior judge remits or waives his natural jurisdiction over

- a cause, and authorizes it to be instituted in the superior
 court, which otherwise could only exercise jurisdiction as
 a court of appeal. This may be done in some instances
 without any consent from or communication to the de-
 fendant. (b) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy
 Seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.—Return
 request. See *return*. = *Syn.* 1. *Petition, Suit*, etc. (see
prayer), sollicitation. See *ask*.
request (rē-kwēst'), *v. t.* [*< OF. requester, ask*
 again, request, reclaim, *F. requêter, search*
 again, = *Sp. requestar, recenstar, request, en-*
gage, = Pg. requestar, request; from the noun.]
 1. To make a request for; ask; solicit; express
 desire for.
 The weight of the golden ear-rings that he *requested*
 was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold.
Judges viii. 26.
 The drooping crests of fading flow'rs
 Request the bounty of a morning rain.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 11.
 2. To express a request to; ask.
 I request you
 To give my poor host freedom.
Shak., Cor., i. 9. 86.
 I pray you, sir, let me *request* you to the Windmill.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.
 = *Syn.* *Req. Deseech*, etc. (see *ask*), desire, petition for.
requester (rē-kwēst'ēr), *n.* One who requests;
 a petitioner.
 A regard for the *requester* would often make one readily
 yield to a request, without waiting for arguments to rea-
 son one into it.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, x.
request-note (rē-kwēst'nōt), *n.* In the inland
revenue, an application to obtain a permit for
 removing excisable articles. [Eng.]
request-program (rē-kwēst'prō'gram), *n.* A
 coucert program made up of numbers the per-
 formance of which has been requested by the
 audience.
requicken (rē-kwik'n), *v. t.* [*< re- + quicken¹.*]
 To reanimate; give new life to.
 His doubled spirit
 Re *quicken'd* what in flesh was fatigued,
 And to the battle came he.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2. 121.
 Sweet Music *quickeneth* the heaviest spirits of dumpyish
 melancholy.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, iii.
requiem (rē'kwi-em), *n.* [= *F. requiem*, so
 called from the first word of the introit of the
 mass for the dead, "*Requiem eternam dona eis*,"
 etc.—a form which also serves as the gradual,
 and occurs in other offices of the departed: *L.*
requiem, acc. of requies, rest, < re-, again, +
quies, quiet, rest. Cf. dirge, similarly named
from "Dirige."] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the
 mass for the dead.
 We should profane the service of the dead
 To sing a *requiem* and such rest to her
 As to peace-parted souls.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 200.
 The silent organ loudest chants
 The master's *requiem*.
Emerson, Dirge.
 2. A musical setting of the mass for the dead.
 The usual sections of such a mass are the Requiem, the
 Kyrie, the Dies Irae (in several sections), the Domine Jesu
 Christe, the Sanctus, the Benedictus, the Agnus Dei, and
 the Lux aeterna.
 3. Hence, in popular usage, a musical service
 or hymn for the dead. Compare the popular
 use of *dirge*.
 For pity's sake, you that have tears to shed,
 Sigh a soft *requiem*, and let fall a bead
 For two unfortunate nobles.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.
 4†. Rest; quiet; peace.
 Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job iii.
 = *Syn.* *Dirge, Elegy*, etc. See *dirge*.
requiem-mass (rē'kwi-em-mās), *n.* Same as
requiem, 1.
requiescat in pace (rē-kwi-es'kat in pā'sē).
 [L.: *requiescat*, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *requies-*
cere, rest (see requiescere); in, in; pace, abl.
of paz, peace: see peace.] May he (or she)
rest in peace: a form of prayer for the dead,
frequent in sepulchral inscriptions. Often ab-
broviated R. I. P.
requiescence (rē-kwi-es'ns), *n.* [*< L. requi-*
escen(t)-s, ppr. of requiescere, rest, repose, < re-
+ quiescere, rest: see quiesce, quiescence.] A
state of quiescence; rest; repose. [Rare.]
 Such bolts . . . shall strike agitated Paris if not into
requiescence, yet into wholesome astonishment.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 8.
requietory† (rē-kwī'e-tō-ri), *n.* [*< L. requieto-*
rium, a resting-place, sepulcher, < requiescere,
rest: see requiescence.] A sepulcher.
 Bodies digged up out of their *requietories*.
Heever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 410.
requirable (rē-kwī'rā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. requera-*
ble, < OF. requerable, < requerre, requirer: see
require and -able.] 1. Capable of being re-
quired; fit or proper to be demanded.

requirer

- The gentleman . . . is a man of fair living, and ablo
 to maintain a lady in her two coaches a day; . . . and
 therefore there is more respect *requirable*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.
 I deny not but learning to divide the word, elocution to
 pronounce it, wisdom to discern the truth, boldness to
 deliver it, be all parts *requirable* in a preacher.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 256.
 2†. Desirable; demanded.
 Which is thilke yowre dereworthe power that is so
 cleer and so *requerable*?
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 6.
require (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *required*;
 ppr. *requiring*. [Early mod. E. also *requyre*;
< ME. requiren, requyren, requeren, < OF. re-
quirer, requerir, requerre, F. requérir = Pr. re-
querer, requerir, requerre = Cat. requirir = Sp.
requirir = Pg. requerer = It. richiedere, < L.
requirere, pp. requisitus, seek again, look after,
seek to know, ask or inquire after, ask for (some-
thing needed), need, want, < re-, again, + qua-
rere, seek: see querent², query, quest¹. From
the same L. verb are also ult. E. requisite, etc.,
request. Cf. acquire, inquire, etc.] 1†. To
search for; seek.
 The thirsty Trav'ler
 In vain *requir'd* the Current, then imp'nd
 In subterraneous Caverns.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.
 From the soft Lyre,
 Sweet Flute, and ten-string'd Instrument *require*
 Sounds of Delight.
Prior, Solomon, ii.
 2. To ask for as a favor; request. [Obsoloto
 or archaic.]
 Feire lordynges, me mervelleth gretly of that ye have
 me *requered*, that ye will not that noon know what ye be,
 ne what be youre names.
Melvin (E. E. T. S.), i. 204.
 He sends an Agent with Letters to the King of Denmark
requiring aid against the Parliament.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.
 What favour then, not yet possess'd,
 Cau I for thee *require*?
Couper, Poet's New-Year's Gift.
 3. To ask or claim, as of right and by author-
 ity; demand; insist on having; exact.
 The same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his
 blood will I *require* at thine hand.
Ezek. iii. 18.
 Doubling their speed, they march with fresh delight,
 Eager for glory, and *require* the fight.
Addison, The Campaign.
 We do not *require* the same self-control in a child as in
 a man.
Froude, Sketches, p. 57.
 4. To ask or order to do something; call on.
 And I pray yow and *requyre*, telle me of that ye knowe
 my herte desirith so.
Melvin (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.
 In humblest manner I *require* your highness
 That it shall please you to declare.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 144.
 Let the two given extremes be 6 and 48, between which
 it is *required* to find two mean proportionals.
Hawkins, Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick (1625).
 Shall burning Aetna, if a sage *requires*,
 Forget to thunder, and recall her fires?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 123.
 Persons to be presented for degrees (other than hono-
 rary) are *required* to wear not only a white necktie but also
 bands.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 376.
 5. To have need or necessity for; render neces-
 sary or indispensable; demand; need; want.
 But moist bothe erthe and ayer thai [grains] ther *require*,
 Land argillose or drie hem sleth for yie.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.
 Beseech your highness,
 My women may be with me, for you see
 My plight *requires* it.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 118.
 Poetry *requires* not an examining but a believing frame
 of mind.
Macaulay, Dryden.
 = *Syn.* 2-4. *Request, Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), enjoin (upon),
 prescribe, direct, command.
requirement (rē-kwīr'mēt), *n.* [= *Sp. requeri-*
mento = Pg. requerimento; as require + -ment.]
 1. The act of requiring, in any sense; demand;
 requisition.
 Now, though our actual moral attainment may always
 be far below what our conscience requires of us, it does
 tend to rise in response to a heightened *requirement* of
 conscience, and will not rise without it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 251.
 2. That which requires the doing of some-
 thing; an authoritative or imperative com-
 mand; an essential condition; claim.
 The *requirement* that a wife shall be taken from a for-
 eign tribe readily becomes confounded with the *require-*
ment that a wife shall be of foreign blood.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 293.
 3. That which is required; something demand-
 ed or necessary.
 The great want and *requirement* of our age is an ear-
 nest, thoughtful, and suitable ministry.
Eccler. Rev.
 = *Syn.* 2. *Requisite, Requirement* (see *requisite*), mandate,
 injunction, charge.
requirer (rē-kwīr'ēr), *n.* One who requires.
 It was better for them that they shulde go and requyre
 batayle of their encmyes, rather than they shulde come
 ou them; for they said they had sene and herde dyuers

ensamples of *requyrers* and nat *requyrers*, and euer of syne four hath obteyned.

requyrer (rē-kwī'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *require*, *v.*] Demand; requisition; requirement.

If *requyrer* fail, he will compel.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, II. 4. 101.

requisite (rēk'wi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *requisit*; = Sp. *Pg.* *requisito* = It. *requisito*, *requisito*, < L. *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, seek or ask again; see *require*.] *I. a.* Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it cannot be dispensed with; indispensable.

It is . . . *requisit* that leasure be taken in pronuntiation, such as may make our wordes plaine & most audible and agreeable to the eare.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 61.

God . . . sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell In pious hearts, an inward oracle To all truth *requisite* for men to know.

Milton, *P. R.*, I. 461.

To be witnesses of His resurrection it was *requisite* to have known our Lord intimately before His death.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 286.

=Syn. *Essential*, etc. See *necessary*.

II. n. That which is necessary; something essential or indispensable.

The knave is handsome, young, and hath all those *requisites* in him that folly and green minds look after.

Shak., *Othello*, II. 1. 251.

=Syn. *Requisite*, *Requirement*. That which is required by the nature of the case, or is only indirectly thought of as required by a person, is called a *requisite*; that which is viewed as required directly by a person or persons is called a *requirement*; thus, a certain study is in the one aspect a *requisite* and in the other a *requirement* for admission to college; we speak of the *requisites* to a great commander or to a successful life; of the *requirements* in a candidate for a clerkship. Hence, generally, a *requisite* is more absolutely necessary or essential than a *requirement*; a *requisite* is more often material than a *requirement*; a *requisite* may be a possession or something that may be viewed as a possession, but a *requirement* is a thing to be done or learned.

requisitely (rēk'wi-zit-ly), *adv.* So as to be requisite; necessarily. *Boyle*.

requisiteness (rēk'wi-zit-ness), *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle*.

requisition (rēk-wi-zish'on), *n.* [*< OF.* *requisitionem*, *F.* *requisition* = *Pr.* *requisitio* = *OSP.* *requisition* = *Pg.* *requisição* = *It.* *requisizione*, *requisizione*, < L. *requisitio* (n-), a searching, examination, < *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require; see *require* and *requisite*.] *1.* The act of requiring; demand; specifically, the demand made by one state upon another for the giving up of a fugitive from law; also, an authoritative demand or official request for a supply of necessities, as for a military or naval force; a levying of necessities by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

To administer equality and justice to all, according to the *requisition* of his office.

Ford, *Line of Life*.

The hackney-coach stand was again put into *requisition* for a carriage to convey this stout hero to his lodgings and bed.

The wars of Napoleon were marked by the enormous *requisitions* which were levied upon invaded countries.

Woodsey, *Introd.* to *Inter. Law*, § 129.

2. In *Scots law*, a demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.—*3.* A written call or invitation: as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.—*4.* The state of being required or desired; request; demand.

What we now call the *alms* . . . was of the sacred garments that one most in *requisition*.

Lock, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 1.

requisition (rēk-wi-zish'on), *v. t.* [= *F.* *requisitionner*; from the noun.] *1.* To make a requisition or demand upon: as, to *requisition* a community for the support of troops.—*2.* To demand, as for the use of an army or the public service; also, to get on demanding; seize.

Twelve thousand Masons are *requisitioned* from the neighbouring country to raze Toulon from the face of the Earth.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. v. 3.

The night before, the youth of Hallowthistle, who had forebly *requisitioned* the best horses they could find, started for a secret destination.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 345.

3. To present a requisition or request to: as, to *requisition* a person to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament. [*Eng.*]

requisitive (rē-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< requisit* + *-ive*.] *I. a.* *1.* Expressing or implying demand.

Hence then new modes of speaking: if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative modo; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive*.

Harris, *Hermes*, I. 8.

2. Requisite. Two things are *requisitive* to prevent a man's being deceived.

Stillington, *Origines Sacrae*, II. 11. (*Latham*.)

II. n. One who or that which makes or expresses a requisition.

The *requisitive* too appears under two distinct species, either as it is imperative to inferiors, or precatory to superiors.

Harris, *Hermes*, I. 8.

requisitor (rē-kwiz'i-tor), *n.* [*< ML.* *requisitor*, a searcher, examiner, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, examine; see *require*.] One who makes requisition; specifically, one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

The property which each individual possessed should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any public *requisitors*.

H. M. Williams, *Letters on France* (ed. 1796), IV. 18.

requisitorio (rē-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *requisitorio* (cf. *Pg.* It. *requisitoria*, *n.*, a warrant requiring obedience), < ML. *requisitorius*, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require; see *requisite*, *require*.] *1.* Sought for; demanded. [*Rare*.]—*2.* Conveying a requisition or demand.

The Duke addressed a *requisitorio* letter to the alcaldes. . . . On the arrival of the requisition there was a serious debate.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, II. 305.

requisitum (rēk-wi-si'tum), *n.* [*L.*, neut. of *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, search for, require; see *requisite*.] That which a problem asks for.

requit, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *requite*.

requit (rē-kwit'), *n.* Same as *requite*.

The star that rules my luckless lot Has fated me the russet coat; And damn'd my fortune to the groat; But, in *requit*, Has blest me wit' a random shot O' countra wit.

Burns, To James Smith.

requisite (rē-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< require* + *-able*.] Capable of being required. [*Imp. Dict.*]

requital (rē-kwi'tal), *n.* [*< require* + *-al*.] The act of requiring, or that which requires; return for any office, good or bad. (*a*) In a good sense, compensation; recompense; reward: as, the *requital* of services.

Such courtesies are real which flow cheerfully Without an expectation of *requital*.

Ford, *Broken Heart*, v. 2.

(*b*) In a bad sense, retaliation or punishment. Remember how they mangle our Brittlsh names abroad; what trespass were it, if wee in *requital* should as much neglect theirs?

Milton, *On Def. of Humbl. Remonst.*

=Syn. *Remuneration*, *payment*, *retribution*. *Requit* differs from the other nouns indicating reward in expressing most emphatically either a full reward or a sharp retaliation. In the latter sense it comes near *revenge* (which see).

requite (rē-kwit'), *v. t.* and *pp.* *requited*, *pp. requiring*. [Early mod. E. also *requit*, with pret. *requit*; < *re-* + *quite*, *v.*, now only *quit*, *v.*] To repay (either good or evil). (*a*) In a good sense, to recompense; return an equivalent in good for or to; reward.

They lightly her *requit* (for small delight They had as then her long to entertaine), And oft them turned both againe to light.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 47.

I give thee thanks in part of thy deserts, And will with deeds *requite* thy gentleness.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, I. 1. 237.

(*b*) In a bad sense, to retaliate; return evil for evil for or to; punish.

But wrilly he did avoide the blow, And with his speare *requited* him againe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. v. 21.

Pearl felt the sentiment, and *requited* it with the bitterest hatred that can be supposed to rankle in a childish bosom.

Hutchinson, *Scarlet Letter*, vi.

(*c*) To return. [*Rare*.]

I spent my time much in the visits of the princes, council of state, and great persons of the French kingdom, who did ever punctually *requite* my visits.

Lord Herbert of Cherbury, *Life* (ed. Howells), p. 135.

=Syn. *Recompense*, *Recompense*, etc. (see *indemnify*), pay, repay, pay off.

requite (rē-kwit'), *n.* [Also *requit*; < *requite*, *v.*] Requit. [*Rare*.]

For counsel given unto the king Is this thy just *requite*?

T. Preston, *Cambyse*.

requiteful (rē-kwit'fūl), *a.* [*< require* + *-ful*.] Ready or disposed to requite.

Yet were you never that *requiteful* mistress That grac'd me with one favour.

Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, II. 1.

requiteless (rē-kwit'les), *a.* [*< require* + *-less*.] *1.* Without return or requital.

Why, faith, dear friend, I would not die *requiteless*.

Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, III. 1.

2. Not given in return for something also; free; voluntary.

For this His love *requiteless* doth approne, He gave her being merely of free grace, Before she was, or could His merle moue.

Davies, *Microcosmos*, p. 63. (*Davies*.)

requitement (rē-kwit'ment), *n.* [*< requite* + *-ment*.] Requit. [*Rare*.]

The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nation and frondes, entending a *requitement* if it were possible of the same, . . . did gather a houghe armye.

Hall, *Hen. IV.*, an. 1.

reraget, *n.* See *rearage*.

rerail (rē-rāl'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *rail*.] To replace on the rails, as a derailed locomotive. [*Recent*.]

They [interlocking bolts] are supposed to have prevented the rails being crowded aside, and thus to have made possible the *rerailing* of the engine.

Scribner's Mag., VI. 346.

reret. An obsolete form of *rear*¹, *rear*², *rear*³.

reret, *v. t.* See *rear*⁴.

re-read (rē-rēd'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *read*.] To read again or anew.

re-re-banquet (rē-rē'bang'kwet), *n.* [Early mod. E. *re-re-banquet*; < *re-re*, *rear*³, + *banquet*.] A second course of sweets or desserts after dinner. Compare *re-re-supper*. *Palsgrave*.

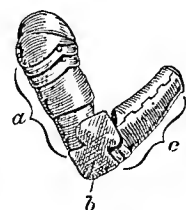
He came againe another day in the after noone, and finding the king at a *re-re-banquet*, and to haue taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie* (ed. Arber), p. 228.

re-re-brace (rē-rē'brās), *n.* [*< ME.* *re-rebrace*, < *OF.* *re-rebras*, *arrierebras*, *F.* *arrièrebras*; as *re-re*, *rear*³, + *brace*, *n.*] The armor of the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow-joint, especially when it is of steel or leather worn over the sleeve of the hauberk, or replacing it by inclosing the arm in a complete cylinder. Also *arriere-bras*.

Bristles the *re-re-brace* with the bronde ruche.

Morte Arthure (E. T. S.), I. 2566.



a. re-re-brace; *b.* cubilière; *c.* vambrace.

re-re-brake (rē-rē'brāk), *n.* An appurtenance of a mounted warrior in the fifteenth century. It is said to have been the cushion forming a ball, or in some cases a ring, used in jousts to break the shock to the knight when forced backward upon the crupper by the lance. Such contrivances are known to have been used at the time mentioned.

re-redemaint (rē-rē'dē-mān), *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* *re-re*, back, + *de*, of, + *main*, hand; see *main*³.] A back-handed stroke.

I shall with a *re-redemayne* so make them rebounde . . . that the beste stopper that he hath at tenyee shal not well stoppe without a faulte.

Hall, *Richard III.*, f. 11. (*Hallivell*.)

reredos (rē-rē'dos), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reredosse*, also *reredorse*, *reardorse* (see *reardorse*), < *ME.* *reredos*, *reredoss*, < *OF.* *reredos*, < *re-re*, *riere*, rear (see *rear*³), + *dos*, *dors*, *F.* *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, back; see *dorse*.] *1.* In arch., the back of a fireplace, or of an open fire-hearth, as commonly used in domestic halls of medieval times and the Renaissance; the iron plate often forming the back of a fireplace in which andirons are used.

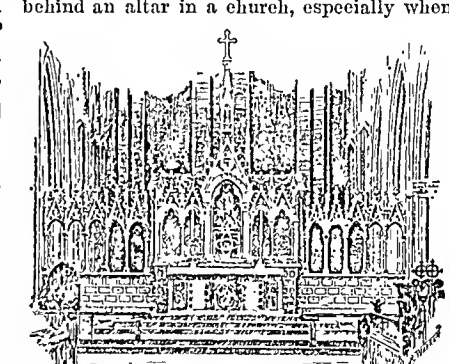
Now haue we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, entarls and poses. Thou had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did neuer ache.

Harrison, *Descrip. of Eng.*, II. 22.

The *reredos*, or brazier for the fire of logs, in the centre of the hall, continued in use [in the fifteenth century], but in addition to this large fireplaces were introduced into the walls.

J. H. Parker, *Domestic Arch.* in *Eng.*, III.

2. A screen or a decorated part of the wall behind an altar in a church, especially when



Reredos and Altar of Lichfield Cathedral, England.

the altar does not stand free, but against the wall; an altarpiece. Compare *altarpiece* and *retable*.

It was usually ornamented with paneling, &c., especially behind an altar, and sometimes was enriched with a profusion of niches, buttresses, statues, and other decorations, which were often painted with brilliant colours: reredoses of this kind not unfrequently extended across the whole breadth of the church, and were sometimes carried up nearly to the ceiling.

Oxford Glossary.

3. In *medieval armor*, same as *backpiece*.
reree (re-ré'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The narrow-leaved cattail, *Typha angustifolia*, whose leaves are used in northwest India for making mats and for other purposes.

rerefief (rér'fief), *n.* [OF. *rierefief*, *rerefief*, abbr. of *arriere fief*, *F. arriere-fief*, < *arriere*, *F. arriere*, back (see *rear*), + *fief*, *fief*: see *fief*.] In *Scots law*, a fief held of a superior lord; an under-fief, held by an under-tenant.

rermouse, rearmouse (rér'mous), *n.*; pl. *rermice*, *rearmice* (rér'mis). [Also *reermouse*; < ME. *reeremous* (pl. *reeremys*), < AS. *hrærmūs*, *n* bat, < *hræran*, move, shake, stir (see *rear*), + *mūs*, mouse: see *mouse*. Cf. *flittermouse*, *flinder-mouse*.] A bat. [Obsolete except in heraldic use.]

[Not] to rewlo as *reerings* and rest on the dials, And spende of the spierie more than it needil.

Richard the Redeless, III. 272.

Some war with *reer-mice* for their feathered wings, To make lay small elvish coats.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2. 4.

re-representative (rē-rop-rē-zen'tā-tiv), *a.* [re- + *representative*.] See the quotation.

Re-representative cognitions; or those in which the occupation of consciousness is not by representations of special relations that have before been presented to consciousness; but those in which such represented special relations are thought of merely as comprehended in a general relation. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 450.

rere-supper (rér'sup'ér), *n.* [Also *rearsupper*; dial. *resupper*, as if < *re- + supper*; < ME. *revesupper*, *revesoper*, *revesopere*, < OF. **revesupper*, < *revere*, *revere*, behind, + *souper*, supper: see *rear* and *supper*.] A late supper, after the ordinary meal so called.

Use no surfeit's neither day ne nyght,
Neither any *reerougers*, which is int excess.

Dabech Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 66.

And also she wold have *reer sopers* whanne her fader and moder was a bedde.

Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 8.

The *reer-supper*, or banquet where men sit downe to drynke and eate agayne after their iacete.

Palgrave, *Archeology* (1540). (*Hallucell*.)

If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Walthoeff's preparations for a *reer-supper* will be altogether spoiled.

Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xviii.

rereward, *n.* See *rearward*.

res (rēz), *n.* [L. *res*, a thing, property, substance, affair, ease; of doubtful origin; perhaps related to Skt. *√ rā*, give, *rān*, property, wealth. Hence *rebus*, *real*, *realism*, etc.; also the first element in *republic*, etc.] A thing; a matter; a point; a cause or action. Used in sundry legal phrases: as, *res gesta*, things done, material facts; as in the rule that the conversation accompanying an act or forming part of a transaction may usually be given in evidence as part of the *res gesta*, when the act or transaction has been given in evidence, although such conversation would otherwise be incompetent because hearsay; *res judicata*, a matter already decided.

resail (rē-sāl'), *v. t.* [re- + *sail*.] To sail back.

Before he anchors in his native port,
From Pyle resailing, and the Spartan court.

Penton, in *Pope's Odyssey*, iv. 331.

resale (rē-sāl'), *n.* [re- + *sale*.] A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor; a sale at second hand.

Monopolies, and exemption of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich.

Bacon, *Riches*.

resalgar, *n.* [ME. *resalgar*, *rysalgur*, *rosalgar*: see *realgar*.] Same as *realgar*.

Realgar, and our materies enblithing.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 261.

Our chirurgions and also ferrers do find both arsenicko and *resalgar* to be . . . sharpe, hottie, and burning things.

Topsell, *Beasts* (1607), p. 429. (*Hallucell*.)

resalute (rē-sā-lūt'), *v. t.* [re- + *salute*.] 1.

To salute or greet anew.

To resalute the world with sacred light.

Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 131.

2. To salute in return.

They of the Court made obeisance to him, . . . and he in like order resaluted them.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 171.

res angusta domi (rēz an-gis'tū dō'mi). [L.: *res*, a thing, circumstance; *angusta*, fem. of *angustus*, narrow; *domi*, locative of *domus*, house: see *res*, *angust*, and *domel*.] Straited or narrow circumstances.

resarcelé (re-sār-se-lā'), *a.* Same as *resarcelé*.

resarcelé, resarcelled (rē-sār'seld), *a.* In *her.*, separated by the field showing within. See *sarcelé*.—Cross sarcelé, resarcelé. See *cross*.

resaut, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

resawing-machine (rē-sā'ing-mā-shōn'), *n.* [re + *sawing*, verbal *n.* of *saw*, *v.*, + *machine*.] Any machine for cutting up squared timber into small stuff or boards.

B. H. Knight.

resayvet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *receve*.

rescaillet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *rascal*.

rescatet, *v. t.* [Also *reescate*, *riscate* (?); < It. *ris-cattare*, redeem, ransom, rescue, = Sp. *rescatar* = Pg. *resgatar*, ransom (cf. OF. *rachater*, racheter, *F. racheter*, ransom, redeem, repurchase), < L. *re-*, back, + *ex*, out, + *captare*, take: see *capacious*.] To ransom.

The great Honour you have acquired by your gallant Comportment in Algier, in *re-scatet* so many English Slaves.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 30.

rescatet, *n.* [It. *riscatto* = Sp. *rescate* = Pg. *resgate*, ransom, rescue; from the verb: see *rescate*, *v.*] Ransom; relief; rescue.

Every day we were taken prisoners, by reason of the great dissension in that kingdom; and every morning at our departure we must pay *rescat* four or five piales a man.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 222.

reschowet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *rescue*.

rescind (rē-sind'), *v. t.* [OF. (and F.) *rescindere* = Sp. Pg. *rescindir* = It. *rescindere*, cut off, cancel, < L. *rescindere*, cut off, annul, < *re-*, back, + *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut: see *scission*.] 1. To cut off; cut short; remove.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void, his unnecessary expenses are *rescinded*, his superfluous cut off.

Trypne, *Treachery and Disloyalty*, p. 163, App.

2. To abrogate; revoke; annul; vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority: as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.

Even in the worst times this power of parliament to repeal and *rescind* charters has not often been exercised.

Heber, *Speech*, March 16, 1818.

The sentence of exile against Wheelwright was *rescinded*.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 310.

3. To void (a voidable contract). *Bishop*, = Syn.

2. *Revol*, *Revoke*, etc. (see *abolish*), reverse, take back.

rescindable (rē-sin'dā-bl), *a.* [= F. *rescindable*; as *rescind* + *-able*.] Capable of being rescinded. *Imp. Dict.*

rescindment (rē-sind'ment), *n.* [= F. *rescindement*; as *rescind* + *-ment*.] The act of rescinding; rescission. *Imp. Dict.*

rescission (rē-sizh'on), *n.* [= F. *rescision* (for **rescision*) = Sp. *rescision* = Pg. *rescisão* = It. *rescisione*, < L. *rescisio* (n-), a making void, annulling, rescinding; < L. *rescindere*, pp. *rescissus*, cut off: see *rescind*.] 1. The act of rescinding or cutting off.

If any man later upon the words of the prophets following (which declare this rejection and, to use the words of the text, *rescision* of their estate to have been for their idolatry) that by this reason the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved . . . in my judgment it followeth not.

Bacon, *Holy War*.

2. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the *rescision* of a law, decree, or judgment.

Na ceremonial and pompous *rescision* of our fathers' crimes can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the curse.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1825), I. 778.

If [the datist of Chōshū] would communicate with the inkado, and endeavour to obtain the *rescision* of the present orders.

J. O. Adams, *Hist. Japan*, I. 445.

3. The avoiding of a voidable contract.

He [the seller] was bound to suffer *rescision* or to give compensation at the option of the buyer if the thing sold had undisclosed faults which hindered the free possession of it.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 200.

rescissory (rē-sis'ō-ri), *a.* [= F. *rescisoire* = Sp. Pg. *rescisorio* = It. *rescisorio*, < L. *rescissorius*, of or pertaining to rescinding, < L. *rescindere*, pp. *rescissus*, rescind: see *rescind*.] Having power to rescind, cut off, or abrogate; having the effect of rescinding.

To pass a general net *rescissory* (as it was called), annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1638.

Sp. Barret, *Hist. Own Times*, vii. 1631.

The general Act *rescissory* of 1661, which swept away the legislative enactments of the Covenanted Parliament.

Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, 1880, p. 670.

Rescissory actions, in *Scots law*, those actions whereby deeds, etc., are declared void.

rescoro (rē-skōr'), *v. t.* [re- + *scoro*.] In *music*, to score again; arrange again or differently for voices or instruments.

rescous, *n.* [ME. *rescous*, *rescousc*, < OF. *rescous*, *rescos*, also *rescousc*, F. *rescousc*, re-

cousc = Pr. *rescossa* = It. *riscosa* (ML. reflex *rescussa*), a rescue, < ML. as if **rescussa*, fem. pp. of **rescutere*, rescue: see *rescue*, *v.*] Same as *rescousc*.

For aone hate he to the Greke hadde,
Ne also for the rescous of the town,
Ne mede him thus in armes for to madde.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 478.

rescribe (rō-skrīb'), *v. t.* [= OF. *rescrire* = Sp. *rescribir* = Pg. *rescrever* = It. *riscrivere*, < L. *rescribere*, write back or again, < *re-*, again, back, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] 1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back toleramus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful.

Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

2. To write again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he showed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box.

Howell.

rescribendary (rē-skrīb'en-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *rescribendaries* (-riz). [ML. *rescribendarius*, < L. *rescribens*, gerundive of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an officer in the court of Rome who sets a value upon indulgences.

rescript (rē'skript), *n.* [OF. *rescrit*, *rescript*, F. *rescrit* = Pr. *reschrich* = Cat. *rescrit* = Sp. *rescripto* = Pg. *rescripto*, *rescrito* = It. *rescritto*, < L. *rescriptum*, a rescript, reply, neut. of *rescriptus*, pp. of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] 1. The written answer of an emperor or a pope to questions of jurisprudence officially propounded to him; hence, an edict or decree.

Maximian gave leave to rebuild [the churches]. . . . Upon which *rescript* (with the story) the Christians were overjoyed.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 150.

The society was established as soon as possible after the receipt of the Papal *rescript*.

E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, III. 74.

2. A counterpart. *Bouvier*.
rescription (rē-skrīb'shon), *n.* [OF. *rescription*, F. *rescription*, < L. *rescriptio* (n-), a rescript, < L. *rescribere*, pp. *rescriptus*, answer in writing: see *rescript* and *rescribe*.] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*.

Loreday, *Letters* (1602), p. 31. (*Latham*.)

rescriptive (rē-skrīb'tiv), *a.* [re-scrip't + *-ive*.] Pertaining to a rescript; having the character of a rescript; decisive.

rescriptively (rē-skrīb'tiv-li), *adv.* By rescript. *Burke*. [Rare.]

rescuable (res'kū-ā-bl), *a.* [OF. *rescuable*, < F. *rescorre*, *rescoudre*, rescue: see *rescue* and *-able*.] Capable of being rescued.

Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function.

Gayton, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 116.

rescue (res'kū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rescued*, ppr. *rescuing*. [Early mod. E. also *reskue*, *reskew*; < ME. *reskewen*, *rescouen*, *rescouen*, < OF. *rescorre*, *rescourre*, *reskure*, *resquerre* (ML. reflex *rescuerre*) = It. *riscuotere* (ML. reflex *rescuttore*), rescue, < L. *re-*, again, + *excute* (pp. *excusus*), shake off, drive away, < *ex-*, off, + *quere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *rescous*.] 1. trans. 1. To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; liberate from actual restraint; remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil: as, to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

Trentes rescoued htre, parole.

And brought hire out of helle cageye to mys.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 616.

That was cleyed the rescouise, for that Vortiger was *rescoued* when Angles the salsme was slain and chased oute of the place.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), tit. 586.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieues;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 238.

2. In *law*, to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody: as, to *rescue* a prisoner from a constable. = Syn. 1 and 2. To take, recapture.

II. *intrans.* To go to the rescue.

For when a chauntyere ahte is or an halle,
Wel more mede is it sodenly *rescoue*
Than to dispute, ant axo amonges alle,
How is this candle in the shrow yfalle.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, tit. 857.

rescue (res'kū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reskue*, *reskew*; from the verb. The earlier noun was *rescous*, *q. v.*] 1. The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, danger, or any evil.

Spur to the *rescue* of the noble Tatbot.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 3. 19.

Flights, terrors, sudden rescues, and true love
Crown'd after trial. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*
2. In law, the forcible or illegal taking of a
person or thing out of the custody of the law.
Fang, Sir John, I arrest you, . . .
Fal. Keep them off, Bardolph.
Fang. A rescue! a rescue! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 61.
Rescue is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another
from an arrest or imprisonment; and it is generally the
same offence in the stranger so rescuing as it would have
been in a gaoler to have voluntarily permitted an escape.
Blackstone, Com., IV. x.
Rescue shot, money paid for the rescue or assistance in
the rescue of stolen or raided property. *See shot.*
Instead of his ain ten milk kye,
Jamie Telfer has gotten thirty and three.
And he has paid the rescue shot,
Baillie wif' goud and white monie.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 115).
To make a rescue, to take a prisoner forcibly from the
custody of an officer.

Thou gaoler, thou,
I am thy prisoner; wilt thou suffer them
To make a rescue? *Shak., C. of L., iv. 4. 114.*
=Syn. 1. Release, liberation, extrication, redemption.
rescue-grass (res'kü-gräs), *n.* A species of
brome-grass, *Bromus unioloides*. It is native in
South America, perhaps also in Texas, and has been intro-
duced with some favor as a forage-grass into several coun-
tries. In the warmest parts of the southern United States
it is found valuable, as producing a crop in winter and early
spring. *See prairie-grass.* Also called *Schrader's grass*.
rescuer (res'kü-er), *n.* One who rescues.
rescusee (res'ku-sé'), *n.* [*< rescuss(or) +*
-ee.] In law, the party in whose favor a res-
cue is made.
rescussor (res'kus'ör), *n.* [*< ML. rescussor, <*
rescuttore, pp. rescussus, rescue; see rescue, res-
cous.] In law, one who commits an unlawful
rescue; a rescuer.
resel, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*.
rese, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*.
research (res'sérch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. recercher, re-*
cerver, rechercher, F. rechercher (= It. ricercare),
search diligently, inquire into, < re- + cercher,
search: see search.] To search or examine
with continued care; examine into or inquire
about diligently. [Rare.]
It is not easy . . . to research with due distinction . . .
In the Actions of Eminent Personages, both how much
may have been blenished by the envy of others, and what
was corrupted by their own felicity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 267.

research (res'sérch'), *n.* [*< OF. recerche, F.*
recherche, F. dial. ressarche, ressarche = It. ri-
cerca, diligent search; from the verb: see re-
search, v.] 1. Diligent inquiry, examination,
or study; laborious or continued search after
facts or principles; investigation: as, micro-
scopical research; historical researches.
Many medicinal remedies, cautions, directions, curiosi-
ties, and Arcana, which owe their birth or illustration to
his indefatigable recherches. *Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.*
He sucks intelligence in ev'ry ellme,
And spreads the honey of his deep research
At his return—a rich repast for me.
Cowper, Task, iv. 112.

2. In music, an extemporaneous composition
preluding the performance of a work, and in-
troducing some of its leading themes. [Rare.]
=Syn. 1. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination),
exploration.
research (res'sérch'), *v.* [*< re- + search.] To*
search again; examine anew.
researcher (res'sér'cher), *n.* [*< research + -er*.
Cf. F. recherché = It. ricercatore.] One who
makes researches; one who is engaged in re-
search.
He was too refined a researcher to lie open to so gross
an imposition. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 10.*
researchful (res'sérch'fúl), *a.* [*< research +*
-ful.] Full of or characterized by research;
making research; inquisitive.
China, in truth, we find more interesting on the surface
than to a more researchful study. *The American, VII. 230.*
reseat (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + seat.] 1. To*
sent or set again.
What! will you adventure to reseat him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.*
2. To put a new seat or new seats in; furnish
with a new seat or seats: as, to reseat a church.
Trousers are re-seated and repaired where the material
is strong enough.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

réseau (rā-zō'), *n.* [*F., a net or network, OF.*
*resel = It. reticello, a net, < ML. *reticulum, dim.*
of L. rete, a net: see rete.] In lace-making,
the ground when composed of regular uniform
meshes, whether of one shape only or of two
or more shapes alternating.
The fine-meshed ground, or *réseau*, which has been held
to be distinctive of "point d'Alençon."
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 186.

Réseau à brides, bride ground when the brides are ar-
ranged with great regularity so as to resemble a réseau
properly so called, or net ground.
resect (rē-sekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. resectus, pp. of re-*
secare (> It. riscare, riscare = Sp. Pg. resecar
= OF. resequer, F. réséquer), cut off, cut loose,
< re-, back, + secare, cut: see section. Cf. risk.]
To cut or pare off.
Perhaps the most striking illustration of the advanced
surgery of the period [Roman empire] is the freedom with
which bones were resected, including the long bones, the
lower jaw, and the upper jaw. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 675.*
Resecting fracture, a fracture produced by a rifle-ball
which has hit one of the two bones of the forearm or leg,
or one or two of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, and
has taken a piece out of the bone hit without injury to the
others.
resecti (rē-sekt'), *a. and n.* [*< L. resectus, pp.*
of resecare, cut off: see resect, v.] I. a. Cut
off; resected.
I ought resect
No soul from wished immortality,
But give them durance when they are resect
From organized corporeity.
Dr. H. More, Psychiatrias, I. ii. 46.

II. *n.* In math., the subtangent of a point
on a curve diminished by the abscissa.
resection (rē-sek'shōn), *n.* [= *F. résection, < LL.*
resectio(n)-, a cutting off, trimming, pruning, <
L. resecare, pp. resectus, cut off: see resect.] The
act of cutting or paring off; specifically, in
surg., the removal of the articular extremity
of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false
articulation; excision of a portion of some part,
as of a bone or nerve.
Some surgeons reckoned their resections by the hundred.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 422.
Resection of the larynx, a partial laryngectomy.
resectional (rē-sek'shōn-al), *a.* [*< resection +*
-al.] Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, re-
section.
Plastic and resectional operations.
Allen, and Neurol., X. 490.

Reseda (rē-sē'dā), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700)*
(cf. F. réséda = D. reseda = G. resede = Sw.
Dan. reseda), < L. reseda, a plant, < resedare,
calm, < re-, back, + sedare, calm: see sedative.
According to Pliny (XXVII. 12, 106), the plant
was so called because it was employed to al-
lay tumors by pronouncing the formula reseda
morbo.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants,
type of the order Resedaceæ. It is characterized
by cleft or dissected and unequal petals, by an urn-shaped
receptacle dilated behind, bearing on one side the ten to
forty stamens, and by a capsule three-lobed and open
at the apex. There are about 30 species, or many more
according to some authors, and all very variable. They
are most abundant in the Mediterranean region, especial-
ly Spain and northern Africa, found also in Syria, Persia,
and Arabia. They are erect or decumbent herbs, with
entire or divided leaves, and racemed flowers. R. lutea
is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic. See mignonette,
and, for R. lutea, base-rocket. For R. luteola, see dyer's
weed, weld, word, yellow-weed, and ash of Jerusalem (un-
der ash); also gaudic.
2. [*F. c.] A grayish-green tint.*

Resedaceæ (res-ē-dā'sē-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P.*
de Candolle, 1813), < Reseda + -aceæ.] An or-
der of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort Pa-
rietales, characterized by a curved embryo with-
out albumen, a four- or eight-parted calyx, mi-
nut glands in place of stipules, an open estiva-
tion, small and commonly irregular petals, and
usually numerous stamens. There are about 70 spe-
cies, by some reduced to 45, belonging to 6 genera, all but
11 species being included in Reseda, the type. They are
annual or perennial herbs, with scattered or clustered
leaves, which are entire, three-parted, or pinnatifid; and
with small branched flowers in racemes or spikes. Their
range is mainly that of Reseda, excepting Oligomeris with
3 species in Cape Colony and 1 in California.

reseek (rē-sōk'), *v. t. and i.* [*< re- + seek.] To*
seek again. Imp. Diet.

reseize (rē-sēz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + seize.] 1. To*
seize again; seize a second time.—2. To put
into possession of; reinstate: chiefly in such
phrases as to be resealed of or in (to be repos-
sessed of).
Next Archibald, who for his proud disdain
Deposed was from princedom's sovereignty, . . .
And then therein resealed was again.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 45.

3. In law, to take possession of, as of lands and
tenements which have been disseized.
Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to resealed the land
and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his cus-
tody till the arrival of the Justices of nssize.
Blackstone, Com., III. x.

reseizer (rē-sēz'er), *n.* One who reseizes, in any
sense.

reseizure (rē-sēz'ūr), *n.* [*< re- + seizure.] A*
second seizure; the act of seizing again.
I moved to have a reseizure of the lands of George More,
a relapsed recusant, a fugitive, and a parriciding traitor.
Bacon, To Cecil.

resell (rē-sel'), *v. t.* [*< re- + sell.] To sell*
again; sell, as what has been recently bought.
I will not resell that heere which shall bee confuted
heere-after. *Lilly, Euphues and his England, p. 339.*
resemblable (rē-zem'blā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. resem-*
blable, < OF. ressemblable, < ressembler, resemble:
see resemble.] Capable or admitting of being
compared; like.

These arowls that I speke of heere
Were alle fyve on oon manere,
And alle were they ressemblable.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 985.

resemblance (rē-zem'blāns), *n.* [*< ME. resem-*
blance, < OF. ressemblance, ressemblance, F. res-
semblance = It. rassembranza; as ressemblan(t)
+ -ee.] 1. The state or property of resembling
or being like; likeness; similarity either of ex-
ternal form or of qualities.
Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 165.

It would be easy to indicate many points of resemblance
between the subjects of Diocletian and the people of that
Celestial Empire where, during many centuries, nothing
has been learned or unlearned. *Macaulay, History.*

Very definite resemblances unite the lobster with the
woodlouse, the kingfisher, the waterflea, and the barnacle,
and separate them from all other animals.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 102.

2. Something similar; a similitude; a point or
detail of likeness; a representation; an image;
semblance.

Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on.
Milton, P. L., ix. 538.

He is then described as gliding through the Garden un-
der the resemblance of a Mist.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The soul whose sight all-quickening grace renews
Takes the resemblance of the good she views.
Cowper, Charity, l. 396.

3*t.* Likelihood; probability.
Prov. But what likelihood is in that?
Duke. Not a resemblance, but a certainty.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 203.

4*t.* A simile.
Been ther none othere maner resemblances
That ye may like ye parables unto,
But if a sely wyf be oon of tho?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 368.

I will set them all forth by a triple division, exempting
the general similitude as their common Ancestour,
and I will cal him by the name of Resemblance.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

5*t.* Look; regard; show of affection.
With soft sighes and lovely semblances
He ween'd that his affection entire
She should aread; many resemblances
To her he made, and many kind remembraunces.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 10.

Term of resemblance, a general name.
resemblant (rē-zem'blānt), *a.* [*< F. ressem-*
blant, ppr. of ressembler, resemble: see resem-
ble.] Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; re-
sembling. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Spanish wools are grown originally from the Eng-
lish sheep, which by that soyle (resemblant to the Downs
of England) . . . are come to that fineness.
Golden Fleece (1657). (Nares.)

What marvel then if thus their features were
Resemblant lineaments of kindred birth? *Southey.*

resemble (rē-zem'bl), *v.; pret. and pp. resem-*
bled, ppr. resembling. [< ME. ressembler, < OF.**
resembler, ressamblar, ressembler, F. ressembler
= Pr. ressemblar, ressemblar = It. risembarare, <
*ML. as if *resimulare, < L. re-, again, + simulare,*
simulate, imitate, copy, < similis, like: see simi-
lar, simulate, scumble, and cf. assemble.] I.
trans. 1. To be like to; have similarity to, in
form, figure, or qualities.

Each one resembled the children of a king.
Judges viii. 18.
The soule, in regard of the spiritual and immortal sub-
stance, resembleth him which is a Spirit.
Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 16.

The river, as it flows, resembles the air that flows over it.
Emerson, Nature.

2. To represent as like something else; liken;
comparo; note a resemblance.
Th' other, al yelad in garments light, . . .
He did resemble to his lady bright;
And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 21.

Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto
shall I resemble it? *Luke xlii. 18.*

3*t.* To imitate; simulate; counterfeit.
The Chinians . . . if they would resemble a deformed
man, they paint him with short habite, great eyes and
beard, and a long nose. *Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 437.*

Then was I commanded to stand upon a box by the wall,
and to spread my arms with the needle in them, and to
resemble the death upon the cross.
Quoted in *S. Clarke's Examples (1671), p. 270.*

resemble

II.† intrans. To be like; have a resemblance; appear.

And Merlyn, that wel resembled to Brel, eloped the porter, . . . and thei dought it was Brel and Iordan.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 70.

An huge tablet this fair lady bar
In his handes twain all this to declare,
Resembling to be fourged all of new.
Roin. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4521.

resembler (rē-zem'blér), *n.* One who or that which resembles.

Tartar is a body by itself that has few ressemblers in the world.
Boyle, Works, I. 516.

resembling (rē-zem'bling), *a.* Like; similar; homogeneous; congruous.

They came to the side of the wood where the hounds were . . . many of them in colour and marks so resembling that it showed they were of one kind.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

Good actions still must be maintained with good,
As hodies nourished with resembling food.
Dryden, To His Sacred Majesty, I. 78.

resemblingly (rē-zem'bling-li), *adv.* So as to resemble; with resemblance or verisimilitude.

The angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, describes him resemblingly.
Boyle, Works, II. 402.

reseminate (rē-sen'i-nūt), *v. t.* [*L. reseminatus*, pp. of *reseminare* (> *It. reseminare* = *Sp. resembrar* = *Pg. resenrar* = *OF. resenrar*, *F. resenrar*), sow again, beget again, < *re-*, again, + *seminare*, sow; see *seminate*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To propagate again; beget or produce again by seed.

Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction it (the phoenix) begets and *reseminates* itself, hereby we introduce a vegetable production in animals, and unto sensible natures transfer the propriety of plants.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 12.

resend (rē-send'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *send*.] To send again; send back; return.

My book of "The hurt of hearing," &c., I did give unto you, howbeit if you be weary of it, you may *resend* it again.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 116.

I sent to her . . .
Tokens and letters which she did *resend*.
Shak., All's Well, III. 6. 123.

resent (rē-zent'), *v.* [*OF. resentr*, *ressentr*, *F. resentr* = *Pr. resentr* = *Lat. resentr* = *Sp. resentir* = *Pg. resentr* = *It. resentr*, < *ML. *resentire*, feel in return, *resent*, < *L. re-*, again, + *sentire*, feel; see *sent*, *sense*. Cf. *assent*, *consent*, *descent*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To perceive by the senses; have a keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of; be affected by.

"Is by my touch alone that you *resent*
What objects yield delight, what discontent."
J. Beaumont, Pyrrha, IV. 156.

Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift.
Puller, (Widder.)

Hence, specifically—2†. To scent; perceive by the sense of smell.

Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the earthiness of a dying corpse, so this bird of prey (the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Samuel (I Sam. xxviii. 14)) *resented* a worse than earthly savour in the soul of Saml.—as evidence of his death at hand.
Puller, Profane State, v. 4.

3†. To give the odor of; present to the sense of smell.

Where does the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath?
Dryden, Polyolbion, xxv. 221

4†. To have a certain sense or feeling at something; take well or ill; have satisfaction from or regret for.

He . . . began, though over-late, to *resent* the injury he had done her.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Arg.

Many here shrink in their shoulders, and are very sensible of his departure, and the Lady Infanta *resents* it more than any.
Howell, Letters, I. III. 25

5. To take ill; consider as an injury or affront; be in some degree angry or provoked at; hence, also, to show anger by words or acts.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the old wrong
Milton, P. L., IV. 300.

An injurious or slighting word is thrown out, which we think ourselves obliged to *resent*.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.
Mankind *resent* nothing so much as the intrusion upon them of a new and disturbing truth.
Lestie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 17.

6†. To hear; endure.

Very hot . . . sultry hot, upon my honour . . . phoo my lady Whitsey . . . how does your ladyship *resent* it? I shall be most horribly tann'd.
D'Urfey, A Virtuous Wife (1680). (Wright.)

= *Syn.* 5. See *anger*.

II.† intrans. 1. To have a certain flavor; savor.

Vessels full of traditional potage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention.
Puller, Pishan Sight, III. 3.

5100

2. To feel resentment; be indignant.

When he (Pompey) had carried the consulship for a friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, . . . Sylla did a little *resent* Thorent.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used.

Swift, Battle of the Books, Bookseller to the Reader.

resenter (rē-zen'tér), *n.* One who resents, in any sense of that word.

resentful (rē-zent'fúl), *a.* [*resent* + *-ful*.] Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman.
Johnson, Works, II. 647.

Not for prud'ry's sake,
But dignity's, *resentful* of the wrong.
Cooper, Task, III. 70.

= *Syn.* Irrascible, choleric, vindictive, ill-tempered. See *anger*.

resentfully (rē-zent'fúl-i), *adv.* In a resentful manner; with resentment.

resentiment (rē-zen'ti-ment), *n.* [*ML. *resentimentum*; < *resentire*.] 1. Feeling or sense of anything; the state of being deeply affected by anything.

I . . . choose rather, being absent, to contribute what aid I can towards its remedy, than, being present, to renew her sorrows by such expressions of *resentiment* as of course use to fall from friends.
Locke, To His Brother, G. Evelyn.

2. Resentment.

Though this king might have *resentiment*
And will 't avenge him of his injury.
Daniel, Civil Wars, IV. 6.

resentingly (rē-zen'ting-li), *adv.* 1†. With deep sense or strong perception.

Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise in that I have not added another of superstition.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Writings, Gen. Pref.

2. With resentment, or a sense of wrong or affront.

resentive (rē-zen'tiv), *a.* [*resent* + *-ive*.] Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion rous'd,
The guardian army came.
Thomson, Liberty, IV.

resentment (rē-zent'ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *resentment*, *resentment*; < *OF. (and F.) resentment* = *Sp. resentimiento* = *Pg. resentimento* = *It. resentimento*, < *ML. *resentimentum*, perception, feeling, resentment, < *resentire*, feel, *resent*; see *resent* and *-ment*.] 1†. The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little *resentment* of their danger.
Jer. Taylor.

You cannot suspect the reality of my *resentments* when I decline not to furnish an evidence thereof.
Parker, Platonic Philosophy, Dedication.

2. The sense of what is done to one, whether good or evil. (a†) A strong perception of good; gratitude.

We need not now travel so far as Ash or Greece for instances to enhance our due *resentment* of God's benefits.
J. Walker, Hist. Churchist. (Nares.)

By a thankful and honorable recognition, the recognition of the church of Ireland has transmitted in record to posterity their deep *resentment* of his singular services and great abilities in this whole state.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

(b) A deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to one's self or one's kindred or friends; strong displeasure, anger.

In the twond thirtieth Year of his Reign, King Edward began to shew his *resentment* of the stubborn Behaviour of his Nobles towards him in Times past.
Raker, Chronicle, p. 60.

Not youthful kings in battle retired alive . . .
E'er fell such rage, *resentment*, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.
Pope, R. of the L., IV. 2.

Resentment is a moun of sorrow and malignity; a combination of a passion which all endeavor to avoid with a passion which all concur to detest.
Johnson, Rambler.

Although the exercise of *resentment* is beset with numerous incidental pains, the one feeling of grateful vengeance is a pleasure as real and indispensible as any form of human delight.
J. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 112.

= *Syn.* 2. (b) Vexation, indignation (see *anger*), irritation, rankling, grudge, heart-burning, animosity, vindictiveness.

reserater (res'e-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. reseratus*, pp. of *reserare*, unloek, unclose, disclose (> *It. riserrare* = *OF. (and F.) reserrare*, shut up again), < *re-*, back, + *sera*, a bar for fastening a door (< *serere*, join, bind)]. To unloek; open.

There appears no reason, or at least there has been none given that I know of, why the *reserating* operation (if I may so speak) of ambulant should be confined to anti-moiety.
Boyle, Works, III. 70.

reservancet (rē-zér'vans), *n.* [= *It. riserbanza*, *riserranza*; as *reserve* + *-ance*.] Reservation.

reserve

We [Edward R.] are pleased that the *Reservance* of our Rights and Titles . . . be in general words.
Ep. Burnet, Records, II. ii. No. 50.

reservation (rez-ér-vi'shon), *n.* [*OF. reservation*, *F. réservation* = *Pr. reservatio* = *Sp. reservacion* = *Pg. reservaçao* = *It. riservazione*, *riservazione*, *riservazione*, < *ML. reservatio* (u-), < *L. reservare*, reserve; see *reserve*.] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure.

I most unfeignedly beseech your lordship to make some *reservation* of your wrongs.
Shak., All's Well, II. 3. 260.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

He has some *reservation*,
Some concealed purpose, and close meaning sure.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, etc.: as, the Crow *reservation*. Also *reservec*.

The first record [of Concord] now remaining is that of a *reservec* of land for the minister, and the appropriation of new lands as commons or pastures to some poor men.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody; safe keeping.

He will'd me
In heedfull'st *reservation* to bestow them [prescriptions].
Shak., All's Well, I. 3. 231.

5. In law: (a) An express withholding of certain rights the surrender of which would otherwise follow or might be inferred from one's act (*Mackelvey*); a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved.

I gave you all . . .
Made you my gaudians, my depositories;
But kept a *reservation* to be follow'd
With such a number.
Shak., Lear, II. 4. 255.

(b) Technically, in the law of conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor of real property reserves to himself, or himself and his successors in interest, some new thing to issue out of the thing granted, as distinguished from excepting a part of the thing itself. Thus, if a man conveys a farm, saving to himself a field, this is an *exception*; but if he saves to himself a right of way through a field, this is a *reservation*. (c) The right created by such a clause.—6. *Eccles.*: (a) The net or practice of retaining or preserving part of the consecrated eucharistic elements or species, especially that of bread, unconsumed for a shorter or longer period after the celebration of the sacrament. The practice has existed from early times, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches, especially to provide for the communion of the sick and prisoners. (b) In the Roman Catholic Church, the net of the Pope in reserving to himself the right to nominate to certain benefices.

On the 1st of October he [the Pope] appointed Reynolds by virtue of the *reservation*, and immediately filled up the see of Worcester which Reynolds vacated.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 284.

Indian reservation, a tract of land reserved by the State or nation as the domain of Indians. [*U. S.*]—*Mental reservation*, the intentional withholding of some word or clause necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker or writer; the word or clause so withheld. Also called *mental restriction*.

Almost all [Roman Catholic] theologians hold that it is sometimes lawful to use a *mental reservation* which may be, though very likely it will not be, understood from the circumstances. Thus, a priest may deny that he knows a crime which he has only learnt through sacramental confession.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 672.

Reservation system, the system by which Indians have been provided for, and to some extent governed, by confining them to tracts of public lands reserved for the purpose, and excepting them from the rights and obligations of ordinary citizens. [*U. S.*]

reservative (rē-zér'vā-tiv), *a.* [*reserve* + *-ative*. Cf. *conservative*.] Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

reservatory (rē-zér'vā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reservatories* (-riz). [= *F. réservoir* (> *E. reservoir*) = *Sp. Pg. reservatoria*, < *ML. reservatorium*, a storehouse, < *L. reservare*, keep, reserve; see *reserve*. Doublet of *reservoir*.] A place in which things are reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes.
Woodward.

reserve (rē-zér'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reserved*, ppr. *reserving*. [*ME. reserven*, < *OF. reserver*, *F. réserver* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reserrar* = *It. riservare*, *riserrare*, *riserrare*, < *L. reservare*, keep back, < *re-*, back, + *servare*, keep; see *serve*. Cf. *conserve*, *observe*, *preserve*.] 1. To keep back; keep in store for future or other use; preserve; withhold from present use for another purpose; keep back for a time; as, a *reserved* seat.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hall, which I have reserved against the time of trouble? Job xxxviii. 2, 23. Take each man's curse, but reserve thy judgment. Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 69.

His great powers of painting he reserves for events of which the slightest details are interesting. Macaulay, History.

2. To preserve; keep safe; guard.

One in the prison, That should by private order else have died, I have reserved alive. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 472.

In the other two destructions, by deluge and earthquake, it is farther to be noted that the remnant of people which hap to be reserved are commonly ignorant. Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

At Alexandria, where two goodly pillars of Theban marble reserve the memory of the place. Sandys, Travels, p. 96.

Farewell, my noble friend, cheer up, and reserve yourself for better days. Howell, Letters, II. 76.

3. To make an exception of; except, as from the conditions of an agreement.

War. Shall our condition stand? Char. It shall; Only reserved, you claim no interest In any of our towns of garrison. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 167.

The old Men, Women, and sick Folkes were reserved from this Tribute. Pucelle, Pilgrimage, p. 576.

=Syn. 1. Reserve, Retain, etc. See keep. reserve (rē-zerv'), n. [*OF. reserve, F. réserve* = *Sp. Pg. reserva* = *It. riserva, riserva*, a store, reserve; from the verb: see *reserve, v.*] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back.—2. That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

Where all is due, make no reserve. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1. Still hoarding up, most scandalously nice, Amidst their virtues, a reserve of vice. Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore.

3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations. Addison, Freeholder. (Latham.)

4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness toward others; caution in personal behavior.

Upon my arrival I attributed that reserve to modesty, which I now find has its origin in pride. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, IV.

Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest, A decent caution and reserve at least. Cowper, Hops, l. 404.

Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn, Such fine reserve and noble reticence. Tennyson, Geraint.

5. An exception; something excepted.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a reserve. Dr. J. Rogers. Is knowledge so despised, Or envy, or what reserve forbids to taste? Milton, P. L., v. 61.

In the minds of almost all religious persons, even in the most tolerant countries, the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit reserves. J. S. Mill, On Liberty, l.

6. In law, reservation.—7. In banking, that part of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans. See bank², 4.

They [the precious metals] are employed as reserves in banks, or other hands, forming the guarantee of paper money and cheques, and thus becoming the instrument of the wholesale payments of society. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 865.

8. Milit.: (a) The body of troops, in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an emergency. (b) That part of the fighting force of a country which is in general held back, and upon which its defense is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated: as, the naval reserve. In countries where compulsory service exists, as Germany, the reserve denotes technically that body of troops in the standing army who have served in the line, before their entry into the landwehr. The period of service is about four years. (c) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.—9. In theol., the system according to which only that part of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit: known also as *economy*. Compare *discipline of the secret*, under *discipline*.—10. In calico-printing and other processes, same as *resist*, 2.—11. Same as *reservation*, 3.—Connecticut Reserve, Connecticut Western Reserve, or Western Reserve, the name given to the region, lying south of Lake Erie

and in the present State of Ohio, which the State of Connecticut, in ceding its claims upon western lands, reserved to itself for the purposes of a school fund.—Gold reserve, the gold held by the United States treasury for the redemption of United States notes. This fund was first accumulated for the redemption of specie payments, and at that date (Jan. 1, 1879) amounted to over \$14,000,000. By the provisions of the act of July 12, 1892, it was practically fixed at \$100,000,000. In April, 1893, it first fell below this sum as a result of the policy of the treasury (under the "parity" clause of the act of July 14, 1890) in paying the treasury notes of 1890, on demand, in gold; and by January, 1894, fell to \$65,650,000. To replenish the fund the government sold bonds—\$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in January, 1894; \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in November, 1894; about \$62,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in February, 1895; and \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in January, 1896.—In reserve, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—Reserve air. Same as *residual air* (which see, under *air*).—Without reserve, See the quotation.

When a sale is announced as *without reserve*—whether the announcement be contained in the written particulars or be made orally by the auctioneer—that, according to all the cases, both at law and in equity, means not merely that the property will be peremptorily sold, but that neither the vendor nor any one acting for him will bid at the auction. Eateman.

=Syn. 1. Retention.—4. Restraint, distance. reserved (rē-zerv'), p. a. 1. Kept for another or future use; retained; kept back.

He hath reasons reserved to himself, which our frailty cannot apprehend. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 657.

2. Showing reserve in behavior; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

The man I trust, if shy to me, Shall find me as reserved as he. Couper, Friendship.

New England's poet, soul reserved and deep, November nature with a name of May. Lowell, Agassiz, III. 5.

3. Retired; secluded. [Rare.]

They [the pope or ruffe] will usually lie, abundance of them together, in one reserved place, where the water is deep and runs quietly. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. Major), p. 236, l. 15.

4. In decorative art, left of the color of the background, as when another color is worked upon the ground to form a new ground, the pattern being left of the first color.—Case reserved. See case¹.—Reserved case, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a sin the power to absolve from which is reserved to the pope or his legate, the ordinary of the diocese, or a prelate of a religious order, other confessors not being allowed to give absolution. A sin, to be reserved, must be external (one of word or deed), and sufficiently proved. No sin is reserved in the case of a person in *articulo mortis*.—Reserved list, in the British navy, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called out on the contingency of there being an insufficiency of officers for active service.—Reserved power, in Scots law, a reservation made in deeds, settlements, etc. Reserved powers are of different sorts: as, a reserved power of burdening a property; a reserved power to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—Reserved powers, in U. S. const. law, powers pertaining to sovereignty, but not delegated to a representative body; more specifically, those powers of the people which are not delegated to the United States by the Constitution of the country, but remain with the respective States. The national government possesses no powers but such as have been delegated to it. The States have all that they inherited from the British Parliament, except such as they have surrendered, either by delegation to the United States, or by prohibition, in their respective constitutions or in the Constitution of the United States.—Syn. 1. Excepted, withheld.—2. Restrained, cautious, uncommunicative, unsocial, unsociable, taciturn.

reservedly (rē-zerv'-dli), adv. In a reserved manner; with reserve; without openness or frankness; cautiously; coldly.

He speaks reservedly, but he speaks with force. Pope. reservedness (rē-zerv'-dnes), n. The character of being reserved; closeness; lack of frankness, openness, or freedom.

A certain reservedness of natural disposition, and moral discipline learnt out of the noblest Philosophy. Milton, Apology for Smeatymnus.

reservee (rez-ēr-vō'), n. [*F. réservée*, pp. of *réserver*, reserve: see *reserve, v.*] In law, one to whom anything is reserved.

reserver (rē-zerv'-vēr), n. One who or that which reserves.

reservist (rē-zerv'-vist), n. [*F. réserviste*; as *reserve* + *-ist*.] A soldier who belongs to the reserve. [Recent.]

The town was full of the military reserve, out for the French autumn manoeuvres, and the reservists walked speedily and wore their formidable great-coats. H. L. Strenson, Inland Voyage, p. 172.

reservoir (rez-ēr-vvōr), n. [*F. réservoir*, a storehouse, reservoir: see *reservoirary*. Doublet of *reservoirary*.] 1. A place where anything is kept in store: usually applied to a large receptacle for fluids or liquids, as gases or oils.

What is his [God's] creation less Than a capacious reservoir of means Form'd for his use, and ready at his will? Couper, Task, II. 201.

The fly-wheel is a vast reservoir into which the engine pours its energy, sudden floods alternating with droughts; but these succeed each other so rapidly, and the area of the reservoir is so vast, that its level remains uniform. R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

Specifically.—2. A place where water collects naturally or is stored for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or for any other purpose.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge cisterns and reservoirs of rain and snow water. Addison.

Here was the great basin of the Nile that received every drop of water, even from the passing shower to the roaring mountain torrent that drained from Central Africa toward the north. This was the great reservoir of the Nile. Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 253.

3. In anat., a receptacle. See *receptaculum*.

—4. In bot.: (a) One of the passages or cavities found in many plant-tissues, in which are secreted and stored resins, oils, mucilage, etc. More frequently called *receptacle*. De Bary, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 202. (b) A seed or any organ of a plant in which surplus assimilated matter (reserve material) is stored up for subsequent use.—Mucilage-reservoirs. See *mucilage*.—Reservoir of Pecquet. Same as *receptaculum clyti* (which see, under *receptaculum*).

reservoir (rē-zerv'-vōr), v. t. [*< reservoir, n.*] To furnish with a reservoir; also, to collect and store in a reservoir.

Millions of pools of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is reserved and stored. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 62.

reservor (rē-zerv'-vōr), n. [*< reserve* + *-or*.] In law, one who reserves. Story.

reset¹ (rē-set'), n. [*< ME. reset, etc., < OF. recet, recit, etc.: see receipt, n.*] 1. Same as *receipt*, 5, 6.—2. In Scots law, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.—Reset of theft, the offense of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.

reset¹ (rē-set'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *resetted*, ppr. *resetting*. [*< ME. resetten, etc., < OF. receter, etc., receive: see receipt, v.*] 1. Same as *receipt*.—2. In Scots law, to receive and harbor (an outlaw or criminal); receive (stolen goods).

We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and reset the Southrons here. Scott.

Give any ydl men, that has not to live of thare awin to leif apone, be resett within the lande. . . . Quoted in *Litton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 338.

reset² (rē-set'), v. t. and i. [*< re- + set¹*.] To set again, in any sense of the word *set*.

reset² (rē-set'), n. [*< reset², v.*] 1. The act of resetting.—2. In printing, matter set over again.

resettable (rē-set'-a-bl), a. [*< reset² + -able*.] Capable of being reset.

Cups . . . with gems . . . Moveable and resettable at will. Tennyson, Lover's Tale, IV.

resetter¹ (rē-set'-ēr), n. [*< reset¹ + -er*.] In Scots law, a receiver of stolen goods; also, one who harbors a criminal.

I thought him an industrious, peaceful man—if he turns resetter of idle companions and night-walkers, the place must be rid of him. Scott, Abbot, xxxv.

Wicked thieves, oppressors, and peacebreakers and resetters of theft. Litton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 349.

resetter² (rē-set'-ēr), n. [*< reset² + -er*.] One who resets or places again.

resettle (rē-set'-l), v. [*< re- + settle²*.] I. trans. To settle again; specifically, to install again, as a minister in a parish.

Will the house of Austria yield . . . the least article of strained and even usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance who are alarmed at the consequences of . . . the emperor's death? Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. intrans. To become settled again; specifically, to be installed a second time or anew in a parish.

resettlement (rē-set'-l-ment), n. [*< resettle + -ment*.] The act of resettling, or the process or state of being resettled, in any sense.

resh¹ (rosh), a. [Origin obscure. Cf. *rash*.] Fresh; recent. Halliwell.

resh² (resh), n. A frequent dialectal variant of *rush*.¹

reshape (rē-shāp'), v. t. [*< re- + shape*.] To shape again; give a new shape to.

reship (rē-ship'), v. t. [*< re- + ship*.] To ship again: as, goods *reshipped* to Chicago.

reshipment (rē-ship'-ment), n. [*< reship + -ment*.] 1. The act of shipping a second time; specifically, the shipping for exportation of what has been imported.—2. That which is reshipped.

resiance (rez'i-ans), *n.* [*< OF. *rescance, *resiance, rescance, < ML. residentia, residence: see residence, and of. scance.*] Doublet of *residence*.] *Residouce*; *abodo*.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality.
Knolles, 1174 G. (*Nares*).

The King forthwith banished all Flemmings . . . out of his Kingdom, Commanding . . . his Merchant-Adventurers which had a *resiance* in Antwerp, to return.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 130.

resiant (rez'i-ant), *a. and n.* [*< OF. resiant, rescant, rescant, < L. residen(t)-s, resident: see resident.*] Doublet of *resident*.] *I. a. Resident*; dwelling.

Articles conceived and determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this company *resiant* in Prussia.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 259.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus with the Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *R. Jonson*, *Catiline*, iv. 3.

Resiant rolls, in *law*, rolls naming the resiants or residents in a titling, etc., called over by the steward on holding court-leet.

II. n. A resident.

Touching the custom of "salt and service" (i. e., grinding corn, &c.) of the "resiants and inhabitants of Whimley" to said ancient mills . . .
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 79.

All manner of folk, *resiants* or subjects within this Isle (the King of England's) realm.
Quoted in *R. H. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng.*, III. note.

reside (rē-zid'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *resided*, ppr. *residing*. [= *D. residen* = *G. residere* = *Dan. reside* = *Sw. residera*, < *OF. resider*, vernaacularly *resier*, *F. résider* = *Sp. Pg. residir* = *It. risiedere*, < *L. residere*, remain behind, reside, dwell, < *re-*, back, < *sedere*, sit (= *E. sit*): see *sit*. Cf. *preside*.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; have a settled abode for a time, or a dwelling or home; specifically, to be in official residence (said of holders of benefices, etc.).

To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice;
To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
Shak., *M. for M.*, III. 1. 122.

These Sirens *resided* in certain pleasant islands.
Bacon, *Moral Tables*, vi.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it gildes,
And winds by the cot where my Mary *resides*.
Burns, *Flow Gently, sweet Afton*.

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; inhere.

Efficiency, and quantity of energy, *reside* in mixture and composition.
Bacon, *Physical Principles*, II. Expl.

It is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny *resides*.
Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 21.

3. To sink to the bottom, as of liquids; settle; subside, in general.

The maddling Winds are hush'd, the Tempests cease,
And every rowling Surge *resides* in Peace.
Congreve, *Birth of the Mnee*.

= *Syn.* 1. *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. (see *abide*), be domiciled, be domiciliated, make a home.

residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* [*< ME. residence, < OF. residence, F. résidence = Pr. residencia, residencia = Sp. Pg. residencia = It. residenza, residenza (= D. residentie = G. residenz = Dan. residents = Sw. residents, < F.), < ML. residentia, < L. residen(t)-s, resident: see resident.*] Doublet of *resiance*.] 1. The act of residing or dwelling in a place permanently or for a considerable time.

What place is this?
Sure, something more than human keeps *residence* here.
Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, II. 2.

I upon my frontiers here
Keep *residence*.
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 699.

Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special occasions by one nation to another. Their *residence* at foreign courts is a practice of modern growth.

Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 89.

2. A place of residing or abode; especially, the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation.

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath *residence* and medicine power.
Shak., *II. and J.*, II. 3. 21.

What is man?
Once the best *residence* of truth divine.
Cowper, *Truth*, I. 387.

In front of this esplanade (Plaza de los Aljibes) is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V. and intended, it is said, to eclipse the *residence* of the Moorish kings.
Irring, *Alhambra*, p. 57.

3. That in which anything permanently rests or inheres.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship.
Milton.

4. A remaining or abiding where one's duties lie, or where one's occupation is properly carried on; *cecles.*, the presence of a bishop in his diocese, a canon in his cathedral or collegiate church, or a rector or an incumbent in his benefice; opposed to *non-residence*.

He is ever in his parish; he keepeth *residence* at all times.
Lattimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

Residence on the part of the students appears to have been sometimes dispensed with [at the university of Sten].
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 837.

5. In *law*: (a) The place where a man's habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing it therefrom; domicile. (b) An established abode, fixed for a considerable time, whether with or without a present intention of ultimate removal. A man cannot fix an intentionally temporary domicile, for the intention that it be temporary makes it in law no domicile, though the abode may be sufficiently fixed to make it in law a residence in this sense. A man may have two residences, but only one can be his domicile. The bankruptcy law uses the term *residence* specifically, as contradistinguished from *domicile*, so as to free cases under it from the difficult and embarrassing presumptions and circumstances upon which the distinctions between *domicile* and *residence* rest. *Residence* is a fact easily ascertained, domicile a question difficult of proof. It is true that the two terms are often used as synonyms, but in law they have distinct meanings. (*Hump.*) See *resident*.

Residence is to be taken in its full sense, so that a transient absence does not interrupt it.
Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, App. III. p. 438.

6. (a) The settling or settlement of liquors; the process of clearing, as by the settling of sediment. (b) That which settles or is deposited, as the thick part of wine that has grown old in bottle.

Hypocistis [It.], a substance. Also *residence* in wine settling toward the bottom.
Floria.

(c) Any residue or remnant.
When meats is taken quite away,
And voiders in presence,
Put you your trencher in the same,
And all your *residence*.
Babes Book (L. F. T. S.), p. 80.

Divers *residences* of bodies are thrown away as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended.
Boyle.

= *Syn.* 1. Domiciliation, inhabitancy, sojourn, stay.—2. Home, domicile, mansion. See *abide*.

resider (rez'i-dēr), *n.* [*< ME. resider, < OF. resider, < ML. residentarius, a clergyman in residence: see residentary.*] A clergyman in residence.

All preachers, *resideres*, and persons that are greable [of similar degree] . . .
They may be set solely at a *resider* table.
Babes Book (L. F. T. S.), p. 189.

Their humanity is a large [how] to the *Resider*, their learning a chapter, for they learn it commonly before they read it.
H. P. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, The Common Singing-men [in Cathedral Churches].

residency (rez'i-den-si), *n.*; pl. *residences* (-siz). [*As residence* (see -cy).] 1. Same as *residence*.

That crime, which hath so great a tincture and *residency* in the will that from thence only it hath its being ethereal.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 415.

Specifically—2. The official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger (the mutiny in Lucknow) by fortifying the *residency* and accumulating stores.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 50.

3. A province or administrative division in some of the islands of the Dutch East Indies.

resident (rez'i-dēt), *a. and n.* [*< ME. resident, < OF. resident, < F. résident, < L. residen(t)-s, ppr. of residere, remain behind, reside: see reside.*] *I. a. 1.* Residing; having a seat or dwelling; dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time.

The foran merchants here *resident* are for the most part English.
Shadys Travels, p. 7.

Authority herself not seldom sleeps,
Though *resident*, and witness of the wrong.
Cowper, *Task*, IV. 601.

2. Fixed; firm.
The watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 829.

3. In *zoöl.*: (a) Remaining in a place the whole year; not migratory; said especially of birds. (b) Pertaining to or consisting of residents; as, the *resident fauna*; a *resident theory*.—4. Having one's abode in a given place in pursuit of one's duty or occupation; as, he is minister *resident* at that court.

II. n. 1. One who or that which resides or dwells in a place permanently or for a considerable time; one residing; as, the American *residents* of Paris.—2. In *law*, one who has a residence in the legal sense. See *residence*.

Resident and its contrary, *non-resident*, are more commonly used to refer to abode, irrespective of the absence of intention to remove.

3. A public minister who resides at a foreign court; the name is usually given to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

We have receiv'd two Letters from your Majesty, the one by your Envoy, the other transmitted to us from our *Resident* Philip Meadows.
Milton, *Letters of State*, Oct. 13, 1658.

This night, when we were in bed, came the *resident* of several princes (a serious and tender man) to find us out.
Penn, *Travels in Holland*, etc.

4. In *zoöl.*, an animal, or a species of animal, which remains in the same place throughout the year; distinguished from *migrant* or *visitant*; said especially of birds.—5. In *feudal law*, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from it.—6. In India: (a) Previous to the organization of the civil service, a chief of one of the commercial establishments of the East India Company. (b) Later, a representative of the viceroy at an important native court, as at Lucknow or Delhi.

—7. The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies. = *Syn.* 1. Inhabitant, inhabiter, dweller, sojourner.

residential (rez'i-den-shl), *a.* [*< resident + -al.*] *Residential*. [*Rare.*]

The beautiful *residential* apartments of the Pitti Palace.
James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 303.

residerer (rez'i-den-tēr), *n.* [*< late ME. residerer, < resident + -er.*] Cf. *residerer*.] A resident. [*Scotch and U. S.*]

I write as a *residerer* for nearly three years, having an intimate acquaintance with "the Kingdom" [of some fifteen years' standing].
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 92.

residential (rez-i-den-shal), *a.* [*< residence (ML. residentia) + -al.*] Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents; adapted or intended for residence.

Such I may presume roughly to call a *residential* extension.
Gladstone.

It [a model college for women] has no *residential* hall, nor is it desirable, perhaps, that it should have any.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 24.

It may be added that *residential* has been good English at least since 1690.

J. A. H. Murray, in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 134.

residentary (rez-i-den-shi-ri), *a. and n.* [*< ML. residentarius, being in residence, a clergyman in residence, < residentia, residence: see residence.*] *I. a. 1.* Having or keeping a residence; residing; especially (*cecles.*), bound to reside a certain time at a cathedral church; as, a canon *residentary* of St. Paul's.

Christ was the condactor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentary* guardian.
Dr. H. More.

There was express power given to the bishops of Lincoln and London alone to create another *residentary* canonry in their own patronage.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 180.

2. Of or pertaining to a residentary.

Dr. John Taylor died 1766, at his *residentary* house, Amen Corner.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 447.

II. n.; pl. *residentaries* (-riz). 1. One who or that which is resident.

Faith, temperance, patience, zeal, charity, hope, humility, are perpetual *residentaries* in the temple of their regenerate souls.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 55.

The *residentary*, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot.
Cotteridge.

2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

It was not then unusual, in such great churches, to have many men who were temporary *residentaries*, but of an apostolical and episcopal authority.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 183.

residentaryship (rez-i-den-shi-ri-ship), *n.* [*< residentary + -ship.*] The station of a residentary. *Imp. Dict.*

residentship (rez'i-dent-ship), *n.* [*< resident + -ship.*] The functions or dignity of a resident; the condition or station of a resident.

The Prince Elector did afterwards kindly invite him (Theodore Haak) to be his Secretary, but he, loving Solitude, declined that employment, as he did the *Residentship* at London for the City of Hamburg.
Wood, *Athenae Oxon.*, II. 845.

resider (rē-zī'dēr), *n.* One who resides or has residence.

residewit, *n.* An obsolete form of *residue*.

residual (rē-zid'ē-ā), *a. and n.* [= *F. résiduel, < NL. *residualis, < L. residuum, residue: see residuum, residue.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a residuum; remaining.—*Residual* abscess. (a) A collection of pus forming in or around the center of a previous inflammation. (b) A chronic abscess in which the contents have been mostly absorbed.—*Residual air*. See *air*.—*Residual analysis*, the calculus of differences. This is the old designation, employed by Landen, 1764.—*Residual calculus*.

the calculus of residuals or residues. See II.—**Residual charge**, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric arranged as a condenser after a discharge, apparently owing to the slow return to the surface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric, as in the Leyden jar. (*Paraday*.) In such cases there is said to be electric absorption. It is doubtless due to the fact that the solid dielectric does not immediately recover from the strain resulting from the electric stress. Also called *dielectric after-working*.—**Residual estate**, residuary estate.—**Residual figure**, in geom., the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater.—**Residual magnetism**. See *magnetism*.—**Residual quantity**, in alg., a binomial connected by the sign — (minus): thus, $a - b$, $a - \sqrt{b}$ are residual quantities.

II. n. 1. A remainder; especially, the remainder of an observed quantity, after subtracting so much as can be accounted for in a given way.—2. The integral of a function round a closed contour in the plane of imaginary quantity inclosing a value for which the function becomes infinite, this integral being divided by $2\pi i$. An earlier definition, amounting to the same thing, was the coefficient of x^{-1} in the development of the function a in a sum of two series, one according to ascending, the other according to descending powers of x . If the oval includes only one value for which the function becomes infinite, the residual is said to be taken for or with respect to that value. Also *residue*. 3. A system of points which, together with another system of points of which it is said to be the residual, makes up all the intersections of a given curve with a plane cubic curve.—**Integral residual**, the residual obtained by extending the integration round a contour including several values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite.—**Total residual**, the residual obtained by integrating round a contour including all the values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite. Also called *principal residual*.

residuary (rē-zid'ū-ā-ri), a. [= F. *résiduaire*, < NL. **residuarius*, < L. *residuum*, residue: see *residuum*, *residue*.] Of or pertaining to a residue or residuum; forming a residue, or part not dealt with: as, *residuary estate* (the portion of a testator's estate not devised specially).

'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.

Apollon, Parergon.

Residuary clause, that part of a will which in general language gives whatever may be left after satisfying the other provisions of the will.—**Residuary devise** or *legatee*, in law, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the residuum.—**Residuary gum**, the dark residuary matter from the treatment of oils and fats in the manufacture of stearin, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of roofing.—**Residuary legacy**. See *legacy*.

residuate (rē-zid'ū-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *residuated*, ppr. *residuating*. [*residu* (a) + *-ate*.] In math., to find the residual of, in the sense of the quotient of $2\pi i$ into the integral round one or more poles.

residuation (rē-zid'ū-ā-shon), n. [*residu* + *-ion*.] In math., the act of finding the residual or integral round a pole divided by $2\pi i$; the process of finding residuals and co-residuals upon a cubic curve by linear constructions.—

Sign of residuation, the sign \int prefixed to the expression of a function to denote the residual. The rules for the use of this sign are not entirely consistent.

residue (rez'zī-dū), n. [Early mod. E. also *residew*; < ME. *residue*, < OF. *residu*, F. *résidu* = Sp. Pg. It. *residuo*, < L. *residuum*, a remainder, neut. of *residens*, remaining, < *residere*, remain, reside: see *reside*. Doublet of *residuum*.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some other way; what is left over; remainder; the rest.

John for his charge taking Asia, and so the *residue* other quarters to labour in. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 4.

The *residue* of your fortune
Go to my cave and tell me.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 7. 193.

2. In law: (a) The residuum of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies. (b) That which remains of a testator's estate after payment of debts and particular legacies, and is undisposed of except it may be by a general clause or residuary legacy.—3. In the theory of numbers, the remainder after division, especially after division by a fixed modulus; in the integral calculus, the integral of a monodromic function taken round a pole or poles: same as *residual*. 2.—**Biquadratic residue**, the same as a *cubic residue*, except that it refers to a fourth power instead of to a cube. Thus, any fourth power of an integer divided by 5 gives as remainder either 0 or 1. These are, therefore, the *biquadratic residues* of 5.—**Cubic residue**, a number which, being added to a multiple of a number of which it is said to be a residue, gives a cube. Thus, every exact cube divided by 7 gives as remainder either 0, 1, or 6. These are, therefore, the *cubic residues* of 7.—**Method of residues**. See *method*.—**Quadratic residue**. See *quadratic*.—**Trigonal residue**, a number which, added to a multiple of another num-

ber of which it is said to be a residue, will give a trigonal number. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, are the *trigonal residues* of 13.—Syn. 1. *Rest*, etc. See *remainder*.

residuous (rē-zid'ū-us), n. [*residu* (um) + *-ent*.] In chemical processes, a by-product, or waste product, left after the removal or separation of a principal product.

residuous (rē-zid'ū-us), a. [*L. residuus*, remaining, residual: see *residue*, *residuum*.] Remaining; residual. *Landor*. [Rare.]

residuum (rē-zid'ū-um), n. [*L. residuum*, what remains: see *residue*. Doublet of *residue*.] 1. That which is left after any process; that which remains; a residue.

The metal [copper] is pronounced to be chemically pure, leaving no *residuum* when dissolved in pure nitric acid.

W. F. Rice, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

Residuum shall be understood to be the refuse from the distillation of Crude Petroleum, free from coke and water, and from any foreign impurities, and of gravity from 16° to 21° Beaume.

New York Produce Exchange Report (1883-9), p. 279.

2. Specifically, in law, that part of an estate which is left after the payment of charges, debts, and particular bequests; more strictly, the part so left which is effectively disposed of by a residuary clause. Sometimes the subject of a particular bequest which proves ineffectual passes by law to the heir or next of kin, instead of falling into the residuum.

resign (rē-zin'), v. [*ME. resigmen*, *resymen*, < OF. *resigner*, *resigner*, F. *résigner* (> G. *resignieren* = Dau. *resignere* = Sw. *resignera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resignar* = It. *resignare*, *rassegnare*, < L. *resignare*, unseal, annul, assign back, resign, lit. 'sign back or again,' < *re-*, back, + *signare*, sign: see *sign*.] I. *trans.* 1. To assign back; return formally; give up; give back, as an office or a commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender; relinquish; give over; renounce.

As yow [Love] list, ye maken herthes digne;
Algaies hem that ye wol sette a fyre,
They dreden shame and vices they *resigne*.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 25.

He [More] had *resigned* up his office, and the King had graciously accepted it.

Family of Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. xv.

The Earl of Worcester

Hath broke his staff, *resign'd* his stewardship.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 69.

What sinners value I *resign*;

Lord! 'tis enough that thou art mine.

Watts.

2. To withdraw, as a claim; give up; abandon.

Soon *resigned* his former suit.

Spencer.

Passionate hopes not ill *resign'd*

For quiet, and a fearless mind!

M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To yield or give up in a confiding or trusting spirit; submit, particularly to Providence.

What more reasonable than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God?

Tillotson.

Then to the sleep I crave

Resign me.

Bryant, A Sick-bed.

4. To submit without resistance; yield; commit.

Be that thou hop'st to be, or what thou art

Resign to death.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 334.

He, cruel and ungrateful, smil'd

When she *resign'd* her breath.

Prior, The Viceroy, st. 32.

Æneas heard, and for a space *resign'd*

To tender pity nill his manly mind

Pope, Iliad, xiii. 590.

5. To intrust; consign; commit to the care of.

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, *resigned* and concredited to the conduct of such as they call governors.

Evelyn.

=Syn. 1. To abandon, renounce, abdicate. *Resign* differs from the words compared under *forfeit* in expressing primarily a formal and deliberate act, in being the ordinary word for giving up formally an elective office or an appointment, and in having similar figurative use.

II. *intrans.* 1. To submit one's self; yield; endure with resignation.

O break, my heart! poor bankrupt, break at once! . . .

Vile earth, to earth *resign*; end motion here.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 69.

Amazed, confused, he found his power expired,

Resign'd to fate, and with a sigh retired.

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 148.

2. To give up an office, commission, post, or the like.

resign (rē-zin'), n. [*resign* + *-ment*.] Resignation.

You have gain'd more in a royal brother

Than you could lose by your *resign* of Empire.

Shirley (and Fletcher), Coronation, iv. 2.

resign (rē-sin'), v. t. [*re-* + *sign*.] To sign again.

resignal (rē-zī-nal), n. [*resign* + *-al*.] Rosignation.

A bold and just challenge of an old Judge [Samuel] made before all the people upon his *resignal* of the government into the hands of a new King.

Sanderson, Works, II. 330. (*Davies*.)

resignant (rez'ig-nant), a. [*F. résignant*, ppr. of *résigner*, resign: see *resign*.] In her., concealed: said of a lion's tail.

resignant (rē-zī-nant), n. [*OF. resignant* (= Sp. Pg. *resignante*), a resigner, ppr. of *resigner*, resign: see *resign*.] A resigner.

Upon the 25th of October Sir John Snelking brought the warrant from the King to receive the Seal; and the good news came together, very welcome to the *resignant*, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that honour.

Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 27. (*Davies*.)

resignation (rez'ig-nā'shon), n. [*OF. resignation*, *resignacion*, F. *résignation* = Pr. *resignatio* = Sp. *resignacion* = Pg. *resignação* = It. *rassegnazione*, *risegnazione*, < ML. (?) *resignatio* (n-), < L. *resignare*, resign: see *resign*.] 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, office, place, or possession.

The *resignation* of thy state and crown

To Henry Bolingbroke.

Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 179.

2. The state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; particularly, quiet submission to the will of Providence; contented submission.

But on he moves to meet his latter end, . . .

Sinks to the grave with unperceiv'd decay,

While *resignation* gently slopes the way.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., i. 110.

3. In *Scots law*, the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior. =Syn. 1. Relinquishment, renunciation.—2. *Endurance*, *Fortitude*, etc. See *patience*.

resigned (rē-zind'), p. a. 1. Surrendered: given up.—2. Feeling resignation; submissive.

What shall I do (she cried), my pence of mind

To gain in dying, and to die *resign'd*?

Crabbe, Works, I. 112.

=Syn. 2. Unresisting, yielding, uncomplaining, meek. See *patience*.

resignedly (rē-zī-ned-li), adv. With resignation; submissively.

resignee (rē-zī-nē'), n. [*F. résigné*, pp. of *résigner*, resign: see *resign*.] In law, the party to whom a thing is resigned.

resigner (rē-zī-nēr), n. One who resigns.

resignment (rē-zī-nēmēt), n. [*resign* + *-ment*.] The act of resigning.

Here I am, by his command, to cure you,

Nay, more, for ever, by his full *resignment*.

Deau, and *Fl.*, Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

resile (rē-zil'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *resiled*, ppr. *resiling*. [*OF. resilir*, *resiler*, F. *résilier*, < L. *resilire*, jump back, recoil, < *re-*, back, + *salire*, jump, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *resilient*.] To start back; recede, as from a purpose; recoil.

If the Quene wold hereafter *resile* and goo back from that she semeth nowe to be contented with, it shuld not be in her power soo to doo.

State Papers, I. 343. (*Hallivell*.)

The small majority . . . *resiling* from their own previously professed intention.

Sir W. Hamilton.

resilement (rē-zil'mēt), n. [*resile* + *-ment*.] The act of drawing back; a recoil; a withdrawal.

Imp. Diet., art. "back," adv., 7.

resilience (rē-zil'ē-ens), n. [= It. *resilienza*; as *resilien* (t) + *-ē*.] 1. The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebounding.

If you strike a ball side-long, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in echoes . . . may be tried.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 245.

2. In *mach.* See the quotation.

The word *resilience*, used without special qualifications, may be understood as meaning *extreme resilience*, or the work given back by the spring after being strained to the extreme limit within which it can be strained again and again without breaking or taking a permanent set.

Thomson and Tail, Nat. Phil., § 691, b.

Coefficient of resilience. Same as *coefficient of elasticity* (which see, under *coefficient*).

resiliency (rē-zil'ē-ēn-si), n. [As *resilience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resilience*.

The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to the other.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 110.

resilient (rē-zil'ē-ēnt), a. [*L. resilient* (t)-s. ppr. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile*.] Having resilience; inclined to leap or spring back; leaping or springing back; rebounding.

Their act and reach

Stretch'd to the farthest is *resilient* ever,

And in resilience hath its plenary force.

Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, lii. 5.

A highly *resilient* body is a body which has large coefficients of resilience. Steel is an example of a body with large, and cork of a body with small, coefficients of resilience.

J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 46.

Resilient stricture, a contracted stricture formed by elastic tissue, and making permanent dilatation impossible or difficult.

resilition (rez-i-lish'yon), *n.* [Irreg. < *resile* + *-ition*.] The act of resiling or springing back; resilience. [Rare.]

The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; *resilition*. Johnson's Dict. (under rebound).

resilution (rē-zil-ū-'shon), *n.* [Prob. irreg. (in lato ML. medical jargon) < *L. resilire* (pp. *resultus*), spring back: see *resilient*.] Resilience; renewed attack.

There is, as physicians say, and as we also find, double the perill in the *resilution* that was in the first sickness. Hall, Edward V., i. 11. (Halliwell.)

The *resilution* of an Ague is desperate, and the second opening of a vein deadly.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 316.

resin (rez'in), *u.* [Also *rosin*, *q. v.*; early mod. E. also *resin*; < ME. *recyn*, *recyne*, also *rsyn*, *rosyne*, < OF. *resine* (also *rasine*, *rasino*), F. *résine* = Sp. Pg. It. *resina*, < *L. resina*, prob. < Gr. *ῥηῖν*, resin (of the pine).] 1. (a) A hardened secretion found in many species of plants, or a substance produced by exposure of the secretion to the air. It is allied to and probably derived from a volatile oil. The typical resins are oxidized hydrocarbons, amorphous, brittle, having a vitreous fracture, insoluble in water, and freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils. They unite with alkalis to form soaps. They melt at a low heat, are non-volatile, and burn quickly with a smoky flame. The hardest resins are fossilized like amber and copal, but they show all gradations of hardness through oleoresins and balsams to essential oils. The hard resins are nearly odorless, and contain little or no volatile oil: the soft resins owe their softness to the volatile oil associated with them. The common resin of commerce occurs in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine (on the United States, chiefly the long-leaved pine). From this the oil of turpentine is separated by distillation. Resins are largely used in the preparation of varnishes, and several are used in medicine. See *gum*. (b) The precipitate formed by treating a tincture with water.

2. See *rosin*, 2. — **Acaroid resin**. See *acaroid*. — **Aldehyde resin**. See *aldehyde*. — **Blue-resin**, a name given to the blue acids — **Blackboy resin**. Same as *blackboy gum*. See *blackboy*. — **Bon-nafa resin**, an amber-yellow resin prepared in Algeria from *Thapsia Garjanica*. — **Botany Bay resin**. Same as *acaroid gum* (which see, under *acaroid*). — **Carbolized resin-cloth**, an antiseptic dressing made by steeping thin calico muslin in carbolic acid. 2 parts; castor oil, 2. resin, 10. alcohol, 40. — **Fossil or mineral resins**, amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons — **Grass-tree resin**. Same as *acacoid resin*. — **Highgate resin**, fossil copal named from Highgate, near London. See *copal*. — **Kauri-resin**. Same as *kauri-gum*. — **Pin resin**. See *pinyl*. — **Resin cerate**, a cerate composed of 36 parts of resin, 15 of yellow wax, and 50 of lard. — **Resin cere**, in *foundry*. See *coret*. — **Resin of copaliba**, the residue left after distilling the volatile oil from copaliba. — **Resin of copper**, copper protochlorid, so called from its resemblance to common resin. — **Resin of guaiac**, the resin of the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*; same as *guaiacum*, 3. Also called *guaiac* and *guaiaci resin*. — **Resin of jalap**, the resin obtained by treating the strong tincture of the tuberous root of *Ipomoea purga* with water. It is purgative in its action. — **Resin of Leptandra**, the resin obtained from *Veronica virginica*. — **Resin of podophyllum**, the resin obtained by precipitation with water from a concentrated tincture of podophyllum. It is cathartic in its action. — **Resin of scammony**, the resin obtained from tincture of scammony by precipitation with water or by evaporation of the ethereal tincture. — **Resin of thapsia**, a resin obtained from *Thapsia garganica* by evaporating the tincture used as a counter-irritant. Also called *thapsia-resin* and *resina thapsia*. — **Resin of turpeth**, a resin obtained from the root-bark of *Ipomoea Turpethum*. — **Resin ointment**, plaster, etc. See *vinatint*, *plaster*, etc. — **White resin**. See *rosin*. — **Yellow resin**. See *rosin*.

resin (rez'in), *r. t.* [*< resin*, *n.*] To treat, rub, or coat with resin.

resina (re-zī'āij), *n.* [*L.*: see *resin*.] Resin.

resinaceous (rez-i-nū'shius), *a.* [*< L. resina-ceus*, < *resina*, resin: see *resin*.] Resinous; having the quality of resin. Imp. Dict.

resinata (rez-i-nū'ti), *n.* [*< L. resinata*, fem. of *resinatus*, resined: see *resinate*.] The common white wine used in Greece, which is generally kept in goat- or pig-skins, and has its peculiar flavor from the pine resin or pitch with which the skins are smeared on the inside.

resinate (rez'i-nāt), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinated*, ppr. *resinating*. [*< L. resinatus*, resined (cinnam. resinatum, resined wine), < *resina*, resin: see *resin*.] To flavor or impregnate with resin, as the ordinary white wine of modern Greece.

resinate (rez'i-nāt), *n.* [= F. *résinate*, < NL. *resinatum*, neut. of *resinatus*, resined: see *resinate*, *v.*] A salt of the acids obtained from turpentine.

resin-bush (rez'in-bush), *n.* See *mastic*, 2.

resin-cell (rez'in-sol), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell which has the office of secreting resin.

resin-duct (rez'in-dukt), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *resin-passage*.

resin-flux (rez'in-fluks), *n.* A disease in conifers characterized by a copious flow of resin,

with the ultimate death of the tree, due to the attacks of a fungus, *Agaricus melleus*. De Bary.

resin-gland (rez'in-gland), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell or a small group of cells which secrete or contain resin.

resiniferous (rez-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *résinifère* = It. *resinifero*, < *L. resina*, resin, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*.] Yielding resin: as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

resinification (rez'i-ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *résinification*, < *résinifier*, treat with resin: see *resinify*.] The act or process of treating with resin.

The *resinification* of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances. Ure, Dict., III. 448.

resiniform (rez'i-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*< F. résiniforme*, < *L. resina*, resin, + *forma*, shape.] Having the character of resin; resinoid. Imp. Dict.

resinify (rez'i-ni-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resinified*, ppr. *resinifying*. [*< F. résinifier*, < *L. resina*, resin, + *ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *resin* and *-fy*.] I. *trans.* To change into resin; cause to become resinous.

II. *intrans.* To become resinous; be transformed into resin.

Exposed to the air, it [volatile oil] obtained from hops by distillation with water] *resinifies*. Encyc. Brit., XII. 157.

resinize (rez'i-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinized*, ppr. *resinizing*. [*< resin* + *-ize*.] To treat with resin.

resino-electric (rez'i-nō-ē-lōk'trik), *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity: applied to certain substances, as amber, sealing-wax, etc., which become resinously or negatively electric under friction.

resinoid (rez'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résinoïde*, < *L. resina*, resin, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form. Cf. Gr. *ῥηνώδης*, resinoid.] I. *a.* Resembling resin.

Minute resinoid yellowish-brown granules.

II. *B. Carpenter*, Microsc., § 626.

II. *n.* A resinous substance, either a true resin or a mixture containing one.

resinous (rez'i-nus), *a.* [*< OF. resineux*, F. *résineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *resinoso*, < *L. resinosus*, full of resin, < *resina*, resin: see *resin*.] Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the properties of resin; like resin: as, *resinous* substances. — **Resinous electricity**. See *electricity*. — **Resinous luster**. See *luster*, 2.

resinously (rez'i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body; also, by means of resin.

If any body become electrified in any way, it must become either vitreously or resinously electrified.

A. Daniell, Phil. of Physics, p. 610.

resinousness (rez'i-nus-nes), *u.* The character of being resinous.

resin-passago (rez'in-pas'āij), *n.* In *bot.*, an intercellular canal in which resin is secreted.

resin-tubo (rez'in-tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *resin-passage*.

resiny (rez'i-ni), *a.* [*< resin* + *-y*.] Having a resinous character; containing or covered with resin.

resipiscence (res-i-pis'ens), *n.* [*< OF. resipiscence*, F. *resipiscence* = It. *resipiscenza*, < *L. resipiscere*, a change of mind, repentance (tr. Gr. *μετανοία*, < *resipiscere*, repent.)] Change to a better frame of mind; repentance. The term is never used for that regret of a vicious man not letting pass an opportunity of vice or crime which is sometimes called *repentance*. [Rare.]

They drew a flattering picture of the *resipiscence* of the Anglian party. Hallam.

resipiscit (res-i-pis'ent), *a.* [*< L. resipiscit* (t), ppr. of *resipiscere*, recover one's senses, come to oneself again, recover, inceptive of *resipere*, savor, taste of, < *re-*, again, + *sapere*, taste, also be wise: see *sapient*.] Restored to one's senses; right-minded. [Rare.]

Granwar, in the end, *resipiscit* and same as of old, goes forth properly clothed and in its right mind.

F. Hall, False Philol., p. 67.

resist (rē-zist'), *v.* [*< OF. resistere*, F. *résister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistir* = It. *resistere*, < *L. resistere*, stand back, stand still, withstand, resist, < *re-*, back, + *sistere*, make to stand, set, also stand fast, causative of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*.] I. *trans.* 1. To withstand; oppose passively or actively; antagonize; act against; exert physical or moral force in opposition to.

Either side of the bank being fringed with most beautiful trees, which *resisted* the sun's darts from overmuch piercing the natural coldness of the river.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Jas. iv. 7.

The sword Of Michael, from the armoury of God, Was given him, temper'd so that neither keen Nor solid might *resist* that edge.

Milton, P. L., vi. 323.

That which gives me most Hopes of her is her telling me of the many Temptations she has *resisted*.

Congreve, Double Dealer, iii. 5.

While self-dependent power can time defy, As rocks *resist* the billows and the sky.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., I. 430.

What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's *resisted*.

Burns, To the Union Guild.

2†. To be disagreeable or distasteful to; offend. These eates *resist* me, she bnt thought upon.

Shak., Pericles, II. 3. 23.

= *Syn.* 1. Withstand, etc. See *oppose*. II. *intrans.* To make opposition; act in opposition.

Lay hold upon him; if he do *resist*, Subdue him at his peril.

Shak., Othello, I. 2. 80.

resist (rē-zist'), *n.* [*< resist*, *v.*] 1. Any composition applied to a surface to protect it from chemical action, as to enable it to resist the corrosion of acids, etc.

This latter metal [steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the graining mixture by a composition called *resist*.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 199.

2. Specifically, in *calico-printing*, a sort of paste applied to a fabric to prevent color or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be colored, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. Also called *resist-paste*, *resistant*, and *reserve*. — 3. A stopping-out; also, the material used for stopping out. — **Resist style**, in *calico-printing*, the process of dyeing in a pattern by the use of a resist.

resistal (rē-zis'tāij), *n.* Resistance. [Rare.]

All *resistalls*.

Quarrels, and ripping up of injuries Are smother'd in the ashes of our wrath, Whose fire is now extinct.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 401).

resistance (rē-zis'tāns), *n.* [Also *resistence*; < ME. *resistence*, < OF. *resistence*, later *resistance*, F. *résistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistencia* = It. *resistenza*, < ML. **resistentia*, < *L. resistere* (t), ppr. of *resistere*, resist: see *resist*, *resistant*.] 1. The act of resisting; opposition; antagonism. Resistance is *passive*, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat progress or design.

Noe *resistans* durst they nark.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 183).

He'll not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of *resistance*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 109.

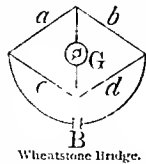
2. The force exerted by a fluid or other medium to retard the motion of a body through it; more generally, any force which always acts in a direction opposite to the residual velocity, or to any component of it: as, *resistance* to shearing. In a phrase like this, *resistance* may be defined as a stress produced by a strain, and tending to restoration of figure. But the resistance is not necessarily elastic — that is, it may cease, and as resistance does cease, when the velocity vanishes. In the older dynamical treatises, resistance is always considered as a function of the velocity, except in the case of friction, which does not vary with the velocity, or at least not much. In modern hydrodynamics the viscosity is taken into account, and produces a kind of resistance partly proportional to the velocity and partly to the acceleration. The theory of resistance still remains imperfect.

Energy, which is force acting, does work in overcoming *Resistance*, which is force acted on and reacting.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 5.

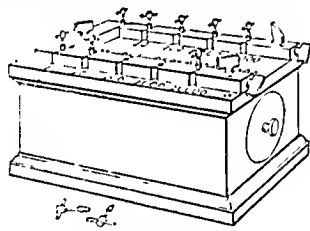
3. In *elect.*, that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied by a dissipation of energy; the transformation of electric energy into heat. It is one of the two elements upon which the strength of an electric current depends when the flow is steady; the other is electromotive force, and the relation between them is generally expressed by the equation $C = E/R$, which is Ohm's law. *Resistance* may therefore be defined as the ratio of the electromotive force to the current strength ($R = E/C$), the flow being assumed to be steady. For simple periodic alternate currents, the resistance increases as the rapidity of alternation increases, and it also depends on the form of the conductor. Resistance to such currents is sometimes called *impedance* and also *virtual resistance*, that for steady flow being named *ohmic resistance*. In general, resistance is proportional to the length of the conductor and inversely proportional to its cross-section. It also varies with the temperature of the conductor, the nature of the material of which it is composed, the stress to which it is subjected, and in some instances with other physical conditions, as in the case of selenium, the resistance of which diminishes as the intensity of the

light to which it is exposed increases. It is the reciprocal of conductivity. The unit of resistance is the ohm (which see). The designation *resistance* is also applied to coils of wire or other material devices which are introduced into electric circuits on account of the resistance which they offer to the passage of the current. The resistance of a conductor may be measured by Wheatstone's bridge. This is a device for the accurate comparison of electric resistances, invented by Christie and brought into notice by Wheatstone. It consists essentially of a complex circuit of six conductors, arranged as shown in the diagram. A current from the battery *B* enters at the junction of *a* and *c*, and, after dividing into parts depending on the relative resistances of the branches *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, returns to the battery through the junction of *b* and *d*. *G* is a galvanometer joined to the junctions *a* and *c*. When the relative resistances are such that $a:b::c:d$, no current will flow through the galvanometer. If *a* and *b* are comparable and adjustable resistances, it is only necessary to establish this condition in order to know the ratio of *c* to *d*. Many modifications of the bridge have been devised.—**Center of resistance.**—**Center of resistance.**—**Conduction resistance.** the resistance offered by a conductor to an electric current.—**Contact resistance.** see *contact*.—**Curve of elastic resistance.** See *curve*.—**Living resistance.** the work required to produce a sudden strain of a body, especially a sudden elongation of a solid.—**Magnetic resistance.** the reciprocal of magnetic conductivity or permeability. The magnetic flux, in total number of magnetic lines of force passing through a cross-section of any magnetic circuit, may be given in an expression analogous to that giving the strength of an electric current in terms of the electromotive force and resistance. The denominator of the fraction represents the magnetic resistance, sometimes called *magnetic reluctance*.—**Passive resistance.** a friction or similar force opposing the motion of a machine.—**Principle of least resistance.** the principle that when a structure is in equilibrium the passive forces, or stresses occasioned by minute strains, are the least that are capable of balancing the active forces, or those which are independent of the strains.—**Solid of least resistance.** In *mech.*, the solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid it sustains less resistance than any other having the same length and base, or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter the proper form for the pier of a bridge. The problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed and solved by Newton, but only for hypothetical conditions extremely remote from those of nature.—**Specific resistance.** the resistance offered by a conductor of any given material the length of which is one centimeter and the cross-section one square centimeter.—**Transition resistance.** the resistance to an electric current in electrolysis caused by the presence of the ions at the electrodes. = *syn.* 1. Hindrance, antagonism, check. See *oppose*.



Wheatstone Bridge.

resistance-box (rē-zis'tāns-bōks), *n.* A box containing one or more resistance-coils.



Resistance-box.

resistance-coil (rē-zis'tāns-kōil), *n.* A coil of wire which offers a definite resistance to the passage of a current of electricity. Resistance-coils are generally of German silver wire, on account of the low temperature coefficient of that alloy, and are usually multiples or submultiples of the unit of resistance, the ohm. **resistant** (rē-zis'tānt), *a.* and *n.* [*Also resist-ent*; < OF. *resistant*, F. *résistant* = Sp. Pg. *It. resistente*, < L. *resisten*(-t)s, ppr. of *resistere*, withstand, resist; see *resist*.] I. *a.* Making resistance; resisting.

This Excommunication . . . snuffed and ennobled the resistant position of Savonarola.

George Eliot, *Romola*, iv.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which resists.

According to the degrees of power in the agent and resistant is an action performed or hindered.

Ep. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, vi.

2. Same as *resist*, 2.

The first crops of citric acid crystals, which are brownish in colour, are used largely by the calico-printer as a resistant for iron and alumina mordants.

Spence's *Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 50.

resistance (rē-zis'tāns), *n.* Same as *resistance*.

resistent (rē-zis'tēnt), *a.* Same as *resistant*.

resister (rē-zis'tēr), *n.* One who resists; one who opposes or withstands.

resistibility (rē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *résistibilité*; as *resistible* + -ity (see -bility).] 1. The property of being resistible.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equalize the facility of her seduction.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, I. 1.

2†. The property of resisting.

The name body being the complex idea of extension and resistibility together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. Locke.

resistible (rē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *résistible* = Sp. *resistible* = Pg. *resistível*; as *resist* + -ible.] Capable of being resisted: as, a resistible force.

resistibleness (rē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resistible; resistibility.

resistibly (rē-zis'ti-blī), *adv.* So as to be resistible.

resistingly (rē-zis'ting-ly), *adv.* With resistance or opposition; so as to resist.

resistive (rē-zis'tiv), *a.* [*< resist* + -ive.] Having the power to resist; resisting.

I'll have an excellent new focus made, Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind. B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, ii. 1.

resistively (rē-zis'tiv-ly), *adv.* With or by means of resistance.

Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or resistively. Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 640.

resistivity (rē-zis'tiv-i-ti), *n.* The power or property of resistance; capacity for resisting. The resistivity of the wires. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.)*, XXV. 611.

resistless (rē-zis'tles), *a.* [*< resist* + -less.] 1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

Masters' commands come with a power resistless To such as owe them absolute subjection. Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1404.

2. Powerless to resist; helpless; unresisting.

Open an entrance for the wasteful sea, Whose billows, beating the resistless banks, Shall overflow it with their reflux. Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, III. 5. 17.

Resistless, tame. Am I to be burn'd up? No, I will shout Until the gods through heaven's blue look out! Keats, *Endymion*, III.

resistlessly (rē-zis'tles-ly), *adv.* In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.

resistlessness (rē-zis'tles-nes), *n.* The character of being resistless or irresistible.

resist-work (rē-zis't-werk), *n.* Calico-printing in which the pattern is produced wholly or in part by means of resist, which preserves certain parts uncolored.

reskew, reskuef, r. and n. Obsolete forms of *rescue*.

resmooth (rē-smūth'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *smooth*.] To make smooth again; smooth out.

And thus your palms May only make that footprint upon sand Which old-recurring waves of prejudice Resmooth to nothing. Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

resolder (rē-sol'dér), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *solder*.] To solder or mend again; rejoin; make whole again. Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

resoluble (rez'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [*< OF. resolvable*, F. *résolvable* = Sp. *resoluble* = It. *risolvibile*, < LL. *resolubilis*, < L. *resolvere*, resolve; see *resolve*.] Capable of being resolved.

The synthetic (Greek compounds) are organic, and being made up of constituents modified, more or less, with a view to combination, are not thus resolvable. F. Hall, *False Philol.*, p. 42, note.

resolute (rez'ō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. resolute* = OF. *resolu*, F. *résolu* = Sp. Pg. *resuelto* = It. *risolto*, < L. *resolutus*, ppr. of *resolvere*, resolve; see *resolve*.] I. *a.* 1†. Separated; loose; broken up; dissolved.

For battles boote amonyake is tolde Right goodde with brymstone resolute yplite Aboute in evry chynnyng, clyfte, or slitte. Palladius, *Ilushondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

2†. Convinced; satisfied; certain. *Imp. Dict.*

—3†. Resolving; convincing; satisfying.

Thise Interpretour answered, . . . Wyllynge hym to take this for a resolute answer, that . . . If he rather desired warre, he should have his handes full. R. Eden, tr. of Pigetetta (First English Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 256).

1 [Luther] have given resolute answer to the first, in the which I persist, and shall persevere for evermore. Foxe, *Acts*, etc. (Cattley ed.), IV. 284.

4. Having a fixed resolve; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand, Ready to fight; therefore be resolute. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 61.

= *syn.* 4. Decided, fixed, unshaken, unwavering, staunch, undaunted, steadfast; the place of resolute among such words is determined by its fundamental idea, that of a fixed will or purpose, and its acquired idea, that of a firm front and bold action presented to opposers or resistors. It is therefore a high word in the field of will and courage. See *decision*.

II.† *n.* 1. A resolute or determined person.

Young Fortinbras . . . Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there Shark'd up a list of lawless resolute. Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 1. 98.

2. Repayment; redelivery.

And ye shall enquire of the yearly resolute, deductions, and payments going forth of the same. Ep. Burnet, *Records*, II. i., No. 27.

resolutely (rez'ō-lūt-ly), *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance; boldly.

resoluteness (rez'ō-lūt-nes), *n.* The character of being resolute; fixity of purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

resolution (rez'ō-lū'shon), *n.* [*< OF. resolution*, F. *résolution* = Pr. *resolucio* = Sp. *resolución* = Pg. *resolução* = It. *risoluzione*, < L. *resolutio*(-n-), an untying, unbinding, loosening, relaxing, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, resolve; see *resolve*.] 1. The act, operation, or process of resolving. Specifically—(a) The act of separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means or (to the eye) under the lens of a microscope. (b) The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea. (c) The act of unraveling a perplexing question, a difficult problem, or the like; explication; solution; answer.

It is a question Needs not a resolution. Beau, and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, iv. 1.

(d) The act of mathematically analyzing a velocity, force, or other vector quantity into components having different directions, whether these have independent causes or not.

2. The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the resolution of humidity congealed. Sir K. Digby, *Bodies*.

3. The act of resolving or determining; also, anything resolved or determined upon; a fixed determination of mind; a settled purpose; as, a resolution to reform our lives; a resolution to undertake an expedition.

Your resolution cannot hold, when 'tis Opposed, as it must be, by the power of the king. Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4. 36.

Resolution, therefore, means the preliminary volition for ascertaining when to enter upon a series of actions necessarily deferred. A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 422.

4. The character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination; as, a man of great resolution.

No want of resolution in me, but only my followers' . . . treasons, makes me betake me to my heels. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 65.

Off with thy phing black!—It dulla a soldier— And put on resolution like a man. Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iv. 3.

5. A formal proposition brought before a deliberative body for discussion and adoption.

If the report . . . conclude with resolutions or other specific propositions of any kind, . . . the question should be on agreeing to the resolutions. Cushing, *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, § 200.

6. A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals, when adopted by vote. See *by-law*, 2, *ordinance*, 1, *regulation*, 2.—7. Determination of a cause, as in a court of justice. [Rare.]

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial resolutions which might occasion such alterations. Sir M. Hale.

8†. The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.

Al, but the resolution of thy death Made me to lose such thought. Heywood, *Four Prentices*.

Edm. You shall . . . by an unclerical assurance have your satisfaction. . . .

Glou. I would unstate myself, to be in a duo resolution. Shak., *Lea*, i. 2. 108.

9. In *music*: (a) Of a particular voice-part, the act, process, or result of passing from a discord to a concord. See *preparation* and *percussion*. (b) The concordant tone in which a discord is merged.—10. In *med.*, a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a swelling or an inflammation without coming to suppuration, the removal by absorption and expectoration of inflammatory products in pulmonary solidification, or the disappearance of fever.—11. In *math.*, same as *solution*.—12. In *anc. pros.*: (a) The use of two short times or syllables as the equivalent for one long; the division of a disemic time into the two semeia of which it is composed. (b) An equivalent of a time or of a foot in which two shorts are sub-

stituted for a long: as, the dactyl (— — —) or anapest (— — —) is a *resolution* of the spondee (— —). The resolution of a syllable bearing the ictus takes its ictus on the first of the two shorts representing the long (— —) for — —, — — — for — —. Opposed to *contraction*.—Joint resolution, in *Amer. parliamentary law*, a resolution adopted by both branches of a legislative assembly. See *concurrent resolution*, under *concurrent*.—Resolution of forces or of velocities, the application of the principle of the parallelogram of forces or velocities to the mathematical separation of a force or velocity into parts, which, however, need have no independent reality. See *force*, 8 (a).—The Expunging Resolution. See *expunge*.—Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, in *U. S. hist.*, resolutions passed in 1793 and 1799 by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, declaring the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts to be an unconstitutional act of the federal government, and setting forth the States' rights theory as to the proper remedies in such cases. The Virginia Resolutions were prepared by Madison, and the Kentucky Resolutions of 1793 by Jefferson. The Kentucky Resolutions of 1799, in addition to declaring the Constitution compact, affirmed the right of a State to nullify any Act of Congress which it deemed unconstitutional.—Syn. 1. Decomposition, separation, disentanglement.—4. Determination, etc. (see *decision*), perseverance, tenacity, inflexibility, fortitude, boldness, courage, resolve.

Resolutioner (rez-ô-lû'shon-ér), *n.* One of a party in the Church of Scotland, in the seventeenth century, which approved the resolutions of the General Assembly admitting all except those of bad character, or hostile to the Covenant, to bear arms against Cromwell. See the quotation under *Protester*, 3.

The church was, however, divided into two utterly antagonistic parties, the *Resolutioners* and the *Remonstrants*. *J. H. Burton*, *Hist. Scotland*, I. 191.

resolutionist (rez-ô-lû'shon-ist), *n.* [*< resolution + -ist*.] One who makes a resolution. *Quarterly Rev.* (Imp. Dict.).

resolutive (rez-ô-lû-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. résolutif* = *Sp. Pg. resolutivo* = *It. risolutivo, resolutivo*; as *resolute + -ive*.] *I. a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Rare.]

The ashes of the void (small) shells . . . are of a *resolutive* and dissident faculty. *Holland*, tr. of *Pilgrimage*, xxx. 8. **Resolutive clause or condition**, in *Scott law*, a condition subsequent; a condition inserted in a deed or other contract, a breach of which will cause a forfeiture or cessation of that which is provided for by the instrument, as distinguished from a *suspensive condition*, or condition precedent, which prevents the instrument from taking effect until the condition has been performed.—**Resolutive method**, in *logic*, the analytic method. See *analytic*.

II. n. In *med.*, same as *dissident*.

It has been recommended to establish a seton . . . as a derivative and *resolutive* (in metritis). *R. Barner*, *Dis. of Women*, xl.

resolutive (rez-ô-lû-tô-ri), *a.* [= *F. résolutoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. resolutorio*, < *L.* as if **resolutorius*, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, loosen; see *resolvent*.] Having the effect of resolving, determining, or rescinding; giving a right to rescind.

resolvability (rê-zol'vâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< resolvable + -ity* (see *-ility*).] The property of being resolvable; the capability of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

Lord Rosse was able to get the suggestion of *resolvability* in . . . many bodies which had been classed as nebulae by Sir William Herschel and others. *J. N. Lockyer*, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 559.

resolvable (rê-zol'vâ-bl), *a.* [*< resolve + -able*. Cf. *resoluble*.] Capable of being resolved, in any sense of that word.—**Resolvable nebula**. See *nebula*.

resolvableness (rê-zol'vâ-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resolvable; resolvability. *Bailey*, 1727.

resolve (rê-zolv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resolved*, ppr. *resolving*. [*< ME. resolven*, < *OF. resolver*, vernacularly *resoudre*, *F. résoudre* = *Sp. Pg. resolver* = *It. risolvere*, *resolvere*, < *L. resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loosen, resolve, dissolve, melt, thaw, < *re-*, again, + *solvere*, loosen: see *solre*.] *I. trans.* 1†. To loosen; set loose or at ease; relax.

It is a very hard work of continence to repel the paying gloss of flatterings whose words *resolve* the hart with pleasure. *Davies Word* (E. L. T. S.), p. 100.

His limbs, *resolv'd* through idle leiscure,
Unto sweet sleep he may securely lend.
Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 141.

Cat. The city's custom
Of being then in birth and feast—
Lem. Loosed whole
In pleasure and security—
Aut. Each house
Resolved in freedom. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, III. 3.

2. To melt; dissolve.

The weight of the snow yharred by the cold is *resolved* by the brennyng hote of Phibus the sonne.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. proso 6.

I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble.
Lilly, *Euphues*, p. 33. (*Nares*.)

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew!
Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 2. 130.

3. To disintegrate; reduce to constituent or elementary parts; separate the component parts of.

The sea gravel is latest for to drie,
And latest may thou therewith edifie.
Thou salt in it thy werkes wol *resolve*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

And ye, immortal souls, who once were men,
And now, *resolved* to elements again.
Dryden, *Indian Emperor*, II. 1.

It is no necessity of his [the musician's] art to *resolve* the clang of an instrument into its constituent tones.

Tyndall, *Sound*, p. 120.

Specifically—4. In *med.*, to effect the disappearance of (a swelling) without the formation of pus.—5. To analyze; reduce by mental analysis.

I cannot think that the branded Epicurus, Lucretius, and their fellows were in earnest when they *resolved* this composition into a fortuitous range of atoms.

Glanville, *Essays*, i.

Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold results, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
Copece, *Task*, II. 163.

They tell us that on the hypothesis of evolution all human feelings may be *resolved* into a desire for food, into a fear of being eaten, or into the reproductive instinct.

Mirari, *Nature and Thought*, p. 123.

6. To solve; free from perplexities; clear of difficulties; explain: as, to *resolve* questions of casuistry; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

After their public prayers the Talby sits downe, and spends halfe an houre in *resolving* the doubts of such as shall mono any questions in matters of their Law.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 623.

Here were also several foundations of Buildings, but whether there were ever any place of note situated hereabouts, or what it might be, I cannot *resolve*.

Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 12.

I ask these sober questions of my heart; . . .
The heart *resolves* this matter in a trice.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. II. 216.

7. In *math.*, to solve; answer (a question).—8. In *alg.*, to bring all the known quantities of (an equation) to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other.—9. In *mech.*, to separate mathematically (a force or other vector quantity) into components, by the application of the parallelogram of forces, or of an analogous principle. The parts need not have independent reality.—10. To transform by or as by dissolution.

The form of going from the assembly into committee is for the presiding officer . . . to put the question that the assembly do now *resolve* itself into a committee of the whole. *Cushing*, *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, § 297.

11†. To free from doubt or perplexity; inform; acquaint; answer.

If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony
May safely come to him, and be *resolved*
How Caesar hath deserved to lie in death.
Shak., *J. C.*, III. 1. 131.

Pray, sir, *resolve* me, what religion's best
For a man to die in? Webster, *White Devil*, v. 1.

You shall be fully *resolved* in every one of those many questions you have asked me.
Goldsmith, *To Mrs. Anne Goldsmith*.

12†. To settle in an opinion; make certain; convince.

The word of God can give us assurance in anything we are to do, and *resolve* us that we do well.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, II. 1.

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your toll in war.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, III. 4. 20.

I am *resolv'd* my cloe yet is true.
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, II. 4.

13. To fix in a determination or purpose; determine; decide: used chiefly in the past participle.

Therefore at last I firmly am *resolved*
You shall have aid. *Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, III. 3. 219.

Rather by this his last affront *resolved*,
Desperate of better course, to vent his rage.
Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 444.

With phrenzy seized, I run to meet the alarms,
Resolved on death, *resolved* to die in arms.
Dryden, *Æneid*, II. 424.

14. To determine on; intend; purpose.

I am *resolved* that thou shalt spend some time
With Valentinus in the emperor's court.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, I. 3. 66.

They [the Longobards] *resolved* to goe into some more fertile country.

War then, war,
Open or understood, must be *resolved*.
Milton, *P. L.*, I. 662.

15†. To make ready in mind; prepare.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more magement. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 3. 86.

Tell me, have you *resolv'd* yourself for court,
And utterly renounc'd the slavish country,
With all the cares thereof?
Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, iv. 4.

16. To determine on; specifically, to express, as an opinion or determination, by or as by resolution and vote.

He loses no reputation with us; for we all *resolved* him as an ass before.
B. Jonson, *Epitaph*, iv. 2.

17. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to cause to progress from a discord to a concord.

II. intrans. 1†. To melt; dissolve; become fluid.

Even as a form of wax
Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 4. 25.

May my brain
Resolve to water, and my blood turn phlegm.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, III. 3.

2. To become separated into component or elementary parts; disintegrate; in general, to be reduced as by dissolution or analysis.

The spices are so corrupted . . . that theyr naturall saour, taste, and quality . . . vanyssheth and *resolveth*.
R. Eden, tr. of *Paolo Giovio* (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 303]).

Subterraneous bodies, from whence all the things upon the earth's surface spring, and into which they again *resolve* and return.

Bacon, *Physical Tables*, xi. Expl.

These several quarterly meetings should digest the reports of their monthly meetings, and prepare one for each respective county, against the yearly meeting, in which all quarterly meetings *resolve*.

Penn., *Hist. and Progress of Quakers*, iv.

I lifted up my head to look: the roof *resolved* to clouds, high and dim; the gleam was such as the moon imparts to vapors she is about to sever.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxvii.

3. To form an opinion, purpose, or resolution; determine in mind; purpose: as, he *resolved* on amendment of life.

How yet *resolves* the governor of the town?
Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 3. 1.

4. To be settled in opinion; be convinced.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please.
Locke.

5. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to pass from a discord to a concord.

—Syn. 3. To decide, conclude.
resolve (rê-zolv'), *n.* [*< resolve, v.*] 1†. The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution. *Milton*.—2†. An answer.

I crave but ten short days to give *resolve*
To this important suit, in which consists
My endless shame or lasting happiness.
Deau, and *Fl. (?)*, *Faithful Friends*, II. 2.

3. That which has been resolved or determined on; a resolution.

Now, sister, let us hear your firm *resolve*.
Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, III. 3. 129.

'Tis thus
Men cast the blame of their unprosperous acts
Upon the abettors of their own *resolve*.
Shelley, *The Cenci*, v. 1.

4. Firmness or fixedness of purpose; resolution; determination.

A lady of so high *resolve*
As is fair Margaret. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 5. 75.

Come, firm *Resolve*, take thou the van,
Thou stalk o' earl-hemp in man!
Burns, *To Dr. Blacklock*.

5. The determination or declaration of any corporation, association, or representative body; a resolution.

I then commenced my career as a political writer, devoting weeks and months to support the *resolves* of Congress.

Noah Webster, *Letter*, 1783 (Life, by Scudder, p. 112).

Peace resolves. See *peace*.
resolved (rê-zolv'd), *p. a.* Determined; resolved; firm.

How now, my hardy, stout *resolved* mates!
Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 3. 310.

resolvedly (rê-zolv'd-li), *adv.* 1. In a resolved manner; firmly; resolutely; with firmness of purpose.

Let us cheerfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation. *Alp. Sharp*, *Sermons*, II. v.

2. In such a manner as to resolve or clear up all doubts and difficulties; satisfactorily. [Rare.]

Of that and all the progress, more or less,
Resolvedly more leisure shall express.
Shak., *All's Well*, v. 3. 332.

He that hath rightly and *resolvedly* determined of his end hath virtually resolved a thousand controversies that others are unsatisfied and erroneous in.

Baxter, *Divine Life*, II. 6.

resolvedness (rê-zolv'd-nes), *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.

This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, con with no reason be inclined a preparative to its remission.

Decay of Christian Piety.

resolvend (rē-zol'vend), *n.* [*< L. resolvendus*, gerundive of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] In *arith.*, a number formed by appending two or three figures to a remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

resolvent (rē-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. résolvant* = *Sp. Pg. resolvente* = *It. risolvante*, *resolvente*, *< L. resolvere* (*t*-), ppr. of *resolvere*: see *resolve*.] *I. a.* Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solution: solvent.—*Resolvent equation*, product, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. That which has the power of causing solution.—*2.* In *med.*, a remedy which causes the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.—*3.* In *math.*, an equation formed to aid the resolution of a given equation having for its roots known functions of the roots of the given equation. Thus if x, x', x'', x''' are the roots of a biquadratic, one method of solution begins by solving the cubic whose roots are of the form $xx' + x''x'''$.—*Differential resolvent*, a linear differential equation of the $(n-1)$ th order which is satisfied by every root of an equation of the n th degree whose coefficients are functions of a single parameter.—*Gaulois resolvent*, that resolvent of an equation whose roots are unaltered for every permutation of the group of the primitive equation.

resolver (rē-zol'ver), *n.* One who or that which resolves, in any sense of that word.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God, that saw that cannot be thought to have justified that un sincere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond.*

It may be doubted whether or no the fire be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

resonant, *n.*—and *r.* A Middle English form of *resound*.

resonant, *A* Middle English plural preterit of *resol*.

resonance (rez'ō-nans), *n.* [*< OF. resonnance*, *F. résonance* = *Sp. Pg. resonancia* = *It. risonanza*, *< L. resonantia*, an echo, *< resonant* (*t*-), ppr. of *resonare*, sound back, echo: see *resonant*.] *1.* The act of resounding, or the state or quality of being resonant.—*2.* In *acoustics*: (*a*) The prolongation or repetition of sound by reflection; reverberation; echo. (*b*) The prolongation or increase of sound by the sympathetic vibration of other bodies than that by which it is originally produced. Such sympathetic vibration is properly in unison either with the fundamental tone or with one of its harmonics. It occurs to some extent in connection with all sound. It is carefully utilized in musical instruments, as by means of the sounding-board of a pianoforte, the body of a violin, or the tube of a horn. In many wind-instruments, like the flute, and the flue-pipes of an organ, the pitch of the tone is almost wholly determined by the shape and size of the resonant cavity or tube. In the voice, the quality of both song and speech and the distinctions between the various articulate sounds are largely governed by the resonance of the cavities of the pharynx, mouth, and nose.

3. In *med.*, the sound evoked on percussing the chest or other part, or heard on auscultating the chest while the subject of examination speaks either aloud or in a whisper.—*Amphoric resonance*, a variety of tympanitic resonance in which there is a musical quality.—*Bandbox resonance*, the vesiculotympanitic resonance occurring in vesicular emphysema.—*Bell-metal resonance*, a ringing metallic sound heard in auscultation in pneumothorax and over other large cavities, when the chest is percussed with two pieces of tinney, one being used as pleximeter.—*Cough resonance*, the sound of the cough as heard in auscultation.—*Cracked-pot resonance*, a percussive sound obtained sometimes over cavities, but also sometimes in health, resembling somewhat the sound produced by striking a cracked pot.—*Normal pulmonary resonance*, normal vesicular resonance. Same as *vesicular resonance*.—*Resonance globe*, a resonator tuned to a certain musical tone.—*Sikodale resonance*, resonance more or less tympanitic above pleuritic effusion.—*Sympathetic resonance*. See *sympathetic*.—*Tympanitic resonance*, such resonance as is obtained on percussion over the intestines when they contain air. It may also be heard in the thorax over lung-cavities, in pneumothorax, and otherwise.—*Vesicular resonance*, resonance of such quality as is obtained by percussion over normal lung-tissue. Also called *normal vesicular resonance* and *normal pulmonary resonance*.—*Vesiculotympanitic resonance*, pulmonary resonance intermediate between vesicular and tympanitic resonance.—*Vocal resonance*, the sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the subject makes a vocal noise.—*Whispering resonance*, the sound of a whisper as heard in resonance.

resonance-box (rez'ō-nans-boks), *n.* A resonant cavity or chamber in a musical instrument, designed to increase the sonority of its tone, as the body of a violin or the box attached to a tuning-fork for acoustical investigation. Also *resonance-body*, *resonance-chamber*, etc.

resonancy (rez'ō-nan-si), *n.* [As *resonance* (see *ey*).] Same as *resonance*. *Imp. Dict.*

resonant (rez'ō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. resonant*, *F. résonant* = *Sp. Pg. resonante* = *It. risonante*, *< L. resonant* (*t*-), ppr. of *resonare*, resound, echo: see *resound*.] *I. a. 1.* Resound-

ing; specifically, noting a substance, structure, or confined body of air which is capable of decided sympathetic vibrations; or a voice, instrument, or tone in which such vibrations are prominent.

His volant touch,
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton, P. L.*, xl. 563.

Sometimes he came to an areadion square flooded with light and resonant with the fall of statued fountains. *Disraeli, Lothair*, lxx.

2. Sounding or ringing in the nasal passages: used by some authors instead of *nasal* as applied to articulate sounds.

II. n. A resonant or nasal sound.
resonantly (rez'ō-nant-li), *adv.* In a resonant or resounding manner; with resonanco.

resonate (rez'ō-nāt), *r. i.* [*< L. resonatus*, pp. of *resonare*, resound: see *resound*.] To resound.—*Resonating circle*, in *elect.*, the circle used as a resonator.

resonator (rez'ō-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., *< L. resonare*, resound: see *resound*.] *1.* An acoustical instrument used in the analysis of sounds, consisting of a chamber so formed as to respond sympathetically to some particular tone. It is used especially to detect the presence of that tone in a compound sound.—*2.* In *elect.*, an instrument devised by Hertz for detecting the existence of waves of electrical disturbance. It consists usually of a conductor in the form of a wire or rod bent into a circle or rectangle, leaving a short opening or break, the length of which can be regulated. The ends of the conductor are generally furnished with small brass knobs.

resorb (rē-sorb'), *v. t.* [*< F. résorber* = *Sp. resorber* = *It. risorbire*, *< L. resorbere*, suck back, swallow again, *< re-*, back, again, + *sorbere*, suck up: see *absorb*.] To absorb or take back, as that which has been given out; reabsorb.

And when past
Their various trials, in their various spheres,
If they continue rational, as made,
Resorb them all into himself again. *Young, Night Thoughts*, iv.

resorbent (rē-sorb'ent), *a.* [= *F. résorbant* = *Sp. resorbente*, *< L. resorbent* (*t*-), ppr. of *resorbere*, swallow up, resorb: see *resorb*.] Absorbing or taking back that which has been given out.

Again resorbent ocean's wave
Receives the waters which it gave
From thousand hills with copious currents franght. *Wodhull.*

resorcin, **resorcine** (rē-sōr'sin), *n.* [= *F. résorcine*; as *res* (*in*) + *orcin*.] A colorless crystalline phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. It is obtained by treating benzene with sulphuric acid, preparing a sodium salt from the disulphonic acid thus produced, heating with caustic soda, and finally dissolving in water and precipitating resorcin with hydrochloric acid. It yields a fine purple-red coloring matter, and several other dyes of commercial importance, and is also used in medicine as an antiseptic. Also *resorcinum*.—*Resorcin blue*, brown, etc. See *blue*, etc.

resorcinal (rē-sōr'si-nāl), *a.* [*< resorcin* + *-al*.] Pertaining to resorcin.—*Fluorescent resorcinal blue*. See *blue*.—*Resorcinal yellow*. See *yellow*.

resorcine, *n.* See *resorcin*.

resorcism (rē-sōr'sin-izm), *n.* Toxic symptoms produced by excessive doses of resorcin.

resorcinol-phthalein (rē-sōr'si-nol-thal'ē-in), *n.* A brilliant red dye ($C_{20}H_{12}O_5$) obtained by the action of phthalic anhydride on resorcin at a temperature of 120° C. Generally known as *fluorescein*.

resorcinum (rē-sōr'si-num), *n.* [NL.: see *resorcin*.] Same as *resorcin*.

resorption (rē-sōrp'shon), *n.* [= *F. résorption*, *< L. resorbere*, pp. *resorptus*, resorb: see *resorb*.] *1.* Retrogressive absorption; specifically, a physiological process by which a part or organ, having advanced to a certain state of development, disappears as such by the absorption of its substance into that of a part or organ which replaces it.

The larval skeleton undergoes *resorption*, but the rest of the Echinopodium passes into the Echinoderm. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 497.

2. Absorption of some product of the organism, as a tissue, exudate, or secretion.

An extensive hemorrhage which had undergone *resorption*. *Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.)*, i. § 114.

Lacunar resorption of bone, the resorption of bone by osteoclasts forming and occupying Howship's lacunae.

resorptive (rē-sōrp'tiv), *a.* [*< resorption* (*ion*) + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by resorption.

The *resorptive* phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other minerals in eruptive rocks is a consequence chiefly of the relief of pressure in the process of eruption. *Science*, XLII. 232.

Resorptive fever, such a fever as the hectic of phthisis, due to the absorption of toxic material.

resort¹ (rē-zōrt'), *v.* [*< ME. resorten*, *< OF. ressortir*, *ressortir*, fall back, return, resort, have recourse, appeal, *F. ressortir*, resort, appeal, *< ML. resortire*, resort, appeal (to a tribunal), *ressortiri*, return, revert, *< L. re-*, again, + *sortiri*, obtain, lit. obtain by lot, *< sor* (*t*-), a lot: see *sort*.] *I. intrans.* *1.* To fall back; return; revert.

When he past of his payne & his pale hete,
And resort to hym selfe & his sight gate,
He plainted full pitiously, wos pyn for to here. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3553.

He fought with hem so fiercely that he made hem *resorte* bakke. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 414.

The quike bloode somwhat *resorted* unto his visage. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, ii. 12.

The rule of descents in Normandy was . . . that the descent of the line of the father shall not *resort* to that of the mother. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng.*, VI. 151.

2. To go; repair; go customarily or frequently.

The people *resort* unto him again. *Mark* x. 1.

The vault . . . where, as they say,
At some hours in the night spirits *resort*.

Noah . . . entered the Arke at Gods appointment, to which by divine instinct *resorted* both birds and beasts. *Purshas, Pilgrimage*, p. 39.

Let us not think we have fulfilled our duty merely by *resorting* to the church and adding one to the number of the congregation. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II. xx.

Head waiter of the chop-house here,
To which I most *resort*.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. To have recourse; apply; betake one's self; with *to*: as, to *resort* to force.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels. *Clarendon.*

Th' expedients and inventions multiform,
To which the mind *resorts*, in chase of terms.

Cowper, Task, II. 288.

That species of political onmadversion which is *resorted* to in the dolly papers. *Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland*, vi.

II, trans. To visit; frequent. [Rare.]

A palace of pleasure, and daily *resorted*, and fill'd with Lords and Knights, and their Ladies. *Brome, The Sparagus Garden*, II. 2.

resort¹ (rē-zōrt'), *n.* [*< ME. resort*, *< OF. ressort*, *ressort*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court, *F. ressort*, a place of refuge, a court of appeal, = *Pr. ressort* = *It. risorto*, resort; from the verb.] *1.* The act of going to some person or thing or making application; a betaking one's self; recourse: as, a *resort* to other means of defense; a *resort* to subterfuges or evasion.

Where we pass, and make *resort*,
It is our Kingdom and our Court. *Brome, Jovial Crew*, I.

2. One who or that which is resorted to: as in the phrase *last resort* (see below).

In trouth always to do yow my servise,
As to my lady right and chief *resort*. *Chaucer, Troilus*, III. 134.

3. An assembling; a going to or frequenting in numbers; confluence.

Where there is such *resort*
Of wanton gallants, and young revellers. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, II. 1.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of *resort*
Were all to ruffled. *Milton, Comus*, I. 379.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift.*

4. The act of visiting or frequenting one's society; company; intercourse.

She I mean is promised by her friends
Unto a youthful gentleman of worth,
And kept severely from *resort* of men. *Shak., T. G. of V.*, III. 1. 108.

5. A place frequented; a place commonly or habitually visited; a haunt.

With vij. litle homiettes therto belonging, whiche hath no other *resort* but only to the same Chapelle and parisshe Church. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

But chiefly the woods were her favorite *resort*. *Burns, Caledonia*.

Her bright form kneels beside me at the altar,
And follows me to the *resort* of men. *Shelley, The Cenci*, II. 2.

6. In *law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court. [Rare.]—*7.* Those who frequent a place; those who assemble. [Rare.]

Of all the fair *resort* of gentlemen
That every day with parle encounter me,
In thy opinion which is worthiest love? *Shak., T. G. of V.*, i. 2. 4.

As Wiltshire is a place best pleas'd with that *resort*
Which spend away the time continually in sport. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, III. 359.

84. Spring; active power or movement. [A Gallicism.]

Certainly some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.

Bacon, *Cunning* (ed. 1887).

If you can enter more deeply than they have done into the causes and resorts of that which moves pleasure in a reader, the field is open, you may be heard.

Dryden, *State of Innocence*, Pref.

Last resort, the last resource or refuge; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; a court from which there is no appeal. Also, as French, *derrière resort*.

Mevey, fled to as the last resort.

Cowper, *Huque*, l. 378.

=Syn. 2. Resource, Contrivance, etc. See *expedient*, *n.* resort² (rê-sôrt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + sort.*] To sort over again. Also written distinctively *re-sort*. resorter (rê-sôrt'èr), *n.* One who resorts, in any sense of that word.

'Tis the better for you that your resorters stand upon sound legs.

Shak., *Pericles*, iv. 6. 27.

resound, *v.* A Middle English form of *resound*. resound¹ (rê-zound'), *v.* [With excrement *d*, as in *sound*, *resound*, etc.; *< ME. resonnen*, *< OP. resoner*, *resonner*, *resommer*, *resommer*, *resommer*, *resommer* = *Sp. resumar* = *Pg. resumar*, *resoar* = *It. risuonare*, *< L. resuonare*, sound or ring again, *resound*, *echo*, *< re-*, again, + *sonare*, sound; see *sound*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To sound back; ring; echo; reverberate; be filled with sound; sound by sympathetic vibration.

Swish so we be maketh that the grete tour

Resoundeth of his yelling and clamour.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 120

He call'd so loud that all the hollow deep

Of hell resounded

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 315.

The robin the thrush, and a thousand other wanton songsters in the woods to resound with amorous ditties.

Leving, *Kilkerbuck*, p. 117.

The pavement stones resound,

As he batters out the ground

With his cane

D. W. Johnson, *The Last Leaf*

2. To sound loudly; give forth a loud sound. His arms resounded as the bugler fell

Pope, *Essay*, xiii. 170.

The din of war resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history with only two short falls of repose

Sumner, *Orations*, l. 107.

3. To be echoed; be sent back, as sound. Cannon fame . . . resounds back to them

South

4. To be much mentioned; be famed.

What resounds

In fable or romance of Ulster's son

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 579

Milton, a name to resound for ages

Pennington, *Experiments*, in Quantity

II. *trans.* 1. To sound again; send back sound; echo.

And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay.

Pope, *Spring*, l. 6.

2. To sound; praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; extol with sounds; spread the fame of.

With her shrill trumpet never dying tone

Unto the world shall still resound his tune

Thomas White (L. L. T. S.), p. 120.

Orpheus, . . . by loudly chanting and resounding the praises of the gods, confounded the voices

Bacon, *Moral Tables*, vi. Expl.

The man for wisdom various arts renowned,

Long exercised in woe, O Muse, resound

Pendin, in Pope's *Odes*, l. 2.

=Syn. 1. To re-echo; reverberate. resound¹ (rê-zound'), *n.* [*< resound*, *v.*] Return of sound; echo.

His huge trunked sound, and his arms did echo the resound

Chapman, *Blad*, v.

At various actions have their own trumpet, and without any noise from thyself, will have their resound played

Sir F. Levene, *Christ*, vii. l. 31

resound² (rê-sound'), *v.* [*< re- + sound*, *v.*] *I. trans.* To sound again or repeatedly: as, to resound a note or a syllable.

And these words be their next prayer they repeat, resounding that last word One by the half or the whole hour together, looking up to Heaven.

Purcell, *Pilgrimage*, p. 107.

II. *intrans.* To sound again: as, the trumpet sounded and resounded.

Upon the resounding of the Echo there seemed three to sound together

Coriat, *Credibles*, l. 36, sig. D

resounder (rê-zound'èr), *n.* One who or that which resounds; specifically, a megaphone.

resource (rê-sôrs'), *n.* [*< OP. ressource*, *ressource*, *ressource*, *ressource*, *ressource* = *Sp. ressource* = *Pg. ressource* (= *It. risorsa*), a source, spring, *< OP. resourdre* (pp. *ressours*, fem. *ressource*), *< L. resurgere*, rise again, spring up anew: see *resound*, *resurgent*, and cf. *source*.] 1. Any source of aid or sup-

port; an expedient to which one may resort; means yet untried; resort.

Philas, who, with disdain and grief, had view'd His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued, Used threatenings mix'd with prayers, his last resource.

Dryden, *Æneid*, x. 512.

When women engage in any art or trade, it is usually as a resource, not as a primary object.

Emerson, *Woman*.

2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater resources.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, l.

3. *pl.* Available means or capabilities of any kind.

He always had the full command of all the resources of one of the most fertile minds that ever existed.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

He was a man of infinite resources, gained in his barrack experience.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Cranford*, li.

=Syn. 1. Resort, etc. See *expedient*. resourceful (rê-sôrs'fûl), *a.* [*< resource + -ful.*]

1. Abounding in resources.

The justness of his gradations, and the resourceful variety of his touch, are equally to be admired.

The Academy, No. 802, p. 402.

2. Good at devising expedients; shifty.

She was cheerful and resourceful when any difficulty arose.

A. Helps, *Cashier Macanna*, xxxii.

resourcefulness (rê-sôrs'fûl-nês), *n.* The stelo or character of being resourceful.

Here [in the Far West], if anywhere, settlers may combine the practical resourcefulness of the savage with the intellectual activity of the dweller in cities.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 358.

resourceless (rê-sôrs'less), *a.* [*< resource + -less.*] Destitute of resources.

Mungo Park, resourceless had sunk down to die under the Negro Village tree, a horrible white object in the eyes of all.

Cady, *Past and Present*, li. 13.

resound¹, *v. t.* [*ME. resourden*, *< OP. resaturdre*, rise up, spring up, *< L. resurgere*, rise again; see *resurgent*. Cf. *resource*.] To spring up; rise anew.

Prophets that the death grew, frothless the lyf resounded.

Holy Book (L. L. T. S.), p. 161.

resow (re-sô'), *v. t.* [*< re- + sow*.] To sow again.

To resow summer corn

Bacon.

resow², *v. t.* A Middle English form of *resound*.

resp (resp), *v. t.* Same as *resp*.

respel, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *resp*.

respeak (rê-spek'), *v. t.* [*< re- + speak.*] 1.

To answer; speak in return; reply. [Rare.]

And the king's house the heven shall built again,

Respeaking earthly thunder.

Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 2. 125.

2. To speak again; repeat.

respect (rê-spekt'), *v. t.* [= *OP. respecter*, look back, respect, delay (also *respector*, delay: see *respite*, *v.*), *< Sp. respectar*, *respectar* = *Pg. respaldar* = *It. respaldare*, *< L. respectare*, look back or behind, look intently, regard, respect, freq. of *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, look back upon, respect, *< re-*, back, + *specere*, look at, see, spy: see *specious*, *spy*.] Doublet of *respite*, *v.*] 1. To look toward; front upon or in the direction of.

Balladist with the front of his house should so respect the south.

Sir T. Browne.

2. To postpone; respite.

As touching the musters of all the soldiers upon the shore, we have respected the same till this time for lacke of money.

State Papers, l. 332. (*Hallivell*)

3. To notice with especial attention; regard as worthy of particular notice; regard; heed; consider; care for; have regard to in design or purpose.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is to ensue, are not at all to be respected

Hooker.

But thou blessed soul! dost haply not respect these tears we shed, though full of loving pure affect.

L. Bryant (Archer's Eng. Garner, l. 271).

I am armed so strong in honesty

That they pass by me as the idle wind,

Which I respect not.

Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 2. 61.

4. To that respects to get must relish all commodities alike

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, li. 1.

4. To have reference or regard to; relate to.

The knowledge which respecteth the faculties of the mind of man is of two kinds.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, li. 206.

I too am a degenerate Oshallstone, so far as respects the circulation of the battle.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, x.

5. To hold in esteem, regard, or consideration; regard with some degree of reverence: as, to respect womanhood; hence, to refrain from interference with: as, to respect one's privacy.

Well, well, my lords, respect him:

Take him, and use him well, he's worthy of it.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 3. 153.

In the excursions which they make for pleasure they [the English] are commonly respected by the Arabs, Curdeens, and Thureomen, there being very few instances of their having been plundered by them.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 152.

To such I render more than mere respect

Whose actions say that they respect themselves.

Cowper, *Task*, ii. 377.

How could they hope that others would respect laws which they had themselves insulted?

Macaulay, *Conversation between Cowley and Milton*.

What I look upon as essential to their full utility is that those who enter into such combinations [traditions] shall fully and absolutely respect the liberty of those who do not wish to enter them.

Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 274.

To respect a person or persons, also to respect the person of (some one), to show undue bias toward or against a person, etc.; suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty.

Lev. xix. 15.

Neither doth God respect any person.

2 Sam. xiv. 14.

As Solomon saith, to respect persons is not good, for such a man will transgress for a piece of bread.

Bacon.

=Syn. 5. To honor, revere, venerate. See *esteem*, *n.*

respect (rê-spekt'), *n.* [= *G. respect* = *D. Sw.*

Dan. *respekt*, *< OP. respect*, also *respit* (see *res-*

spite), *P. respect* = *Pr. respieg*, *respieg*, *respieg*, *respieg*, *respieg* = *Cat. respecte* = *Sp. respecto* = *Pg. respicio* = *It. rispetto*, *< L. respectus*, a looking at,

respect, regard, *< respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, look back upon: see *respect*, *v.* Doublet of

respite, *n.*] 1. The act of looking at or regarding,

or noticing with attention; regard; attention.

This malslyr sliffth in the halle, next unto these Henxmen, at the same boarde, to have his respecte unto theyre demaunges, howe inauerly they ete and drinke.

Babees Book (L. L. T. S.), p. 11.

In writing this booke, I have had earnest respecte to three speciall pointes.

Jachum, *The Scholemaster*, p. 23.

But he it well did ward with wise respect,

And twilt him and the blow his shield did cast.

Spenser, *P. Q.*, v. xli. 21.

At that day shall a man look to his Maker, and his eyes shall have respect to the Holy One of Israel.

Isa. xlvii. 7.

You have too much respect upon the world;

They lose it that do buy it with much care.

Shak., *M. of V.*, l. 1. 74.

Hee sought a heav'nly reward which could make him happy, and never hurt him, and to such a reward every good man may have a respect.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectimus*.

2. Deliberation; reflection; consideration.

Thou wouldst have plunged thyself

In general riot; . . . and never learned

The key precepts of respect, but follow'd

The sugar'd game before thee.

Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 253.

Then is no child nor father; then eternity

Press all from any temporal respect

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 6.

3. Circumspect behavior or deportment; decency.

If I do not put on a sober habit,

Talk with respect, and swear but now and then.

Shak., *M. of V.*, li. 2. 200.

4. The feeling of esteem, regard, or consideration excited by the contemplation of personal worth, dignity, or power; also, a similar feeling excited by corresponding attributes in things.

Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time in you?

Shak., *T. N.*, li. 3. 95.

The natural effect

Of love by absence chill'd into respect.

Cowper, *Tirocinium*, l. 576.

A decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

Declaration of Independence.

Milton's respect for himself and for his own mind and its movements rises wellnigh to veneration.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 288.

5. Courteous or considerate treatment; that which is due, as to personal worth or power.

According to his virtue let us use him,

With all respect and rites of burial.

Shak., *J. C.*, v. 5. 77.

6. *pl.* Expression or sign of esteem, deference, or compliment: as, to pay one's respects to the governor; please give him my respects.

Up comes one of Marsault's companions . . . into my chamber, with three others at his heels, who by their respects and distance seemed to be his servants.

History of France (1655). (*Nares*.)

He had no doubt they said among themselves, "She is an excellent and beautiful girl, and deserving all respect"; and respect they accorded, but their respects they never came to pay.

G. H. Cable, *Old Creole Days*, p. 89.

7. Good will; favor.

respect

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and to his offering.
Gen. iv. 4.
S. Partial regard; undue bias; discrimination for or against some one.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment.
Prov. xxiv. 23.

It is of the highest importance that judges and administrators should never be persuaded by money or otherwise to shew "*respect* of persons."

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 239.
9. Reputation; repute.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome . . .
Have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 69.

10. Consideration; motive.
How is not moved with these worldly *respects* . . .
Lutimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

The end for which we are moved to work is sometimes the *respect* in which we conceive of the very working itself, without any further respect at all.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 7.

Master Scilvener, for some private *respect*, plotted in England to ruin Captaine Smith.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 205.

For *respects*
Of birth, degrees of title, and advancement,
I nor admire nor slight them.
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, i. 2.

11. Point or particular; matter; feature; point of view.
I think she will be ruled
In all *respects* by me. Shak., R. and J., iii. 4. 14.

Now, as we seem to differ in our ideas of expense, I have resolved she shall have her own way, and be her own mistress in that *respect* for the future.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

Indistinctly governed bureaucratically, but this bureaucracy differs in more than one *respect* from ours in Europe.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 453.

12. Relation; regard; reference; used especially in the phrase *in or with respect to* (or *of*).
Church government that is appointed in the Gospel, and is chief *respect* to the soul.
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

Shirriff having his wife by the hand, and sitting by her to cheer her, in *respect* that the said storm was so fierce, he was slain, and she preserved.
N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 319.

In *respect*, relatively; comparatively speaking.
He was a man; this, *in respect*, a child.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 56.

In *respect of*. (a) In comparison with; relatively to.
All pains are nothing *in respect of* this.
Spencer, *Sonnets*, LVIII.

In *respect of* a fine workman, I am but . . . a cobler.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 10.

(b) In consideration of.
The feathers of their (Ostriches') wings and tails are very soft and fine. *In respect whereof* they are much used in the fashions of Gentlewomen.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 40, sig. L.

They should depress their guns and fire down into the hold, *in respect of* the vessel attacked standing so high out of the water.
De Quincey.

(c) In point of, in regard to.
If *in respect of* speculation all men are either Platonists or Aristotelians, *in respect of* taste all men are either Greek or German.
J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 301.

=Syn. 4. *Estimate*, *Estimation*, etc. See *esteem*.

respectability (rĕ-spek-tă-bil'it-i), *n.*; pl. *respectabilities* (-tiz). [= F. *respectabilité* = Sp. *respectabilidad* = Pg. *respectabilidade*; as *respectable* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] 1. The state or character of being respectable; the condition or qualities which deserve or command respect.

A gold-headed cane, of rare oriental wood, added nobly to the high *respectability* of his aspect.
Macbeth, *Seven Gables*, viii.

2. A respectable person or thing; a specimen or type of what is respectable.

Smooth-shaven *respectabilities* not a few one finds that are not good for much.
Carlyle.

respectable (rĕ-spek-tă-bl), *a.* [*OF. (and F.) respectable* = Sp. *respectable* = Pg. *respectavel* = It. *rispettabile*, < ML. *respectabilis*, worthy of respect, < L. *respectare*, respect: see *respect*.] 1. Capable of being respected; worthy of respect or esteem.

In the great civil war, even the bad cause had been rendered *respectable* and amiable by the purity and elevation of mind which many of its friends displayed.
Macaulay, *Italian's Const. Hist.*

She irritates my nerves, that dear and *respectable* Potts.
W. L. Norris, *Matrimony*, xxvii.

2. Having an honest or good reputation; standing well with other people; reputable: as, born of poor but *respectable* parents.

At this time . . . Mrs. Prior was outwardly *respectable*; and yet . . . my groceries were consumed with remarkable rapidity.
Thackeray, *Love the Widower*, i.

3. Occupying or pertaining to a fairly good position in society; moderately well-to-do.

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You mistake, my good Mrs. Bonington! . . . You have lived in a quiet and most *respectable* sphere, but not, you understand, not ———.
Thackeray, *Love the Widower*, iv.

4. Mediocre; moderate; fair; not despicable.

The Earl of Essex, a man of *respectable* abilities and of some military experience, was appointed to the command of the parliamentary army.
Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampden*.

British writers, not of the highest grade, but of *respectable* rank.
R. G. White, *Words and Their Uses*, iii.

5. Proper; decent: as, conduct that is not *respectable*. [*Colloq.*]

It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love. . . . Something must be done with Maggy, too, who at present is — ha — barely *respectable*.
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, i. 35.

respectableness (rĕ-spek-tă-bl-nes), *n.* *Respectability*.

respectably (rĕ-spek-tă-bli), *adv.* In a respectable manner. (a) In a manner to merit respect. (b) Moderately; pretty well; in a manner not to be despised.

respectant (rĕ-spek-tănt), *a.* [*OF. respectant*, < L. *respectant*(-t)s, pp. of *respectare*, look at, respect: see *respect*.] In *her*, looking at each other: said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be *combatant*. Compare *affronted*. [*Rare.*] — *Respectant in triangle*, in *her*, arranged in a triangle with the heads or beaks pointing inward or toward one another: said of three beasts or birds.

respector (rĕ-spek-tŕ), *n.* One who respects or regards: chiefly used in the phrase *respector of persons*, a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice, and equity.
I perceive that God is no *respector of persons*.
Acts x. 34.

respectful (rĕ-spek-tŕ-fŭl), *a.* [*< respect + -ful.*] 1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing respect: as, *respectful* deportment.

With humble joy, and with *respectful* fear,
The listening People shall his story hear.
Prior, *Carmen Seculare*, c. xxxviii.

His costume struck me with *respectful* astonishment.
Thackeray, *Newcomes*, vi.

2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious.

From this dear Bosom shall I never be torn?
Or you grow cold *respectful*, or forsworn?
Prior, *Celia*, to Damon.

3. Worthy of respect; receiving respect. [*Rare.*]

And Mr. Miles, of Swansea, who afterwards came to Boston, and is now gone to his rest. Both of these have a *respectful* character in the churches of this wilderness.
C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, III, Int.

=Syn. Civil, dutiful, courteous, complaisant, deferential, polite.

respectfully (rĕ-spek-tŕ-fŭ-li), *adv.* In a respectful manner; with respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

We relieve idle vagrants and counterfelt beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men who are, we think, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality.
Coveley, *Avarice*.

respectfulness (rĕ-spek-tŕ-fŭl-nes), *n.* The character of being respectful.

respecting (rĕ-spek-tŕ-ing), *prep.* [*Pur. of respect, v.*] 1. Considering.

There is none worthy,
Respecting her that's gone.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 35.

2. Regarding; in regard to; relating to.

Respecting man, whatever wrong we call
May, must be right, as relative to all.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, I. 51.

Respecting my sermons, I most sincerely beg of you to extenuate nothing. Treat me exactly as I deserve.
Spence Smith, *To Francis Jeffrey*.

respectio (rĕ-spek-shŕ), *n.* [*< LL. respectio*(-n-), < L. *respicere*, pp. *respicere*, respect, regard: see *respect*.] The act of respecting; respect; regard. [*Obsolete or colloq.*]

Then said Christ, Goe thou and do likewise — that is, without difference or *respectio* of persons.
Tyndale, *Works*, p. 78.

Now, mum, with *respectio* to this boy.
Dickens, *Great Expectations*, xli.

respective (rĕ-spek-tŕiv), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) respectif* = Pr. *respectif* = Sp. Pg. *respectivo* = It. *rispettivo*, < ML. *respectivus*, < L. *respicere*, pp. *respicere*, look at, observe, respect: see *respect*.] 1. Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own . . . than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.
Hooker.

respell

Love that is *respective* for increase
Is like a good king, that keeps all in peace.
Middleten, *Women Beware Women*, i. 3.

To be virtuous, zealous, vallant, wise,
Learned, *respective* of his country's good.
Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

2. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

Which are said to be relative or *respective*? Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing.
Blundeville, *Arte of Logicke* (1599), i. 11.

Heat, as concerning the humane sense of feeling, is a various and *respective* thing.
Bacon, *Nat. and Exper. Hist. of Winds* (trans. 1653), [p. 275].

3. Worthy of respect; respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her
But I can make *respective* in myself?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 200.

Wine. Pray thee forbear, for my respect, somewhat.
Quar. Hoy-day! how *respective* you are become o' the sudden!
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, i. 1.

4. Rendering respect; respectful.

The bold and careless servant still obtains;
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.
Chapman, *All Fools*, i. 1.

I doubt not but that for your noble name's sake (not their own merit, wheresoever they [sermons] light, they shall find *respective* entertainment, and do yet some good to the church of God. Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 14.

5. Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

Away to heaven *respective* lenity,
And fire eyed fury be my conduct now!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 128.

This is the day that must . . . reduce those seeming inequalities and *respective* distributions in this world to an equality and recompense justice in the next.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. § 47.

6. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; several; particular.

To those places straight repair
Where your *respective* dwellings are.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 666.

They both went very quietly out of the court, and retired to their *respective* lodgings.
Addison, *Trial of False Affidants*.

Beyond the physical differences, there are produced by the *respective* habits of life mental differences.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 463.

Respective being, being which in its essential nature refers to something else, as action, passion, date, place, posture, and habit. — **Respective ens, locality**, etc. See the nouns.

respectively (rĕ-spek-tŕiv-li), *adv.* In a respective manner, in any sense.

The World hath nor East nor West, but *respectively*.
Raleigh, *Hist. World*, p. 36.

For your sake most *respectively* I'd me.
Beau and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, iv. 2.

respectiveness (rĕ-spek-tŕiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being respective; regard or respect had to anything.

So that hee shall find neither a paraphrastically, epitomized, or meere verbal translation: but such a mixed *respectiveness* as may shew I have desired nothing more than the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader.
Lomatius on *Painting*, by Haydock, 1698. (*Nares*.)

respectivist (rĕ-spek-tŕiv-ist), *n.* [*< respective + -ist.*] A captious person or critic.

But what have these our *respectivists* to doe with the Apostle Paule?
Pope, *Mimys*, p. 1173.

respectless (rĕ-spek-tŕiv-les), *a.* [*< respect + -less.*] 1. Having no respect; without regard; without reference; careless; regardless. [*Rare.*]

The Cambrian part, *respectless* of their power.
Dryden, *Poliocton*, xii. 17.

I was not
Respectless of your honour, nor my fame.
Shirley, *Mild's Revenge*, ii. 5.

2. Having no respect or regard, as for reputation, power, persons, etc.

He that is so *respectless* in his courses
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, i. 1.

O, indignity
To my *respectless* free-bred poesy!
Marston, *Scourge of Villanie*, vi. 100.

respectuous (rĕ-spek-tŕiv-us), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) respectuosus* = Sp. *respectuoso*, *respetoso* = Pg. *respetoso*, *respectuoso* = It. *rispettoso*, < L. *respetus*, respect: see *respect*, *n.*] 1. Inquiring.

Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. Knolles, *Hist. Turks* (1610). (*Nares*.)

2. Respectful.

I thought it pardonable to say nothing by a *respectuous* silence than by idle words.
Boyle, *Works*, VI. 44.

respell (rĕ-spel'), *v. t.* [*< re- + spell*.] To spell again; specifically, to spell again in another form, according to some phonetic system.

(as in this dictionary), so as to indicate the actual or supposed pronunciation.

Now a uniform system of representing sounds . . . would be of great use as a system to be followed for every word or name on the principle of phonetic respelling.

Nature, XLII. 7.

resperet (rē-spēr's), v. t. [*L. respersus*, pp. of *respergere*, sprinkled again or over, besprinkled, bestrewed, < *re-*, again, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*.] To sprinkle; scatter.

Those excellent, moral, and perfectly discourses which with much pains and greater pleasure we had repeated and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref.

respersion (rē-spēr'shən), n. [*L. respersio* (n-), a sprinkling, < *respergere* (pp. *respersus*), sprinkle: see *resperse*.] The act of sprinkling or spreading; scattering.

All the joys which they should have received in *resper-* sion and distinct emanations if they had kept their anniversary at Jerusalem, all that united they received in the duplication of their joys at their return.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1833), I. 80.

respirability (rē-spīr'ə-bil'i-ti), n. [= *F. respirabilité*; as *respirable* + *-ity* (soo-bility).] The property of being respirable. *Imp. Dict.*

respirable (rē-spīr'ə-bil), a. [*OF. F. respirable* = *Sp. respirable* = *Fr. respirable* = *It. respirabile*, < *NL. respirabilis*, < *L. respirare*, breathe: see *respire*.] 1. That can respire. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed: as, *respirable air*.

respirableness (rē-spīr'ə-bil-nes), n. Same as *respirability*. *Imp. Dict.*

respiration (res-pī-rā'shən), n. [*OF. (and F.) respiratio* = *Pr. respiracio* = *Sp. respiracion* = *Fr. respiration* = *It. respirazione*, < *L. respiratio* (n-), breathing, respiration, < *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, breathe out, respire, take breath: see *respire*.] 1. The act of breathing again or resuming life.

Till the day
Appear of respiration to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked.

Milton, P. L., xii. 510.

2. The inspiration and expiration of air.—3. That function by which there takes place an absorption of oxygen from the surrounding medium into the blood with a corresponding excretion of carbon dioxide. This is accomplished in the higher animal forms chiefly by the lungs and skin; the gills or branchia of aquatic animals and the tracheae of insects perform the same function. In unicellular organisms these changes take place in the protoplasm of the cell itself. The number of respirations in the human adult is from 16 to 24 per minute. About 600 centimeters or one sixth of the volume of the air in the lungs is changed at each respiration, giving a daily income of about 744 grams of oxygen and an expenditure of 900 grams of carbon dioxide. Inspiration is slightly shorter than expiration.

Ev'ry breath, by respiration strong
Pore'd downward. Cowper, Task, iv. 348.

4. In *physiological bot.*, a process consisting in the absorption by plants of oxygen from the air, the oxidation of assimilated products, and the release of carbon dioxide and watery vapor. It is the opposite of *assimilation*, in which carbon dioxide (carbonic acid) is absorbed and oxygen given off—contrasted also as being the waste process in the plant economy, a part of the potential energy of a higher compound being converted into kinetic energy, supporting the activities of the plant, the resulting compound of lower potential being excreted. Respiration takes place in all active cells both by day and by night; assimilation only by daylight (then overshadowing the other process) and in cells containing chlorophyll.

5. The respiratory murmur.—6. A breathing-spool; an interval.

Some meet respiration of a more full trial and enquiry
Into each others' condition.

By. Hall, Cures of Conscience, iv. 6.

Abdominal respiration. See *abdominal*.—**Amphoric respiration**, respiratory murmur with musical intonation, such as might be produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. It occurs in some cases of pneumothorax and with some pleuritic cavities.—**Artificial respiration**, respiration induced by artificial means. It is required in cases of drowning, the excessive inhalation of chloroform or of noxious gases, etc. In the case of a person apparently drowned, or in an asphyxiated condition, the following treatment has been recommended. After clearing the mouth and throat, the patient should be laid on his back on a plane inclined a little from the feet upward; the shoulders gently raised by a firm cushion placed under them; the tongue brought forward so as to project from the side of the mouth, and kept in that position by an elastic band or string tied under the chin. Remove all tight clothing from neck and chest. The arms should then be grasped just above the elbows, raised till they nearly meet above the head, and kept stretched upward for two seconds: this action imitates inspiration. The arms are then turned down and firmly pressed for two seconds against the sides of the chest, thus imitating a deep expiration. These two sets of movements should be perseveringly repeated at the rate of fifteen times in a minute. As soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, cease the movements and induce circulation and warmth.—**Branchial respiration.** See *branchial*.—**Branchial**

respiration, respiration such as is heard immediately over bronchial, or over the trachea. The respiratory sound is high in pitch and tubular; the expiratory sound is higher, or tubular, and prolonged. It is heard in disease over consolidated lungs. Also called *tubular respiration*.—**Bronchocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and cavernous respiration.—**Bronchovesicular respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and vesicular respiration.—**Cavernous respiration.** See *cavernous*.—**Center of respiration**, the nervous center which regulates respiration. It is automatic in action, but is guided by incoming influences from the vagus, the skin, and elsewhere. The main center is situated in extent, and situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the point of the calamus.—**Cerebral respiration**, shallow, quick, irregular, more or less sighing respiration, sometimes resulting from cerebral disease in children.—**Cheyne-Stokes respiration**, a rhythmic form of respiration described by Cheyne in 1818 and by Stokes in 1846. It consists of a series of cycles in every one of which the respiratory pass gradually from feeble and shallow to forcible and deep, and then back to feeble again.—A pause follows, and then the next cycle begins with a feeble inspiration. This symptom has been found associated with cardiac and brain lesions.—**Cogged or cog-wheel respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Costal respiration**, respiration in which the costal movements predominate over the diaphragmatic.—**Cutaneous respiration**, gaseous absorption and excretion by the skin.—**Diaphragmatic respiration.** Same as *abdominal*.—**Divided respiration**, respiration in which inspiration is separated from expiration by a well-marked interval.—**Facial respiration**, respiratory movements of the face, as of the nose.—**Harsh respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiration.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiration*, especially its more vesicular grades.—**Interrupted respiration**, respiration in which the inspiratory, sometimes the expiratory, sound is broken into two or more parts. Also called *jerking, jerky, and cogged or cog-wheel respiration*.—**Jerking respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Laryngeal respiration**, laryngeal respiratory movements.—**Metamorphosing respiration**, respiration in which the first part of the inspiratory sound is tubular and the last part cavernous.—**Organs of respiration**, any parts of the body by means of which constituents of the blood are interchanged with those of air or water. In the higher vertebrates, all of which are air-breathers, such organs are internal, and of complex lobulated structure, called *lungs*. (See *lung*.) In lower vertebrates and many invertebrates respiration is effected by breathing water, and such organs are usually called *gills* or *branchia*. Most invertebrates, however (as nearly all the immense class of insects), breathe air by various contrivances for its admission to the body, generally of tubular or lamellated structure, which may open by pores or spiracles on almost any part of the body. The organs of mollusks are extremely variable in form and position; they are commonly called *branchia* or *gills*, technically *ctenidia*. Some gastropods, called *pulmonate*, are air-breathers. Arachnids are distinguished as *pulmonate* and *tracheate*, according to the lamellate (or saccular) or the simply tubular character of their organs of respiration. The character of the lungs as objects of the alimentary canal is somewhat peculiar to the higher vertebrates—being represented in the lower, as fishes, only by an air-bladder, if at all; and the various organs of respiration of lower animals are only analogous or functionally representative, not homologous or morphologically representative, of such lungs. (See *pneogaster*.) In birds the organs are distributed in vast parts of the body, even to the interior of bones. (See *pneumatopt.*) In embryos the allantois is an organ of respiration, as well as of digestion and circulation. See *embryo* under *Branchiostoma*, *Gill*, and *Mys*.—**Puerile respiration.** See *puerile*.—**Rough respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Rude respiration**, a form of bronchovesicular respiration, the sounds being harsh.—**Supplementary respiration**, respiration with increased vesicular murmur, as heard over normal parts of the lungs when some other part of them is incapacitated, as from pneumonia or pleurisy.—**Therapeutic respiration.** Same as *costal respiration*.—**Tubular respiration.** Same as *branchial respiration*.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between vesicular and cavernous respiration.

respirational (res-pī-rā'shən-əl), a. [*respiration* + *-al*.] Same as *respiratory*.

respirative (rē-spīr'ə-tiv), a. [*respiration* (n) + *-ive*.] Performing respiration.

respirator (res-pī-rā-tōr), n. [*NL.*, < *L. respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other appliances. It is mostly used to exclude the passage into the lungs of cold air, smoke, dust, and other noxious substances, especially by persons having delicate chests, by firemen, cutters, grinders, and the like, and by divers in operations under water. Respirators for persons with weak lungs have several pils of the gauze made of highly heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes through. See *arropore*.

respiratorium (res-pī-rā-tō-ri-um), n.; pl. *respiratoria* (-ia). [*NL.*, neut. of *respiratorius*, respiratory: see *respiratory*.] In *entom.*, one of the lamelliform gill-like organs or branchia found on the larva of certain aquatic insects, and used to draw air from the water. In dipterous larvae they are commonly four in number, two near the head and two at the end of the abdomen.

respiratory (rē-spīr'ə- or res-pī-rā-tō-ri), a. [= *F. respiratoire*, < *NL. respiratorius*, < *L. respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.—**Branchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *branchial respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Bronchovesicular respiratory**

murmur, a murmur intermediate between a vesicular and a bronchial murmur. Also called *rude, rough, and harsh respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.—**Respiratory bronchial tube**, respiratory bronchiole. Same as *tubular bronchial tube* (which see, under *tubular*).—**Respiratory bundle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory capacity.** Same as *extreme differential capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).—**Respiratory cavities**, a general name of the air-passages; used also to designate the body-cavities which contain the respiratory organs.—**Respiratory chamber**, a respiratory cavity.—**Respiratory column**, respiratory fascicle. Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory filaments**, thread-like organs arranged in tufts near the head of the larva or pupa of a gnat.—**Respiratory glottis**, the posterior portion of the glottis, between the arytenoid cartilages.—**Respiratory leaflets**, the lamellated organs of respiration, or so-called lungs, of the pulmonary arachnids. See *entom. pulmonary*.—**Respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory sounds*.—**Respiratory nerve.** (a) *External*, the posterior thoracic nerve. See *thoracic*. (b) *Internal*, the phrenic nerve.—**Respiratory nerve of the face**, the facial nerve.—**Respiratory nerves of Bell**, the facial, phrenic, and posterior thoracic nerves.—**Respiratory orifice.** (a) A stigmatal or breathing-pore, through which some aquatic larvae, or larvae living in putrescent matter, under the skin of animals, etc., obtain air.—**Respiratory percussion**, the percussion of the chest in different phases of respiration, with regard to the variations of the sounds elicited.—**Respiratory period**, the time from the beginning of one inspiration in that of the next.—**Respiratory plate**, in *entom.*, a respiratorium, or false gill.—**Respiratory portion of the nose**, the lower portion of the nasal cavity, excluding the upper or olfactory portion.—**Respiratory pulse**, alternating condition of fullness and emptiness of the large vessels of the neck or elsewhere, synchronous with expiration and inspiration.—**Respiratory quotient**, the ratio of the oxygen excreted by the lungs (as carbon dioxide) to that absorbed by them in the same time (as free oxygen). It is usually in the neighborhood of 0.9.—**Respiratory sac**, a simple sac-like respiratory organ of various animals.—**Respiratory sounds**, the sounds made by the air when being inhaled or exhaled, especially as heard in auscultation over lung-tissue, normal or diseased. See *respiratory murmur* below, for description of normal sounds.—**Respiratory surface**, the surface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. This surface is extended by minute subdivisions of the lungs into small cavities or air-cells.—**Respiratory tract**, in *med.*, a general term denoting the sum of the air-passages.—**Respiratory tree**, in *zool.*, an organ found in some holothurians, consisting of two highly contractile, branched, and arborescent tubes which run up toward the anterior extremity of the body, and perform the function of respiration; the cloaca.—**Respiratory tube**, any tubular organ of respiration; a spiracle. See *spiracle* and *breathing-tube*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur**, the normal murmur. The quality of the inspiratory sound is vesicular; the expiratory sound, absent in many cases, is continuous with the inspiratory, and is more blowing, lower, and much shorter.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.

respire (rē-spīr'), v.; pret. and pp. *respired*, ppp. *respiring*. [*OF. respirer*, *F. respirer* = *Pr. Sp. respirar* = *It. respirare*, < *L. respirare*, breathe out, exhale, breathe, take breath, revive, recover, < *re-*, back, again, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*.] I, intrans. 1. To breathe again; hence, to rest or enjoy relief after toil or suffering.

Then shall the Britons, late dismay'd and weak,
From their long vassalage gln to respire.

Spenser, F. Q., III. III. 36.

Sooth'd with ease, the pining Youth respire,
Congree, To Sleep.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And seel the tortured ghosts respire;
See shady forms advance!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 64.

2. To breathe; inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life; hence, to live.

Yet the brave Barons, whilst they do respire . . .
With courage charge, with comeliness retire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, II. 55.

II, trans. 1. To breathe in and out, as air; inhale and exhale; breathe.

Metthink, now I come near her, I respire
Some air of that late comfort I received.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, IV. 6.

But I, who ne'er was bless'd by Fortune's hand, . . .
Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd,
Respir'd its smoke, and all its cares endur'd.

Gay, Rural Sports, l.

2. To exhale; breathe out; send out in exhalations.

The air respire the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes. B. Jonson, Poetaster, l. 1.

As smoke and various substances separately issue from fire lighted with moist wood, so from this great being [Brahma] were respired the Rigveda, etc.

Cutabro, Asiatie Researches, VIII.

respiring (rē-spīr'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *respire*, v.] A breathing; a breath.

They could not stir him from his stand, although he wrought it out

With short respirings, and with sweet.

Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 102.

respirometer (res-pi-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. respirare*, take breath, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument which is used to determine the condition of the respiration.—2. An apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water by means of a supply of compressed oxygen, which is caused to combine in due proportion with nitrogen chemically filtered from the air expired from his lungs in breathing.

respite (res'pit), *n.* [Early mod. *E. respit*; < *ME. respit*, *respyt*, < *OF. respit*, respect, delay, *respit*, *F. respit* = *Pr. respicq*, *respit* = *Sp. respecto* = *Pg. respecto* = *It. rispito*, *rispetto*, respect, delay, < *L. respectus*, consideration, respect, *ML. delay*, postponement, *respite*, *prorogatio*; see *respect*.] 1. Respect; regard. See *respect*.

Out of more *respite*,
My heart hath for to amende it grete delit.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 137.

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause.
With that word, without more *respite*,
They fallen gruf and eriden pitously.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 99.

Some pause and *respite* only I require.
Sir J. Denham, *Passion of Dido* for *Aeneas*.
Byzantium has a *respite* of half a century, and Egypt of more than a hundred years, of Mameluke tyranny.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 202.

3. A putting off or postponement of what was fixed: delay; forbearance; prolongation of time, as for the payment of a debt, beyond the fixed or legal time.

To make you understand this, . . . I crave but four days' *respite*.
Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 2. 170.

4. In *law*: (a) A reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. See *reprieve*.

The court gave him *respite* to the next session (which was appointed the first Tuesday in August) to bethink himself, that, retracting and reforming his error, etc., the court might show him favor.
Hinthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 263.

Christian . . . had some *respite*, and was remanded back to prison.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 161.

Why grant me *respite* who deserve my doom?
Browning, *King and Book*, II. 217.

(b) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.—*Syn.* 2. *Slop*, *continuance*, *stay*.—4. *Reprieve*, *Respite*. See *reprieve*.

respite (res'pit), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *respit*, pp. *respited*. [*ME. respiten*, *respice*, < *OF. respit*, *respiter*, respect, delay, postpone, < *L. respicere*, consider, respect, *ML. delay*, postpone; see *respect*.] 1. To delay; postpone; adjourn.

Thence to the Sowdon furth with all they went,
The lordes and the knyghtes euerychone,
And prayd hym to *respit* the tugeuent.
Genevieve (*L. E. T. S.*), l. 1641.

They declared only their opinions in writing, and *respited* the full determination to another general meeting.
Hinthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 353.

2. To relieve for a time from the execution of a sentence or other punishment or penalty; reprieve.

It is grete harme that thou art no cristin, and fah! I wolde that thou so were, to *respit* the fro deth.
Mertin (*L. E. T. S.*), III. 592.

Jeffreys had *respited* the younger brother.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

3. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.
With a dreadful industry of ten days, not *respiting* his souldier day or night, [Cæsar] drew up all his ships, and entred 'em'd them round within the cheult of his Camp.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

Care may be *respited*, but not repented;
No perfect cure grows on that bounded field.
Wordsworth, *Evening Voluntaries*, IV.

4. To cease; forbear.
Your manly reason oughte it to *respit*,
To ston your frende, and namely me,
That never yet in no degree
Offended you.
Chaucer, *Anelida and Arelte*, l. 259.

—*Syn.* 2. See *reprieve*, *n.*

respiteless (res'pit-less), *a.* [*Respite* + *-less*.] Without respite or relief. *Baxter*.

resplend (rē-splend'), *v. i.* [*ME. resplenden*, < *OF. resplendir*, also *resplandre*, *F. resplendir* = *Pr. resplandre*, *resplandir* (cf. *Sp. Pg. resplandecer*) = *It. risplendere*, < *L. resplendere*, shine brightly, glitter, < *re-*, again, back, + *splendere*, shine: see *splendid*.] To shine; be resplendent. *Lydgate*. [Rare.]

Lieutenant-General Webb, . . . who *resplended* in velvet and gold lace.
Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, II. 15.

resplendence (rē-splend'ens), *n.* [*LL. resplendētia*, < *L. resplenden(t)-s*, resplendent: see *resplendent*.] Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 720.

—*Syn.* See *radiance*.
resplendency (rē-splend'ēn-si), *n.* [*As resplendence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resplendence*. *Cotgrave*.

resplendent (rē-splend'ent), *a.* [*ME. resplendent*, < *L. resplenden(t)-s*, ppr. of *resplendere*, shine brightly: see *resplend*.] 1. Shining with brilliant luster; very bright; splendid.

There all within full rich mayd he found,
With royall arras, and *resplendent* gold.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. viii. 35.

Bright
As the *resplendent* cactus of the night,
That floods the gloom with fragrance and with light.
O. W. Holmes, *Bryant's Seventieth Birthday*.

2. In *her.*, issuing rays: said especially of the sun, sometimes of clouds. See *radiant*, 3.—*Resplendent* feldspar. Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*.—*Syn.* 1. Glorious, beaming. See *radiance*.

resplendently (rē-splend'ent-ly), *adv.* In a resplendent manner; with brilliant luster; with great brilliancy.

resplendish (rē-splend'ish), *v. i.* [*OF. resplendiss-*, stem of certain parts of *resplendir*, shine brightly: see *resplend*.] To shine with great brilliancy; be resplendent.

Vpon this said tombe was he ther lying,
Resplendish fair in this chambré sprad.
Rom. of Parthenay (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 4512.

The henyn visible is . . . garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendish* in the moste pure firmament.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 2.

resplendishant (rē-splend'ish-ant), *a.* [*OF. resplendissant*, ppr. of *resplendir*, shine brightly: see *resplend*.] Resplendent; brilliant.

And thorowe y^e vertue of thy full myght
Causest y^e world to be *resplendishant*.
Fabyan, *Chron.*, xlix.

resplendishing (rē-splend'ish-ing), *n.* Resplendence; splendor.

And as the Sonne doth glorifie each thing
(Howeuer base) on which he deigns to smile,
So your cleare eyes doe gine *resplendishing*
To all their objects, be they ne'er so vilie.
Davies, *Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 7. (*Davies*.)

respond (rē-spond'), *v.* [*OF. respondere*, *respondre*, *F. répondre* = *Pr. respondre* = *Sp. Pg. responder* = *It. rispondere*, *rispondere*, < *L. respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer, < *re-*, again, back, + *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise: see *sponsor*. Cf. *despond*, *correspond*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To make answer; give a reply in words; specifically, to make a liturgical response.

I remember him in the divinity school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.
Oldisworth, *Edmund Smith*, in *Johnson's Lives of the Poets*.

2. To answer or reply in any way; exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe.
Buckminster.

Whenever there arises a special necessity for the better performance of any one function, or for the establishment of some function, nature will *respond*.
H. Spencer, *Social Statutes*, p. 427.

3. To correspond; suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay.
W. Broome, to Mr. Pope, On His Works (1726).

4. To be answerable; be liable to make payment: as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.

II. trans. 1. To answer to; correspond to. [Rare.]

His great deeds *respond* his speeches great.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, x. 49.

2. To answer; satisfy, as by payment: as, the prisoner was held to *respond* the judgment of the court.

respond (rē-spond'), *n.* [*ME. responde*, *respondunt*, *response*, *respon*; from the verb.] 1. An answer; a response.

Whereunto the whole Armie answered with a short *respond* and, at the same time, bowing themselves to the ground, saluted the Moone with great superstition.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 295.

2. In *liturgies*: (a) A versicle or short anthem chanted at intervals during the reading of a lesson. In the Anglican Church the responses to the commandments (Kyries) are *responds* in this sense.

The reader paused, and the choir burst in with *responds*, versicles, and anthems.
R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

(b) A responso.

The clerk answering in the name of all, Et cum spiritu tuo, and other *responds*.
J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 334.

3. In *arch.*, a half-pillar, pilaster, or any corresponding device engaged in a wall to receive the impost of an arch.

The four *responds* have the four evangelistic symbols.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 208.

respondeat ouster. See *judgment*.

responde-book (rē-spon'dē-buk), *n.* A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from chancery.

respondence (rē-spon'dens), *n.* [= *It. rispondenza*, conformity, < *L. responden(t)-s*, respondent: see *respondent*. Cf. *correspondence*.] 1. The state or character of being respondent; also, the act of responding or answering; response.

Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made
To th' instruments divine *respondence* meet.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 71.

2. Correspondence; agreement.
His rent in fair *respondence* must arise
To double trebles of his one year's price.
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, V. i. 57.

respondency (rē-spon'den-si), *n.* [*As respondence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *respondence*.

Thus you see the *respondency* of the spiritual to the natural fool in their qualities. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 248.

respondent (rē-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. respondent*, *F. répondant* = *Sp. respondiente* = *Pg. respondente* = *It. rispondente*, < *L. responden(t)-s*, ppr. of *respondere*, answer: see *respond*.] 1. *a.* 1. Answering; responding.

The wards *respondent* to the key turn round;
The bars fall back. *Pope*, *Odyssey*, xxi. 49.

2. Conformable; corresponding.
Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions.
Bacon.

Well may this palace admiration claim,
Great, and *respondent* to the master's fame!
Pope, *Odyssey*, xvii. 315.

II. n. 1. One who responds; specifically, in a scholastic disputation, one who maintains a thesis, and defends it against the objections of one or more opponents. There was no burden of proof upon the respondent at the outset, but, owing to the admissions which he was obliged by the rules of disputation to make, it was soon thrown upon him.

Let them [scholars] occasionally change their attitude of mind from that of receivers and *respondents* to that of enquirers.
Fitch, *Lectures on Teaching*, p. 172.

Specifically—2. One who answers or is called on to answer a petition or an appeal.—3. In *math.*, a quantity in the body of a table: opposed to *argument*, or the regularly varying quantity with which the table is entered. Thus, in a table of powers, where the base is entered at the side, the exponent at the top, and the power is found in the body of the table, the last quantity is the *respondent*.

respondentia (res-pon-den'shi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*: see *respondence*.] A loan on the cargo of a vessel, payment being contingent on the safe arrival of the cargo at the port of destination—the effect of such condition being to except the contract from the common usury laws. See *bottomry*.

Commissions on money advanced, maritime interest on bottomry and *respondentia*, and the loss on exchanges, etc., are apportioned relatively to the gross sums expended on behalf of the several interests concerned.
Encyc. Brit., III. 148.

responsal (rē-spon'sal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. responsal*, < *LL. responsalis*, one who answers for another, a sponsor, apocrisiary, prop. adj., pertaining to an answer, < *L. responsum*, an answer, response: see *response*.] 1. *a.* Answerable; responsible.

They were both required to find sureties to be *responsal*, etc., whereupon they were troubled.
Hinthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 347.

II. n. 1. Response; answer; especially, a liturgical response.

After some short prayers and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs at the hands of God this great . . . favor.
Brevint, *Saul and Samuel*, xiv.

2. (a) In the Roman empire, a representative of a foreign church or prelate, who resided at the capital and conducted negotiations on ecclesiastical matters; an apocrisiary. (b) A proctor for a monastery or for a member of it before the bishop.

response (rē-spons'), *n.* [*ME. responce*, *respon*, < *OF. respons*, *respon*, *response*, *F. réponse* = *Pr. respos* = *Cat. respos* = *Sp. Pg. responso* = *It. risponso*, *responso*, < *L. responsum*, an answer, neut. of *respondus*, pp. of *respondere*, answer: see *respond*.] 1. An answer or reply, or something in the nature of an answer or reply.

What was his *response* written, I ne sawh no herd.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 98. (*Latham*.)

There seems a vast psychological interval between an emotional *response* to the action of some grateful stimulus and the highly complex intellectual and emotional devel-

apment implied in a distinct appreciation of objective beauty.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 17.

More specifically — (a) An oracular answer.

'Then did my response clearer fall:
'No compound of this earthly ball
Is like another, all in all.'

Tennyson, Two Voices.

(b) In *liturgies*: (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word said or sung by the choir or congregation in sequence or reply to the priest or officiant. Among the most ancient responses besides the responsories (which see) are *Et cum spiritu tuo* after the Dominus *volucem*, *Habemus ad Dominum* after the Sursum *Corda*, *Amen*, etc. Sometimes the response is a repetition of something said by the officiant. A verse which has its own response subjoined, the two together often forming one sentence, is called a *versicle*. In liturgical books the signs V and R are often prefixed to the versicle and response respectively. Also (formerly) *responsal*. (2) A versicle or anthem said or sung during or after a lesson; n. respond or responsory. (c) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. (d) In *music*, same as *answer*. 2 (b).

2. The act of responding or replying; reply: as, to speak in *response* to a question. — Consultary response. See *consultary*.

responsibility (rĕs-pōn-si-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *responsibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *responsabilité* = Sp. *responsabilidad* = Pg. *responsabilidade* = It. *responsabilità*; as *responsibile* + -ity (see -bility).] 1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable.

A *responsibility* to a tribunal at which not only ministers, . . . but even nations themselves, must one day answer.

Burke, A Regicide's Pen, III.

Responsibility, in order to be reasonable, must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 63.

Gen. Jackson was a man of will, and his phrase on one memorable occasion, "I will take the *responsibility*," is a proverb ever since. *Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*

2. That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like: as, heavy *responsibilities*.

His wife persuaded him that he had done the best that any one could do with the *responsibilities* that ought never to have been laid on a man of his temperament and habits.

Howells, A Fearful Responsibility, xiii.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

responsible (rĕs-pōn-si-bl), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *responsable* = Pr. Sp. *responsable* = Pg. *responsável* = It. *responsabile*, < ML. *responsabilis*, requiring an answer, < L. *respondere*, respond: see *response*.] 1. Correspondent; answering; responsive.

I have scarce collected my spirits, but lately scattered in the admiration of your form; to which if the boundless of your mind be any way *responsible*, I doubt not but my desires shall find a smooth and secure passage.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

2. Answerable, as for an act performed or for its consequences, or for a trust reposed or a debt; accountable; specifically, in *ethics*, in general, having such a mental or moral character as to be capable of knowing and observing the distinction of right from wrong in conduct, and therefore morally accountable for one's acts; in particular (with reference to a certain act), acting or having acted as a free agent, and with knowledge of the ethical character of the act or of its consequences. With regard to the legal use of the word, two conceptions are often confused — namely, that of the potential condition of being bound to answer or respond in case a wrong should occur, and that of the actual condition of being bound to respond because a wrong has occurred. For the first of these *responsible* is properly used, and for the second *liable*.

With ministers thus *responsible*, "the king could do no wrong."

Sir E. May, Const. Hist. Eng., I. 1.

In this sense of the word we say that a man is *responsible* for that part of an event which was undetermined when he was left out of account, and which became determined when he was taken account of.

H. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 150.

3. Able to answer or respond to any reasonable claim or to what is expected; able to discharge an obligation, or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.

He is a *responsible-looking* gentleman dressed in black.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxviii.

4. Involving responsibility.

But it is a *responsible* trust, and difficult to discharge.

Dickens.

Responsible business (*theat.*), rôles next in importance above those described as "utility." — Responsible utility (*theat.*), a minor actor who can be trusted with very small parts — who is also said to play "genteel business."

responsibleness (rĕs-pōn-si-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being responsible; responsibility. *Bailey, 1727.*

responsibly (rĕs-pōn-si-blī), *adv.* In a responsible manner.

responsion (rĕs-pōn'shōn), *n.* [= OF. *responsion*, an answer, surety, suretyship, = Pg. *re-*

sponsão, ground-rent, = It. *risponsione*, an answer, reply, < L. *responsio* (n.), an answer, reply, refutation, < *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer: see *response*.] 1. The act of answering; answer; reply.

Responsions unto the questions.

Bp. Burnet, Records, iii, No. 21.

Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human *responsions*.

The Century, XIX. 294.

2. In *anc. pros.*: (a) The metrical correspondence between strophe and antistrophe. (b) A formal correspondence between successive parts in dialogue. — 3. *pl.* The first examination which those students at Oxford have to pass who are candidates for the degree of B. A.

responsive (rĕs-pōn'siv), *a.* and *n.* [OF. (and F.) *responsif* = It. *risponsivo*, < LL. *responsivus*, answering (ML. *responsiva*, f., an answering epistle), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond: see *respond*.] 1. *a.* 1. Answering; correspondent; suited to something else; being in accord.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings.

Pope.

2. Responsible; answerable.

Such persons . . . for whom the church herself may safely be *responsive*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 288.

3. Able, ready, or inclined to respond or answer; answering; replying.

A *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer.

Ayliffe, Thiragon.

The swain *responsive* as the milk-maid sang.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., I. 117.

A may be more quickly *responsive* to a stimulus than B, and may have a wider range of sensibility, and yet not be more discriminative. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 145.*

4. Characterized by the use of responses: as, a *responsive* service of public worship. — 5. In *law*, pertinent in answer; called for by the question: as, a party is not bound by an answer given by his own witness if it is not *responsive* to the question, but may have the irrelevant matter struck out.

II. *n.* An answer; a response; a reply.

Responses to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed.

Bp. Burnet, Records, II. 23.

responsively (rĕs-pōn'siv-ly), *adv.* In a responsive manner.

responsiveness (rĕs-pōn'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being responsive.

responsorial (res-pōn-sō-ri-āl), *a.* and *n.* [OF. *responsory* + -ial.] 1. *a.* Responsive; specifically, sung in response to or alternation with a lector or precentor.

II. *n.* An office-book formerly in use, containing the responsories or those and the antiphons for the canonical hours.

responsorium (res-pōn-sō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *responsoria* (-i). [ML. neut. of **responsorius*: see *responsory*.] Same as *responsory*.

responsory (rĕs-pōn'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [OF. **responsorius*, adj. (as a noun, *responsorium*, neut., *responsoria*, f., eel., a response), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond: see *respond*, *response*.] 1. *a.* Continuing answer.

II. *n.*; pl. *responsories* (-rīz). In *liturgies*: (a)

A psalm or portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections. Among the anthems representing this custom are the Greek psalms, the Ambrosian psalms or psalmells, the Gallican psalms, the responsories (responsory psalm), and the Mozarabic psalterium or psallende — all these preceding the epistle, and the Roman and Sarum gradual preceding the gospel. The responsory was sung not antiphonally, but by a lector, precentor, or several cantors, the whole choir responding. The name *responsory* is often given specifically to the gradual (which see). (b) A portion of a psalm (originally, a whole psalm) sung between the lections at the canonical hours; a respond. Also *responsorium*.

response (rĕs-pōn'shōn), *n.* [OF. *response* + -ure.] Response. [Rare.]

Fogs, damps, trees, stones, their sole encompassure,

To whom they move, black todes give *response*.

C. Tournier, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 87.

ressala (res'g-lā), *n.* See *risala*.

ressaldar (res'g-lā-dār), *n.* See *risaldar*.

ressant, ressaunt, n. Same as *ressaut*.

ressaut (res-āt'), *n.* [Also *ressaut*, also erroneously *ressaut*, *ressaut*; < OF. *ressaut*, *ressaut*, F. *ressaut* = Pr. *ressaut*, *ressaut* = Cat. *ressalt* = Sp. Pg. *ressalto* = It. *risalto*, a projection (in arch.), < ML. as if **resaltus*, < L. *resilire*, pp. **resultus*, leap back: see *resile*, and cf. *result*.] In *arch.*, a projection of any member or part from or before another.

rest (rest), *n.* [ME. *rest*, *reste*, < AS. *rest*, *rest*, rest, quiet, = OS. *resta*, *resta*, resting-place, burial-place, = D. *rust* = MLG. *reste*, *rest*, = OLG. *rasa*, rest, also a measure of distance, *rest*, rest, MLG. *raste*, G. *rast*, rest, repose,

= Ice. *röst*, a mile, i. e. the distance between two resting-places, = Sv. Dan. *rast*, rest, = Goth. *rasa*, a stage of a journey, a mile; with abstract formative -st, < √*ra*, rest, Skt. √*ram*, rest, rejoice at, sport, > *rati*, pleasure.] 1. A state of quiet or repose; absence or cessation of motion, labor, or action of any kind; release from exertion or action.

Whills forto sytte ye haue in komaundement,

Youre heede, youre hande, your feet, holde yee in *reste*.

Habees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Our rural ancestors, with little blest,

Patient of labour when the end was *rest*.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 242.

The working of a sea

Before a calm, that rocks itself to *rest*.

Cowper, Task, vi. 739.

2. Freedom or relief from everything that disturbs, wearies, or disturbs; peace; quiet; security; tranquillity.

Yet we may hem discomfite, we shall be riche and in *reste* alway after.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 174.

The man will not be in *rest* until he have finished the thing this day.

Ruth III. 18.

Yet shall the oracle

Give *rest* to the minds of others.

Shak., W. T., II. 1. 191.

Rest.

As deep as death, as soft as sleep,

Across his troubled heart did creep.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 48.

3. Sleep; slumber; hence, the last sleep; death; the grave.

After all this merrit and accesse he hedde,
That he slepte Saturday and Sunday till some wente to *reste*.

Piers Plowman (A), v. 210.

One that thinks a man always going to bed, and says,

"God give you good *rest*!"

Shak., C. of E., IV. 3. 33.

4. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

In dust, our final *rest* and native home.

Milton, P. L., x. 1085.

5. Stay; abode.

That you vouchsafe your *rest* here in our court

Some little time.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 13.

6. That on or in which anything leans or lies for support.

He made narrow *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house.

1 Ki. vi. 6.

Specifically — (a) A contrivance for steadying the lance when charged for the charge; originally a mere loop or stirrup, usually at leather, perhaps passed over the shoulder, but when the harness or breastplate was introduced secured to a hook or projecting horn of iron riveted to this on the left side. This hook also is called *rest*. A similar hook was sometimes arranged so far at the side, and so projecting, as to receive the lance itself; but, this form being inconvenient, the projecting hook was arranged with a hinge. In the fests of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the heavy lance was found to require a counterpoise, and the rest was made double, the hook projecting sideways, and a long tongue or bar projecting backward under the arm with a sort of spiral twist at the end to prevent the butt of the lance from rising, so that the lance was held firmly, and required from the jester only the exertion of directing its point.

When his staff was in his *rest*, coming down to meet with the knight, now very near him, he perceived the knight had missed his *rest*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

Not like that Arthur who, with lance in *rest*, . . .

Shot thro' the lists at Camelot.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

(b) A device of any kind for supporting the turning-tool or the work in a lathe. (c) A support for the barrel of a gun in aiming and firing.

Change lave for arms; girt to your blades, my boys!

Your *rests* and muskets take, take helm and target.

Pede, A Farewell.

(d) In *billiards*, a rod having fixed at its point a crosspiece on which to support the cue: used when the cue-ball cannot easily be reached in the usual way. Also called *bridge*.

(e) A support or guide for stuff fed to a saw. *E. H. Knight.*

(f) In *glyptic*, a support, somewhat resembling a vase in form, attached to the lathe-head, and serving to steady the arm while the edges of graving-tools are being shaped.

7. In *pros.*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

So varying still their [hards'] moods, observing yet in all

Their quantities, their *rests*, their ceasures metrical.

Drayton, Polyolbion, IV. 186.

8. In *music*: (a) A silence or pause between tones. (b) In musical notation, a mark or sign denoting such a silence. *Rests* vary in form to indicate their duration with reference to each other and to the notes with which they occur; and they are named from the notes to which they are equivalent, as follows:

breve rest, — ; semibreve or whole-note rest, — ; minim or half-note rest, — ; crotchet or quarter-note rest, — ; quaver or eighth-note rest, — ; semiquaver or sixteenth-note rest, — ; demisemiquaver or thirty-second-note rest, — ; hemidemisemiquaver or sixty-fourth-note rest, — . The duration of a rest, as of a note, may be extended one half by a dot, as — (= —), or indefinitely by a hold, — . The semibreve rest is often used as a measure-rest, whatever may be the rhythmic signature (as a below); similarly, the two-measure rest is like — , the three-measure rest like — .

restaurant (res'tā-rānt), *n.* [*< F. restaurant, a restaurant, formerly also a restorative, = Sp. restaurant, a restorer, < ML. restauran(-t)-s, restoring, ppr. of restaurare, restore, refresh: see restorc.*] An establishment for the sale of refreshments, both food and drink; a place where meals are served; an eating-house.

The substitution of the *Restaurant* for the *Tavern* is of recent origin. In the year 1837 there were *restaurants*, it is true, but they were humble places, and confined to the parts of London frequented by the French; for English of every degree there was the *Tavern*.

W. Besant, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 160.

restaurant-car (res'tā-rānt-kār), *n.* A railway-car in which meals are cooked and served to passengers; a dining-car or hotel-car.

restaurate (res'tā-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. restauratus, pp. of restaurare, restore, repair, renew: see restorc.*] To restore.

If one repulse hath us quite ruined,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.
P. I. *tr.* of Virgil (1632). (Nares.)

restaurateur (res-tō'rā-tēr), *n.* [*< F. restaurateur = Pr. restauraire, restaurador = Sp. Pg. restaurador = It. restauratore, ristatore = D. G. restaurateur = Dan. Sw. restaurator, the keeper of a restaurant, < ML. restaurator, one who restores or reestablishes: see restorc.*] The keeper of a restaurant.

The ticket merely secures you a place on board the steamer, but neither a berth nor provisions. The latter you obtain from a *restaurateur* on board according to fixed rates.
B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 273.

restauration (res-tā-rā'shōn), *n.* An obsolete form of *restoration*.

restaurator, *n.* See *restarator*.

restaurer, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *restare*.

restay, *v. t.* [*< ME. restayen, < OF. restaiir, < restor, rest: see rest².*] To keep back; restrain.

To touch her chlyder thay fayr him [Christ] prayed.
His despyteful with blame let be hym bede,
& with her resouneful fele *restayed*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 715.

rest-cure (res'tūr), *n.* The treatment, as of nervous exhaustion, by more or less prolonged and complete rest, as by isolation in bed. This is usually combined with over-feeding, massage, and electricity.

restem (rē-stem'), *v. t.* [*< re- + stem.*] To stem again; force back against the current.

Now they do *re-stem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Their purposes toward Cyprus. *Shak., Othello*, l. 3. 37.

restful (rest'fūl), *a.* [*< late ME. restefulle; < rest¹ + -ful.*] 1. Full of rest; giving rest.

Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxvi.

2. Quiet; being at rest.

I heard you say, "Is not my arm of length
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head?"
Shak., Rich. II., l. v. 1. 12.

restfully (rest'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< late ME. restfully; < restful + -ly.*] In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet.

They living *restfully* and in health unto extreme age.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, lll. 21.

restfulness (rest'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being restful. *Imp. Dict.*

rest-harrow (rest'hār'ō), *n.* [So called because the root of the plant 'arrests' or stops the barrow; *< rest³, v., + obj. harrow¹. Cf. equiv. F. arrête-bœuf, lit. 'stop-ex,' < arrêter, stop, arrest, + bœuf, ox.*] 1. A common European under-shrub, *Ononis arvensis*, generally low, spreading, and much branched (often thorny), bearing pink papilionaceous flowers, and having tough matted roots which hinder the plow or barrow. The root is diuretic. Also wild licorice, cammock, whin, etc.—2. A small geometrid moth, *Aplasta ono-*



Flowering Branch of Rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*).
a, a flower; b, the leaf

naria: popularly so called in England because the caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis arvensis*, var. *spinosa*. The moth flies in May, July, and August.

resthouse (rest'hous), *n.* [*< rest¹ + hous¹.*] Same as *dak-bungalow* (which see, under *bungalow*).

Restiaceæ (res-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), *< Restio + -aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Glumaceæ*. It resembles the rushes (*Juncaceæ*) in its one- to three-celled ovary and dry, rigid, and glumaceous perianth of six equal segments; and the sedges (*Cyperaceæ*) in habit, in structure of spikelets, and in the three stamens, small embryo, and mealy or fleshy albumen. It is distinguished from both by its pendulous orthotropous ovules and its split sheaths. It includes about 240 species, belonging to 20 genera, of which *Restio* (the type), *Willdenovia*, and *Elegia* are the chief—all sedge-like plants of the southern hemisphere, mainly natives of South Africa and Australia, absent from America and Asia excepting one species in Chili and one in Cochinchina. They are generally perennials, tufted or with a hard horizontal or creeping, more often scaly rootstock, the stems rigid, erect or variously twisted, the leaves commonly reduced. They are almost always dioecious, and have a polymorphous inflorescence often extremely different in the two sexes.

restibrachial (res-ti-brā'ki-āl), *a.* [*< restibrachium + -al.*] Pertaining to the restibrachium; postpeduncular.

restibrachium (res-ti-brā'ki-um), *n.*; *pl. restibrachia* (-i). [NL., *< L. restis, a rope, + brachium, an arm.*] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. Also called *myelobrachium*.

Restibrachium (Science, April 9, 1891, p. 165) is an admirable compound, and the same may be said of its correlatives, postibrachium and tegmentibrachium.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 525, note.

restlet, *a.* See *resty¹*.

restliff, *a.* An obsolete form of *restive*.

restliffness, *n.* An obsolete form of *restiveness*. *Imp. Dict.*

restiform (res'ti-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. restiforme*, *< L. restis, a cord, rope, + forma, form.*] Corded or cord-like; specifically, in anat., noting a part of the medulla oblongata, called the *corpus restiforme*, or *restiform body*.—*Restiform body*, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, by which it connects with the oblongata and parts below. It contains the direct cerebellar-tract fibres, crossed and uncrossed from the posterior columns of the cord, and fibers from the contralateral (lower) olive.

restily (res'ti-lī), *adv.* [*< resty¹ + -ly.*] In a sluggish manner; stubbornly; untowardly. *Imp. Dict.*

restinction (rē-sting'kshōn), *n.* [*< L. restinctio(n), a quenching, < restingere, put out, destroy, quench, < re-, again, + stingere, extinguish: see extingwish.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

restiness (res'ti-nes), *n.* [*< resty¹ + -ness.*] Tendency to rest or inaction; sluggishness.

The Snake, by *restiness* and lying still all Winter, hath a certain membrane or slime growing over her whole body.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 27.

A temuity and agility of spirits, contrary to that *restiness* of the spirits supposed in those that are dull.
Hobbes, Works, IV. 56.

resting-cell (res'ting-sel), *n.* Same as *resting-spore*.

resting-owing (res'ting-ō'ing), *a.* [*< resting, ppr. of rest², v., + owing, ppr. of owe¹, v.*] In *Scots law*: (a) Resting or remaining due: said of a debt. (b) Indebted: said of a debtor.

resting-place (res'ting-plās), *n.* 1. A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey: used figuratively for the grave.

Arise, O Lord God, into thy *resting place*, thou and the ark of thy strength.
2 Chron. vi. 41.

It was from Istrian soil that the mighty stone was brought which once covered the *resting-place* of Theodorie.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 100.

2. In building, a half- or quarter-space in a staircase.

resting-sporangium (res'ting-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.* A term applied by Pringsheim to certain dormant gonidia of *Saprolegnia* and related fungi which eventually produce swarm-spores.

resting-spore (res'ting-spōr), *n.* A spore which can germinate only after a period of dormancy. A majority of the spores of algae and fungi are of this nature, and they are more largely of sexual production. Many of the same plants produce spores capable of immediate germination. Also *resting cell*.

resting-stage (res'ting-stāj), *n.* In bot., a period of dormancy in the history of a plant or germ.

resting-state (res'ting-stāt), *n.* In bot., the periodic condition of dormancy in the history of woody plants, bulbs, etc.; also, the quiescence of some seeds and spores (resting-spores) between maturity and germination; in general, any state of suspended activity.

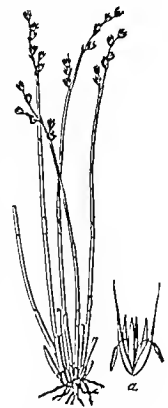
restinguish (rē-sting'gwish), *v. t.* [*< L. restinguere, put out, < re-, again, + stingere, extinguish. Cf. extingwish, distinguish.*] To quench or extinguish. [Rare.]

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*, as from the most pure fountains of living water.
Field, Of Controversy (Life, 1710), p. 41.

resting-while (res'ting-hwīl), *n.* [*< ME. restingwhilc; < resting, verbal n. of rest¹, v., + whilc.*] A moment of leisure; time free from business.

Thilke thinges that I hadde lerned of the among my seere *restingwhilles*.
Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 4.

Restio (res'ti-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), so called from the tough stringy stems; *< L. restis, a cord.*] A genus of glumaceous plants, the type of the order *Restiaceæ* and tribe *Restioideæ*. It is characterized by one-celled anthers opening by a single chink, by two or three styles or branches and a compressed capsule with two or three cells and as many dehiscent angles, and by persistent sheaths, and commonly many-flowered and panicle spikelets with imbricated glumes. The two long linear stigmas are generally plumose. The staminate inflorescence is extremely polymorphous. There are over 100 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They have erect and leafless stems from a scaly rootstock, very much branched or entirely without branches, with numerous scattered sheaths replacing the leaves, or sometimes in the young plant bearing a small and perishable leaf-blade. From their use *R. australis* is known as *Tasmanian rope-grass*.



Flowering Male Plant of *Restio complanatus*, a male flower.

Restioideæ (res-ti-ō'i-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Masters, 1878), *< Restio + -ideæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Restiaceæ*, characterized by an ovary of three, or sometimes two, cells, or reduced by abortion to a single one, and by a capsular fruit—the fruit of the other tribe, *Willdenoviacæ*, being nut-like. It includes 7 genera, of which *Restio* is the type.

restipulate (rē-stip'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*< L. restipulatus, pp. of restipulari, promise or stipulate anew, < re-, back, + stipulari, promise: see stipulate.*] To stipulate anew. *Imp. Dict.*

restipulation (rē-stip'ū-lā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. restipulatio(n), a counter-engagement, < restipulari, pp. restipulatus, promise again: see stipulate.*] The act of restipulating; a new stipulation.

But if the *restipulation* were absolute, and the withdrawing of this homage upon none but civil grounds, I cannot excuse the good king from a just offence.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations, xx. 9.

restitut, *v. t.* [*< ME. restituere, < OF. restituer, restore: see restitute.*] To restore; make restitution of.

Rather have we no *reste* til we *restitute*
Our lyf to oure lord god for oure lykemes [body's] gultes.
Piers Plowman (C), xl. 54.

restitute (res'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [*< L. restitutus, pp. of restituere, restore, reinstate: see restitute, v.*] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

restitutio in integrum (res-ti-tū'shī-ō in in'tē-grum). [L.: *restitutio* (see *restitution*); *in*, in; *integrum*, acc. of *integer*, whole: see *integer*.] In *Rom. law*, a restoration to the previous condition, effected by the pretor for equitable causes, on the prayer of an injured party, by annulling a transaction valid by the strict law, or annulling a change in the legal condition produced by an omission, and restoring the parties to their previous legal relations. After equitable defense and claim had been introduced in the ordinary proceeding, the importance of the institution diminished. In English and American law the phrase is used when a court of equity annuls a transaction or contract and orders the restoration of what has been received or given under it.

restitution (res-ti-tū'shōn), *n.* [*< ME. restitucion, restitucion, < OF. (and F.) restitucion = Pr. restitucio = Sp. restitución = Pg. restituição = It. restituzione, < L. restitutio(n), a restoring,*

Restituted trade

To every virtue lent his helping stores,
And cheer'd the vales around. *Dyer, Fleeces*, ll.

< *restituere*, pp. *restitutus*, set up again, restore: see *restituere*.] 1. The act of returning or restoring what has been lost or taken away; the restoring to a person of some thing or right of which he has been deprived: as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown.

We yet crave *restitution* of those lands,
Those cities sack'd, those prisoners, and that prey
The soldier by your will stands master of.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, l. 1.

2. The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

"Repentest thou none?" quoth Repentance, "ne *restitution* madest?"
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 234.

A free release
From *restitution* for the late affronts.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

If a man shall cause a field or vineyard to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field; of the best of his own field, and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make *restitution*.
Ex. xlii. 5.

3. The putting of things back to their former relative positions.—4. In *law*: (a) The putting of a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully disseized. (b) The restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment or order, upon the reversal of such adjudication by appeal or writ of error.—5. In *theol.*, the restoration of the kingdom of God, embracing the elevation, not only of all his sinful creatures, but also of all the physical creation, to a state of perfection. See *apocatastasis*.—Coefficient of *restitution*, the ratio of the relative velocity of two balls the instant before—Force of *restitution*, a force tending to restore the relative positions of parts of a body.—Interdict of *restitution*, See *interdict*, 2 (b).—*Restitution Edict*, in *German hist.* an edict issued A. D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II. It required the Protestants to restore to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property and sees which they had appropriated at the peace of Passau in 1552.—*Restitution of conjugal rights*, in *law*, a species of matrimonial action which has been allowed in some jurisdictions, for redress against a husband or wife who lives apart from the other without a sufficient reason.—*Restitution of minors*, in *law*, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.—Writ of *restitution*, in *law*, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed, to restore to the defendant what he has been deprived of by the judgment.—Syn. 1-3. *Restoration*, *return*.

restitutive (res'ti-tū-tiv), *a.* [*restituere* + *-ivus*.] Pertaining to or characterized by restitution, in any sense.

Under any given distortion within the limits of *restitutive* power, the *restitution*-pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of *restitution* into the distortion.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 235.

restitutor (res'ti-tū-tor), *n.* [= *F. restitutor* = *Sp. Pg. restituidor* = *It. restitutore*, < *L. restitutor*, a restorer, < *restituere*, restore: see *restituere*.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 124.

restive (res'tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *restiff*, and with loss of the terminal *f* (as in *jolly* < *jolif*), *restic*, *resty* (see *restyl*); < ME. *restif*, *restiff*, < OF. *restif*, fem. *restive*, "restic, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward" (Cotgrave), *F. restif*, fem. *restive* = *Pr. restiu* = *It. restu*, < ML. as if **restivus*, disposed to rest or stay, < *L. restare*, stay, rest: see *restyl*. By transition through the sense 'impatient under restraint' (def. 4), and partly by confusion with *restless*, the word has taken in present use the additional sense 'restless' (def. 5).] 1. Unwilling to go or to move forward; stopping; balky; obstinate; stubborn. Compare def. 5.

Since I have shewed you by reason that obedience is just and necessary, by example that it is possible, be not *restive* in their weak stubbornness that will either keep or lose all.

Certain Learned and Elegant Works, etc. (1633), p. 236.
The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him [Abraham Holmes] to the gallows became *restive* and went back.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2†. Not easily moved or worked; stiff.
Farrage in *restif* lande ydouned eek
Is doone, X strike is for oon here even.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

3†. Being at rest; being less in motion.
Falsies oftentimes happen upon the left side; the most voracious part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. (Latham.)

4. Impatient under restraint or opposition; rocastrant.

The pampered colt will discipline himself,
Impatient of the lash, and *restif* to the rein.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 324.

Socrates had as *restive* a constitution as his neighbours, and yet reclaimed it, all by the strength of his philosophy.
Essays upon Several Moral Subjects, iii. 77.

The subject . . . becomes *restive*.
Gladstone, State and Church, vi.

5. Refusing to rest or stand still; restless: said especially of horses.

For maintaining his seat, the horseman should depend upon his thighs and knees; . . . at times, of course, when on a *restive* horse, every available muscle may have to be brought into play.
Encyc. Brit., xii. 193.

restively (res'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a *restive* manner.

restiveness (res'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *restive*, in any sense.

When there be not stonds and *restiveness* in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.
Bacon, Fortune.

restless (rest'les), *a.* [*ME. restles, restelees*, < *AS. restleas* (= *D. rusteloos* = *G. rastlos* = *Sw. Dan. rastlös*, < *rest*, rest, + *-leas, E. -less*.] Without rest. (a) Deprived of repose or sleep; unable to sleep; sleepless.

Better he with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In *restless* ecstasy. *Shak., Macbeth*, iii. 2. 22.

Restless he passed the remnants of the night.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 102.

(b) Unresting; unquiet, uneasy, continually moving or agitated.

The courser pawed the ground with *restless* feet,
And snorting foamed, and clamped the golden bit.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 457.

O mill-girl watching late and long the shuttle's *restless* play!
Whittier, Mary Garvin.

He lost his color, he lost his appetite, he was *restless*, incapable of keeping still.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

(c) Marked by unrest: as, a *restless* night. (d) Unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace: as, a *restless* politician; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

In a valley of this *restless* mynde
I sought in mountayne & in mynde,
Trustyng a trewe lone for to fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.

Restless was his soul, and wandered wide
Through a dim maze of lusts unsatisfied.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 12.

(e) Inclined to agitation; turbulent: as, *restless* subjects. Nature had given him [Sunderland] . . . a *restless* and mischievous temper.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., II.

(f) Unsettled, disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

She's proud, fantastic, apt to change,
Restless at home, and ever prone to range.
Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

Alone he wanders by the murmuring shore,
His thoughts as *restless* as the waves that roar.
G. W. Holmes, The Disappointed Statesman.

(g) Not affording rest; uneasy. [Rare.] To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
And blown with *restless* violence round about
The pendent world. *Shak., M. for M.*, III. 1. 125.

But *restless* was the chair; the back erect
Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease.
Corper, Task, I. 44.

Restless cavy. See *cavy*.—*Restless flycatcher*, *Scirpa leucogaster*, an Australian bird, called by the colonists *grinder*. See *cut* under *Scirpa*.—Syn. (a-c) *Disturbed*, *disquieted*, *agitated*, *anxious*. (f) *Roving*, *wandering*, *unstable*, *fickle*.

restlessly (rest'les-ly), *adv.* In a *restless* manner; unquietly.

restlessness (rest'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *restless*, in any sense.

restor, *n.* See *restaur*.

restorable (rē-stōr'ə-bəl), *a.* [*< restore* + *-able*.] Capable of being restored, or brought to a former condition.

I may add that absurd practice of cutting turf without any regularity; whereby great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desolate. *Swift, Drapier's Letters*, vii.

restorableness (rē-stōr'ə-bəl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *restorable*. *Imp. Diet.*

restoral (rē-stōr'al), *n.* [*< restore* + *-al*.] Restoration; restoration.

Promisers of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour.
Barrow, Works, II. iv.

restoration (res-to-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *restauracion*; < ME. *restauracion*, < OF. *restoration*, *restauracion*, *F. restauration* = *Pr. restauracio* = *Sp. restauracion* = *Pg. restauração* = *It. restaurazione*, *ristorazione*, < LL. *restauratio* (n-), a restoration, renewal, < *L. restaurare*, pp. *restauratus*, restore: see *restor*.] 1. The act of restoring. (a) The replacing in a former state or position; return: as, the *restoration* of a man to his office; the *restoration* of a child to its parents. Compare phrase below.

Christ as the cause original of *restoration* to life.
Hooker.
Men's ignorance leads them to expect the renovation to *restoration* of things, from their corruption and remains.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ix., Expt.

The nation without regret and without onthulasm recognized the Lancastrian *restoration*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 558.

(b) Renewal; revival; reestablishment: as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce.

After those other before mentioned, followeth a prayer for the good sort, for proselytes, reedifying of the Temple, for sending the Messias and *restoration* of their Kingdom.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

2. In *arch.* and *art.*, the repair of injuries suffered. In restoration, even when most carefully done, the new work cannot reproduce the old exactly; however, when a monument must be restored for its preservation, correct practice demands that every fragment possible of the old be retained in the new work, so as to preserve as far as may be the artistic quality of the old, and that the original design be followed with the utmost care.

Thence to the Sorbonne, an antient fabriq built by one Robert de Sorbonne, whose name it retains; but the *restoration* which the late Cardinal de Richelieu has made to it renders it one of the most excellent moderne buildings.
 Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 4, 1644.

Christ Church Cathedral [Dublin] is now in course of *restoration*.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 500.

3. A plan or design of an ancient building, etc., showing it in its original state: as, the *restoration* of a picture; the *restoration* of a cathedral.

—4. The state of being restored; recovery; renewal of health and soundness; recovery from a lapse or any bad state: as, *restoration* from sickness.

O my dear father! *Restoration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms! *Shak., Lear*, iv. 7. 26.

Trust me the ingredients are very cordiall, . . . and most powerful in *restoration*.
Marston and Webster, Malecontent, II. 4.

5. In *theol.*: (a) The recovery of a sinner to the divine favor.

The scope of St. John's writing is that the *restoration* of mankind must be made by the Son of God.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 264.

(b) The doctrine of the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of blessedness; universal salvation: a form of Universalism.—6. That which is restored.—7. In *milit. service*, repayment for private losses incurred by persons in service, such as horses killed or arms destroyed.—8. In *palcon.*, the putting together in their proper places of the bones or other remains of an extinct animal; also, the more or less ideal representation of the external form and aspect of such an animal, as inferred from its known remains. See *cuts* under *Dinotherium*, *Iguanodon*, and *Labyrinthodon*.—9. In *musical notation*, the act, process, or result of canceling a chromatic sign, whether ♯, b, or ♮, and thus bringing a degree of the staff or a note on it back to its original signification.—The Restoration. (a) In *Eng. hist.*, the reestablishment of the English monarchy with the return of King Charles II. in 1660; by extension, the whole reign of Charles II.: as, the dramatists of the Restoration. (b) In *Jewish hist.*, the return of the Jews to Palestine about 537 B. C.; also, their future return to and possession of the Holy Land as expected by many of the Jewish race, and by others. (c) In *French hist.*, the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 and — after the episode of the "Hundred Days"—in 1816.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Renovation*, *reintegration*, *reinstatement*, *return*, *restitution*. See *restor*.

restorationer (res-tō-rā'shon-er), *n.* [*< restoration* + *-er*.] A restorationist. *Imp. Diet.*

restorationism (res-tō-rā'shon-izm), *n.* [*< restoration* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or belief of the restorationists.

We cannot pause to dwell longer upon the biblical evidence which has in all ages constrained the evangelical church to reject all forms of *restorationism*.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 717.

restorationist (res-tō-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< restoration* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the temporary punishment of the impenitent after death, but in the final restoration of all to holiness and the favor and presence of God. See *Universalism*.

restorative (rē-stōr'ə-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. restoratyve, restauratyf*, < OF. *restauratif* = *Pr. restauratiu* = *Sp. Pg. restaurativo* = *It. ristorativo*, < ML. *restaurativus* (in neut. *restaurativum*, a restorative), < *L. restaurare*, restore: see *restor*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to restoration; specifically, capable of restoring or renewing vitality or strength.

Your Presence would be a Cordial to me more *restorative* than exalted Gold.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 3.

II. *n.* That which is efficacious in restoring vigor; a food, cordial, or medicine which recruits the vital powers.

I will kiss thy lips;
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative*.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 166.

restoratively (rê-stôr'a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor. *Imp. Dict.*

restorator (res'tô-râ-tor), *n.* [Also *restaurator*; = *F. restaurateur* = *It. ristoratore*, < *LL. restaurator*, restorer, < *L. restaurare*, restore: see *restore*.] 1. One who restores, reestablishes, or revives.—2. The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur. *Ford. (Imp. Dict.)*

restoratory (rê-stôr'a-tô-ri), *a.* [*< restore* + *-at-ory*.] Restorative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

restore¹ (rê-stôr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *restored*, ppr. *restoring*. [Formerly also *restaure*; < *MB. restorere*, < *OF. restorer*, *restaurer*, *F. restaurer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. restaurar* = *It. ristorare*, *restaurare*, < *L. restaurare*, restore, repair, rebuild, renew, < *re-*, again, + **staurare* (not used), establish, make firm, < **staurus*, fixed, = *Gr. σταυρός*, that which is firmly fixed, a polo or stake, = *Skt. sthāvāra*, fixed, stable, standing; as a noun, plants; from the root of *L. stare*, *Skt. √ sthā*, stand: see *state*, *stand*. Cf. *enstore*, *instore*, *store*.] 1. To bring back to a former and better state. (a) To bring back from a state of ruin, injury, or decay; repair; refresh; rebuild; reconstruct.

The Lord (saith Cyprian) dooth vouchsafe in manie of his seruants to forshew to come the *restoring* of his churche, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard. *Foxe, Acts*, p. 62.

To *restore* and to build Jerusalem. *Dan. ix. 25.*

(b) To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, or a fallen condition to a former state

If n man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Gal. vi. 1.*

He establishes the strong, *restores* the weak. *Cowper, Task*, li. 343.

(c) To bring back to a state of health or soundness; heal; cure.

Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was *restored* whole, like as the other. *Mat. xli. 13.*

What, hast thou been long blind and now *restored*? *Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, li. t. 76.

(d) In the *fine arts*: (1) To bring back from a state of injury or decay as nearly as may be to the primitive state, supplying any part that may be wanting, by a careful following of the original work: as, to *restore* a painting, a statue, etc. (2) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated: as, to *restore* a ruined building according to its original state or design.

2. To bring back; renew or reestablish after interruption.

That all their eyes may bear those tokens home of our *restored* love and unity. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, li. 2. 65.

By force to *restore* Laws abrogated by the Legislative Parliament is to conquer absolutely both them and Law it selfe. *Milton, Likonoklastes*, xix.

A ghost of passion that no smiles *restore*. *Tennyson, Three Sonnets to a Coquette*, li.

3. To give or bring back; return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly retained: as, to *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. *Gen. xx. 7.*

The kingdom shall to Israel be *restored*. *Milton, P. R.*, li. 36.

4. To give in place of or as satisfaction for something; hence, to make amends for; compensate.

All that money that ye have, & I to, will not *restore* the wrong that your sader hath done. *Book of Precedence (E. L. T. S., extra ser.)*, i. 78.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox and four sheep for a sheep. *Ex. xli. 1.*

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend, All losses are *restored* and sorrows end. *Shak., Sonnets*, xxx.

5. To bring or put back to a former position or condition; replace; return, as a person or thing to a former place.

So did the Romans by their arms *restore* many Klugs of Asia and Affrike expulsed out of their kingdoms. *Pullenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 200.

Within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and *restore* thee unto thy place. *Gen. xi. 13.*

Then spake Elisha unto the woman whose son he had *restored* to life. *2 Kl. li. 1.*

Release me, and *restore* me to the ground. *Tennyson, Tithonus*.

6. To recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; amend.—7. In *paleon.*, to represent (an extinct animal) from its existing remains. See *restoration*, 8.—8. In *musical notation*, to bring (a degree or note) back to its original signification by canceling a chromatic sign which had affected it temporarily.—9. To store.

A park as it were, That willom with wilde bestes was wel *restored*. *William of Palerne (E. L. T. S.)*, l. 2846.

To *restore* to or in blood. See *blood*. = *Syn. 1 (c)*. To recover.—3 and 4. To refund, repay.—5. To reinstate.—1. *Return, Restore.* To return a thing to its former place; to *restore* it to its former condition; to return what has been borrowed; to *restore* what has been stolen; to be *restored* to health or prosperity.

restore¹ (rê-stôr'), *n.* [Also *restour*; < *OF. restor*, *restour*, < *restorer*, restore: see *restore*.] Restoration; restitution.

His passage there to stay, Till he had made amends, and full *restore* For all the damage which he had him done afore. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. v. 18.

All sports which for life's *restore* variety assigns. *F. Greville (Arber's Eng. Garner)*, l. 290.

restore² (rê-stôr'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *store*.] To store again or anew: as, the goods were *restored*.

restoremēt (rê-stôr'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. restoremēt* = *It. ristoramento*, < *ML. restauramentum*, < *L. restaurare*, restore: see *restore*.] The act of restoring; restoration.

Hengist, thus rid of his grand opposer, hearing gladly the *restoremēt* of his old favourite, returns again with great Forces. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, iii.

restorer (rê-stôr'ér), *n.* One who or that which restores, in any sense.

Oh great *restorer* of the good old stage! *Pope, Dunciad*, iii. 205.

Doubtless it was a fine work before the "effling flingers" of *restorers* touched it. *Athenaeum*, Jan. 7, 1883, p. 21.

restority, *n.* [Irreg. < *restore* + *-ity*.] Restoration.

Well, said Camilla, let it go, I must impute it to my ill fortune that, where I looked for *restority*, I found a consumption. *Lyly, Euphues and his England. (Nares.)*

restour, *n.* See *restore*¹.

restrain (rê-strân'), *v. t.* [*< ME. restrainen*, *restraignen*, *restreyen*, < *OF. restraindre*, *F. restreindre* = *Pr. restreiner* = *Cat. restrenger* = *Sp. restringir* = *Pg. restringir* = *It. restringere*, *ristringere*, < *L. restringere*, draw back tightly, bind back, confine, check, restrain, restrict, < *re-*, back, + *stringere*, draw tight: see *stringent* and *restrict*. Cf. *constrain* and *strain*.] 1. To draw tight; strain.

A half-checked bit and a head-stall of sheep's leather which, being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often hurt. *Shak., T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 69.

2. To hold back; hold in; check; confine; hold from action or motion, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; hence, to repress or suppress: as, to *restrain* a horse by a bridle; to *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; to *restrain* laughter.

Restreigne and kepe well thy tongue. *Booke of Precedence (E. L. T. S., extra ser.)*, l. 109.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature gives way to in repose. *Shak., Mucheth*, li. 1. 8.

Guns and pointments shall his flight *restrain*, While clogg'd he beats his sicken wings in vain. *Pope, R. of the L.*, li. 129.

3. To abridge; restrict; hinder from liberty of action.

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

4. To limit; confine; restrict in definition. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

We do too narrowly define the power of God, *restraining* it to our capacities. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 27.

And here I shall not *restrain* righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, . . . but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs. *Tillotson, Works*, l. 95.

5. To withhold; forbear.

Thou enatest off fear, and *restrained* prayer before God. *Job xv. 4.*

6. To forbid; prohibit.

Restrain all manner of people to hear call in any vessel or bottom wherein there were above five persons. *North, Tr. of Plintarch*, p. 7.

= *Syn. 2. Restrain, Repress, Restrict*; stop, withhold, curb, bridle, coerce. *Restrain* and *repress* are general words for holding or pressing back; *restrict* applies to holding back to a more definite degree: as, to *restrain* one's appetite; to *restrict* one's self in food or to a certain diet. That which we *restrain* we keep within limits; that which we *restrict* we keep within certain definite limits; that which we *repress* we try to put out of existence.

restrainable (rê-strân'ā-bl), *a.* [*< restrain* + *-able*.] Capable of being restrained.

restrainedly (rê-strân'ed-ly), *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

restrainer (rê-strân'ér), *n.* One who or that which restrains; specifically, in *photog.*, a chemical which is added to the developer for the purpose of retarding its action, especially in the case of an over-exposed plate, or in order to obtain greater contrast or intensity in a naturally

weak plate. Acids, sodium sulphite, bromides, and other substances act as restrainers.

restraining (rê-strân'ing), *p. a.* Serving to restrain or restrict in any way. (a) Binding; stringent.

Take heed that slippery meates be not fyrste eaten, nor that stiptik nor *restraining* meates be taken at the beginning, as quynces, peares, and medlars. *Str. T. Elyot, Castle of Health*, fol. 45.

(b) Hampering; restrictive.

By degrees he acquired a certain influence over me that took away my liberty of mind; his praise and notice were more *restraining* than his indifference. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xxxiv.

restraintment (rê-strân'mēt), *n.* [*< restrain* + *-ment*.] The act of restraining.

restraint (rê-strân'), *n.* [*< OF. restrainte*, *restrainte*, *restraint*, fem. of *restraint*, *restraint*, pp. of *restraindre*, *restrain*: see *restrain*.] 1. The act of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from action or motion, in any manner; hindrance of any action, physical, moral, or mental.

Thus it shall befall Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting, Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 1184.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to that preference of his mind, is called compulsion; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called *restraint*. *Locke, Human Understanding*, II. xxi. § 13.

2. The state of being repressed, curbed, or held back in any way; specifically, abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention.

I . . . heartily request The enfranchisement of Arthur: whose *restraint* Both move the murmuring lips of discontent. *Shak., K. John*, iv. 2. 52.

Restraint is for the savage, the rapacious, the violent; not for the just, the gentle, the benevolent. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 25.

3. Repression of extravagance, exaggeration, or vehemence; constraint in manner or style; reserve.

She knew her distance and did angle for me, Madding my eagerness with her *restraint*. *Shak., All's Well*, v. 3. 213.

To yonder oak within the field I spoke without *restraint*, And with a larger faith appeal'd Than Papist unto Saint. *Tennyson, Talking Oak*.

4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; a limitation, restriction, or prohibition.

It pleaseth the care better, & sheweth more cunning in the maker by following the rule of his *restraint*. *Pullenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 62.

Say first, what cause Moved our grand Parents, in that happy state, Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off From their Creator, and transgress his will, For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides? *Milton, P. L.*, i. 32.

Whether they [*restraints*] be from God or Nature, from Reason, or Conscience, as long as they are *restraints*, they look on them as inconsistent with their notion of liberty. *Sittingfleet, Sermons*, II. iii.

5. Restriction; limitation, as in application or definition.

The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with *restraint* to the land of Jewry. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, iii. 11.

6. In *dynam.*, an absolute geometrical condition supposed to be precisely fulfilled: thus, a body moving upon an unyielding surface is subject to a *restraint*.—*Restraint* bed and chair, forms of apparatus used in controlling the insane, as when they exhibit suicidal or homicidal tendencies. = *Syn. 1* and 4. *Constraint*, *Coercion*, etc. (see *force*, *n.*), repression, check, stop, curb, hold-back.

restriall (rê-strî'al), *a.* In *her.*, divided bar-wise, palewise, and palewise: said of the field. **restrict** (rê-strîkt'), *v. t.* [*< L. restrictus*, pp. of *restringere*, restrict, restrain: see *restrain*.] 1. To prevent (a person or thing) from passing a certain limit in any kind of action; limit; restrain.

Neither should we have any more wherewith to vex them with confessions, cares reserved, *restricted*, or amplified for our gain. *Foxe, Acts*, etc., p. 1173, Hen. VIII.

If the canon law had *restricted* itself to really spiritual questions, . . . it is not likely that the kings would have been jealous of papal or archiepiscopal enactments. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 316.

2. To attach limitations to (a proposition or conception), so that it shall not apply to all the subjects to which it would otherwise seem to apply: as, a *restricted* sense of a word.

By *restricting* the omnitude or universality either of the subject or predicate. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, App. iii. = *Syn. 1. Repress*, etc. (see *restrain*), hedge in.

restrick (rē-strīkt'), *a.* [*< L. restrictus, pp.:* see the verb.] Limited; confined; restricted.
Men . . . In some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly *restrick*, but in many others, or the most things, as remisse.

Gatker, Just Man, p. 224. (Latham.)

Restrict or restricted.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, App. iii.

restrictedly (rē-strīk'ted-li), *adv.* In a restricted manner; with limitation.

restriction (rē-strīk'shən), *n.* [*< OF. restriction, f. restriction = Pr. restrictio = Sp. restrictio = Pg. restrictio = It. restrizione. < LL. restrictio(n-), a restriction, limitation, < L. restringere, pp. restrictus, restrain: see restrict and restrictant.*] 1. The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds: as, grounds open to the public without *restriction*.
This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a diversion, not a trade.
Government of the Tongue.

There is, indeed, no power of the Government without *restriction*; not even that which is called the discretionary power of Congress.
Calhoun, Works, I. 253.

2. That which restricts; a restraint: as, to impose *restrictions* on trade.

Wise politicians will be cautious about fettering the government with *restrictions* that cannot be observed.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 23.

3. Reservation; reserve.—4. In *logic*: (a) The act of limiting a proposition by a restrictive particle. (b) The inference from a universal to a particular proposition, or to one in which the subject is narrower while the predicate remains the same: as, all crows are black, hence some white crows are black. The example illustrates the danger of such inference.—Bilateral *restriction*. *See* *restriction*.—Chinese *Restriction Act*. *See* *act*.—Mental *restriction*. Same as *mental reservation* (which see, under *reservation*).—Real *restriction*, the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances are considered: as, in the statement that every particle of matter is present in every part of space, in so far as its gravitating power is concerned.

restrictory (rē-strīk'shən-ī-ri), *a.* [*< restriction + -ary.*] Exercising restriction: restrictive. *Athenaeum*. [*Harv.*] (*Imp. Dict.*)

restrictor (rē-strīk'shən-ist), *n.* [*< restriction + -or.*] In *T. S. hist.*, an advocate of the territorial restriction of slavery.

Lincoln . . . often had occasion . . . to show that he was not an abolitionist, but a slavery *restrictor*.
N. A. Rev., CXI. 257.

restrictive (rē-strīk'tiv), *a. and n.* [*< ME. restrictiv, < OF. (and F.) restrictif = Pr. restrictiv = Sp. Pg. restrictivo = It. restrittivo, < ML. *restrictivus, < L. restringere, pp. restrictus, restrict: see restrict.*] 1. *a.* 1. Serving to bind or draw together; asringent; styptic.
Medicines, comfortatives, diaetetics, laxatives, *restrictives*, and all others.
Book of Quinte Essence (E. T. S.), p. 11.

I applied a plaster over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder.
Wise, Surgery.

2. Having the property of limiting or of expressing limitation: as, a *restrictive* particle or clause.—3. Imposing restrictions; operating through restrictions.

It were to be wished that we tried the *restrictive* arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the tyrant of the people.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.

In the Senate so reconstituted was thus centred a complete *restrictive* control over the legislation and the administration.
Froude, Caesar, p. 87.

In the eighth year of Henry VI. was passed the *restrictive* act which . . . established the rule that only resident persons possessed of a freehold worth forty shillings a year should be allowed to vote.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. Expressing a restriction, or involving a restriction, in the logical sense.

Also *restringent*.
Restrictive enunciation. See *enunciation*.—**Restrictive indorsement**. See *indorsement*. 3.—**Restrictive proposition**. See *proposition*.

II. n. A styptic or asringent.

I dressed that wound with the same *illegitimate*, . . . and some of the same *restrictive* over that.
Wise, Surgery, vi. 6.

restrictively (rē-strīk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation. *Dr. H. More*.

restrictiveness (rē-strīk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restrictive. *Fallor*.

restrike (rē-strīk'), *v. t.* [*< re- + strike.*] To strike again, as a coin, in order to change its image and superscription to those current in place of the old.

These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are *restrikted* over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zens Menherios.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 125.

restringe (rē-strīnj'), *v. t.* [*< L. restringere, confine; restrain: see restrain.*] To confine; contract; asringe. *Bailey, 1731.*

restringency (rē-strīnj'en-si), *n.* [*< restringen(t) + -cy.*] The state, quality, or power of being restringent; asringency.

The dyes use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting *restringency*.
Sir W. Petty, in Spratt's Hist. Roy. Soc., p. 293.

restringend (rē-strīnj'end), *n.* A proposition destined to be restricted.

restringent (rē-strīnj'ent), *a. and n.* [= *F. restringent*, also *restringant* = *Sp. Pg. restringente* = *It. restringente*, < *L. restringen(t)-s*, ppr. of *restringere*, restrain: see *restrain*.] 1. *a.* Same as *restrictive*.
II. n. An asringent or styptic.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to staunch, and *inertatives* to thicken the blood.
Harvey.

restryne, *v.* A Middle English form of *restrain*. *Chaucer*.

resty (res'ti), *a.* (Formerly also *restic*, and by confusion *rusty*, a reduced form of *restive*, *q. v.*) A later form of *restive*, now obsolete. See *restive*.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 6. 34.

As one *restic* jade can hinder, by hanging back, more than two or three can . . . draw forward.
J. Robinson, To Brewster, quoted in Leonard Bacon's Gen. of N. E. Churches.

Where the Master is too *resty*, or too rich, to say his own Prayers.
Milton, Ilkonoklastes, § 24.

Restive or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do. *E. Phillips, New World of Words.*

resty², *a.* Same as *resty*¹ for *reasted*.

resty³, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rusty*¹.

resublimation (rē-sub-li-mā'shən), *n.* [*< re- + sublimation.*] A second sublimation.

resublime (rē-sub-līm'), *v. t.* [*< re- + sublime.*] To sublime again: as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate.

When mercury sublimate is *re-sublimed* with fresh mercury, . . . it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water; and mercurius dulcis, *re-sublimed* with spirit of salt, returns into mercury sublimate.
Newton, Optics, Ill. query 31.

resudation (rē-sū-lā'shən), *n.* [= *Sp. resudacion* = *Pg. resudação*, < *L. resudare*, pp. *resudatus*, sweat out, sweat again, < *re-*, again, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] The act of sweating again. *Collyre*.

result (rē-zult'), *v.* [*< OF. resultar*, rebound or leap back, rise from, come out of, follow, result, *F. resultar*, follow, ensue, result = *Sp. Pg. resultar* = *It. risultare*, result, < *L. risultare*, spring back, rebound, resound, reëcho, freq. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile*, *resilient*. Cf. *insult*, *disultory*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To leap back; rebound; leap again.
Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian lily,
Will soon *result* from his beleurement.
Darwin, Holy Rood, p. 26.

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders haptions down, and smokes along the ground.
W. Browne, in Pope's Odyssey, xl. 737.

2. To proceed, spring, or rise as a consequence from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, etc.; be the outcome; be the final term in a connected series of events, operations, etc.

As music *results* out of our breath and a cornet.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

Good fortune in war *results* from the same prompt talent and unending trumpet which lead to the same result in the peaceful professions.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 145.

3. To have an issue; terminate: followed by *in*.

The negotiations were not long in *resulting* in a definitive treaty, arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the parties.
Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 12.

A soul shall draw from out the vast,
And strike his being into bounds,
And, moved thro' life of lower phase,
Result in man, he burn and think.
Temnyson, in Memoriam, Conclusion.

Resulting force or motion, *in dynam.*, same as *resultant*.—**Resulting trust**, *in law*, a trust raised by implication in favor of the author of the trust himself, or his representatives; more specifically, the equitable title recognized in the person who pays the consideration for land conveyed to another person who pays nothing. See *trust*.—**Resulting use**, *in law*, a use returning by way of implication to the grantor himself, as where a deed is made, but for want of consideration or omission to declare the use, or a failure of its object, etc., the use cannot take effect. This doctrine is now generally obsolete.

II. trans. To decree; determine, as an ecclesiastical council. [New Eng.]

According to Mr. Milner, the Council of Nice *resulted* in opposition to the views of Arius, "That the Son was peculiarly of the Father."

Rev. N. Worcester, Bible News, p. 176.

result (rē-zult'), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. resulta*, result; from the verb: see *result*, *v.*] 1. The act of leaping, springing, or flying back; resilience.

Sound . . . [is] produced between the string and the air . . . by the return or *result* of the string.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 137.

2. Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things: as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation; the *result* of a certain procedure or effect.

If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick *result*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 619.

His Actions are the *result* of thinking.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, II. 1.

Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold *results*, into the will
And a mitigation wise of the Supreme.
Cowper, Task, II. 164.

3. The final decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution: as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council.

Then of their session ended they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great *result*.
Milton, P. L., II. 515.

Four names, the *result* of this conclave, were laid before the assembled freeholders, who chose two by a majority of votes.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

4. In *math.*, a quantity, value, or expression ascertained by calculation.—**Tabular result**, one of a number of calculated numbers arranged in a tabular form; a quantity in the body of a mathematical table. = *Syn.* 2. Consequence, etc. (see *effect*), event, termination, end, upshot, consummation. See *resultant*.

resultance (rē-zul'tāns), *n.* [= *Sp. resultancia*; as *resultant* + *-ce*.] 1. A rebound; resilience; reflection.

For I confesso that power which works in me
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.
Staudolph, Poems (1643) (Halliwell.)

'Upon the wall there is a writing; a man sitting with his back to the wall, how should he read it? But let a looking-glass be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, he shall read it by the *resultance*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 544.

2. The act of resulting; that which results; a result.

It is true that this conscience is the *resultance* of all other particular actions.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

resultant (rē-zul'tant), *a. and n.* [*< F. résultant* = *Sp. Pg. resultante* = *It. risultante, resultante*, < *L. resultant(t)-s*, ppr. of *resultare*, spring back: see *result*.] 1. *a.* Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the combination of two or more agents: as, a *resultant* motion produced by two forces. See diagram under *force*, 8.

The axis of magnetisation at each point is parallel to the direction of the *resultant* force.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Jonbert, I. 289.

Resultant diagram. See *diagram*.—**Resultant relation**. See *relation*.—**Resultant tone**, in *musical acoustics*, a tone produced or generated by the simultaneous sounding of any two somewhat loud and sustained tones. Two varieties are recognized, *differential* and *summational tones*, the former having a vibration-number equal to the difference between the vibration-numbers of the generating tones, and the latter one equal to their sum. It is disputed whether resultant tones, which are often perceptible, have a genuine objective existence, or are merely formed in the ear. Differential tones were first observed by Tartini in 1714, and are often called *Tartini's tones*. The entire subject has been elaborately treated by Helmholtz and recent investigators.

II. n. That which results or follows as a consequence or outcome. (a) In *mech.*, the geometrical sum of several vector quantities, as displacements, velocities, accelerations, or forces, which are said to be the components, and to the aggregate of which the resultant is equivalent. (b) In *alg.*, a function of the coefficients of two or more equations, the vanishing of which expresses that the equations have a common root; an eliminant.—**Topical resultant**, the resultant of a number of linear equations considered as implying the vanishing of matrices. = *Syn.* *Result*, *Resultant*. A *result* may proceed from one cause or from the combination of any number of causes. There has been of late a rapid increase in the use of *resultant* in a sense secondary to its physical one—namely, to represent that which is the result of a complex of moral forces, and would be precisely the result of no one of them acting alone.

resultate (rē-zul'tāt), *n.* [= *D. resultaat* = *G. Sw. Dan. resultat*, < *F. résultat* = *It. risultato*, < *ML. *resultatum*, a result, noun, of *resultatus*, pp. of *resultare*, spring back, *ML.* result: see *result*.] A result.

This work . . . doth disclaim to be tried by any thing but by experience, and the *resultats* of experience in a true way.
Bacon, To the King, Oct. 20, 1620.

result-fee (rê-zult'fē), *n.* A fee for instruction, conditioned on or proportioned to the success or good progress of the pupil. [Eng.]

The national-school teachers showed a decided hostility to payment by *result-fee*, on the ground that it turned the pupil into a mere machine for getting money in the eyes of the master. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 62.

resultful (rê-zult'fûl), *a.* [*< result + -ful.*] Having or producing large or important results; effectual. [Rare.]

It [Concord] became . . . the source of our most resultful thought. *Stedman*, *Poets of America*, p. 139.

resultive (rê-zul'tiv), *a.* [*< result + -ive.*] Resultant.

There is such a sympathy betwixt several sciences . . . that . . . a resultive firmness riseth from their complication. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, ii., Ded.

resultless (rê-zult'les), *a.* [*< result + -less.*] Without result; as, *resultless* investigations.

resultlessness (rê-zult'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being resultless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 557.

resumable (rê-zū'mā-bl), *a.* [*< resume + -able.*] Capable of being resumed; liable to be taken back or taken up again.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Sir M. Hale*.

resume (rê-zū'mā'), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *resumed*, *ppr.* *resuming*. [*< OF. resumer, F. résumer = Sp. Pg. resumir = It. risumere, resumere, < L. resumere, take again, resume, < re-, again, + sumere, take: see assume, and cf. consume, desume, assume, presume.*] *I.* *trans.* 1. To take again; take back.

It pleased the divine will to *resume* him vnto himselfe, whither both his and euery other high and noble minde haue alwayes aspired.

Quoted in *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. vii.]

We that have conquered still, to save the conquered, . . . More proud of reconciliation than revenge, *Resume* into the late state of our love Worthy Cordilius Gallus and Tibullus.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

2. To assume or take up again.

Thou shalt find That I'll *resume* the shape which thou dost think I have cast off for ever. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 331.

Fortie yeares after he shall sound againe, and then the bones shall *resume* flesh and shewes.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 262.

The lessee (in New South Wales) was, however, given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the *resumed* area, which entitled him to use the land for grazing purposes, although not to the exclusion of any person who might be in a position to acquire a better tenure.

Sir C. W. Dilke, *Probs. of Greater Britain*, ii. 2.

3. To take up again after interruption; begin again: as, to *resume* an argument or a discourse; to *resume* specie payments.

Here the archangel paused, . . . Then, with transition sweet, new speech *resumes*.

Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 5.

The gods stand round him [Apollo] as he mourns, and pray

He would *resume* the conduct of the day.

Nor let the world be lost in endless night.

Addison, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, ii.

4t. To take; assume. [Rare.]

Takes no account How things go from him, nor *resumes* no care Of what is to continue. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, ii. 2. 4.

II. intrans. To proceed after interruption, as in a speech: chiefly used in the introductory phrase to *resume*.

résumé (râ-zū-mā'), *n.* [*< F. résumer, a summary, < résumé, pp. of résumer, sum up, resume: see resume.*] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary.

résumé (râ-zū-mā'), *v. t.* [*< résumé, n.*] To make an epitome or résumé of; summarize. [Rare.]

The work reveals this origin in a disjointedness of some of its portions that makes it difficult to read and still more so to *résumé*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, i. 535.

resummon (rê-sum'on), *v. t.* [*< re- + summon.*] 1. To summon or call again.—2. To recall; recover. *Bacon*.

resummons (rê-sum'onz), *n.* [*< re- + summons.*] In law, a second summons or calling of a person to answer an action, as where the first summons is defeated by any occasion.

resumption (rê-zump'shon), *n.* [*< F. résomption = Sp. resuncion = Pg. resumpção = It. risunzione, < LL. resumptio(n), a restoration, recovery (of a sick person), ML. lit. a taking up again, resumption, < L. resumere, pp. resumptus, take again, resume: see resume.*] 1. The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again: as,

the *resumption* of a grant; specifically, in law, the taking again by the state of such lands or tenements, etc., as on false suggestion or other error had been granted by letters patent.

This figure of retire holds part with the propounder of which we spake before (prolepsis), because of the *resumption* of a former proposition uttered in generalitie to explain the same better by a particular disclusion.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 184.

A general act of *resumption* was passed, by which all the grants made since the king's accession were annulled.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 345.

Specifically—2. In *U. S. hist. and politics*, the return to specie payments by the government.

The "more money" that is cried for, silver or shillings, is not the needed thing. It is . . . loanable capital, now paralyzed with distrust by delayed *resumption* and imminent silver swindles. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 176.

Act of Resumption, or Resumption Act, a title of several English statutes of Henry VI., by which he took and resumed possession of offices, property, etc., previously granted by him, and annulled such grants.—**Resumption Act**, a United States statute of 1876 (18 Stat., 296), providing for the payment of United States treasury notes in coin after January 1st, 1879.

resumptive (rê-zump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. résomptif = Sp. resuntivo = Pg. resumptivo = It. resuntivo, < LL. resumptivus, restorative, < L. resumptus, pp. of resumere, resume: see resume.*] *I.* *a.* Taking back or again; tending to or of the nature of resumption. *Imp. Dict.*

II. n. A restoring medicine; a restorative. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

resupinate (rê-sū'pi-nāt), *a.* [*< F. résupiné = Sp. Pg. resupinado, < L. resupinatus, pp. of resupinare, bend or turn back, overthrow, < re-, back, + supinare, bend or lay backward: see supine, supinate.*] 1. Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.—2. In *bot.*, inverted: said specifically of flowers, like those of orchids, in which by a half-twist of the pedicel or ovary the posterior petal becomes lowermost; also of certain agaric fungi, in which the hymenium is on the upper instead of the under side of the pileus.—3. In *entom.*, same as *resupine*.

resupinated (rê-sū'pi-nā-ted), *a.* [*< resupinate + -ed.*] Same as *resupinate*.

resupination (rê-sū'pi-nā'shon), *n.* [*< F. résupination = Pg. resupinação, < L. as if *resupinatio(n), < resupinare, pp. resupinatus, bend back: see resupinate.*] The state of being resupinate.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a *resupination* of the figure: for which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him as for the observation itself.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 62.

resupine (rê-sū-pin'), *a.* [*< Pg. resupino = It. risupino, resupino, < L. resupinus, bent back or backward, lying on one's back, < re-, back, + supinus, lying on the back: see supine.*] Lying on the back; supine. Also *resupinate*.

Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most *resupine* and senseless madness.

Sir K. Digby, *Observations*. (*Latham*.)

Hespaie, and, downward sway'd, fell *resupine*.

With his huge neck aslant. *Cowper*, *Odyssey*, iv.

Specifically, in *entom.*, with the inferior surface upward, as when an insect lies on its back, or any part is twisted so that the lower surface is seen from above.

resurge (rê-sér'j'), *v. t.* [*< OF. resourdre (> obs. E. resourd) = Sp. Pg. resurgir = It. risurgere, risorgere, resurgere, < L. resurgere, rise again, < re-, again, + surgere, rise: see surge. Cf. resourd, resource, resurrection, from the same source.*] To rise again: in allusion to the motto *resurgam*, used on funeral hatchments. [Ludicrous.]

Hark at the dead jokes *resurging*! Memory greets them with the ghost of a smile.

Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, *Letts's Diary*.

resurgence (rê-sér'jens), *n.* [*< resurgere (t) + -ce.*] The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge*.

Night and day . . . the never-ending *resurgence* of the human spirit against the dead weight of oppression.

E. Dowden, *Shelley*, i. 44.

resurgent (rê-sér'jent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. resurgens (t)-s, ppr. of resurgere, rise again: see resurge.*] 1. *a.* Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge*.

The *resurgent* threatening past was minking conscience within him.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, lxi.

A friend . . . whose bright temper, buoyant fancy, and generous heart over leaped *resurgent* from the strokes of fortune.

E. Dowden, *Shelley*, ii. 59.

II. n. One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith*.

resurprise (rê-sér-priz'), *n.* [*< re- + surprise, n.*] A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon*, *War with Spain*.

resurprise (rê-sér-priz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + surprise, v.*] To surprise again; retake unawares.

resurrect (rez-u-rekt'), *v. t.* [A back formation *< resurrection* assumed to be based on a transitive verb *resurrect*, as *connection, protection*, etc., are based on transitive verbs *connect, protect*, etc. The verb *resurrect*, if formed from the *L. resurrectus*, pp. of *resurgere*, would be intransitive, with the *L.* sense 'rise again': see *resurge*.] 1. To restore to life; reanimate; bring to public view, as what has been lost or forgotten. [Colloq.]

I *resurrect* the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage, every one with the best of his works in his hand.

Benton, *Abridgement of Debates of Congress*, VI. 712, note.

2. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Colloq.]

resurrection (rez-u-rek'shon), *n.* [*< ME. resurreccioun, resurrection, resurrexioun, < OF. resurreccion, F. résurrection = Pr. resurreccio = Sp. resurreccion = Pg. resurreição = It. risurrezione, resurrezione, < LL. (N. T. and eccles.) resurrectio(n)-, a rising again from the dead, < L. resurgere, pp. resurrectus, rise again, appear again, in LL. eccles. rise again from the dead, < re-, again, + surgere, rise: see surge.*] 1. In *theol.*: (a) A rising again from the dead. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in three different forms: (1) As a literal resurrection of the self-same body which has been laid away in the grave: for example, "All the dead shall be raised up with the self-same bodies, and none other, although with different qualities, which shall be united again to their souls forever." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xxxii. 2. (2) As a resurrection from the dead, a coming forth from the place of the departed, but without the body with which the spirit was clothed in life, either with no body or with a new body given for the new life, and one either having no connection with the present earthly body or none that can be now apprehended: for example, "Resurrection of the Body, as taught in the New Testament, is not a rising again of the same body, but the ascent into a higher body." *J. F. Clarke*, *Orthodoxy*, its Truths and Errors, xii. § 6. (3) The doctrine of Swedenborg, that every man is possessed of two bodies, a natural and a spiritual, the latter within the former, and that at death the natural body is laid aside and the spiritual body rises at once from the death of the natural, resurrection thus taking place for every one immediately upon and simultaneously with death. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in various other forms in detail, but they may all be classed under one of these three general heads.

There appeared first our Lord to his Disciples, aftr his *Resurrection*.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 91.

We therefore commlt his body to the ground, . . . looking for the general *Resurrection* in the last day.

Book of Common Prayer, *Burial of the Dead*.

(b) The state which follows the resurrection; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. *Mat.* xxii. 30.

2. In general, a rising again; a springing again into life or to a previous mode of existence; a restoration.

Flx thyself firmly upon that belief of the general resurrection, and thou wilt never doubt of the particular *resurrections*, either from sin, by God's grace, or from worldly calamities, by God's power.

Donne, *Sermons*, xii.

3. Removal of a corpse from the grave for dissection; body-snatching. [Colloq.]

resurrectionary (rez-u-rek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< resurrection + -ary.*] 1. Restoring to life; reviving.

Old men and women, . . . ugly and blind, who always seemed by *resurrectionary* process to be recalled out of the elements for the sudden peopling of the solitude!

Dickens, *Uncommercial Traveller*, vii.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in the act of resurrecting or digging up. [Colloq.]

A *resurrectionary* operation in quest of a presumed fault in the mains.

Elect. Rev., XXII. 288.

resurrectionist (rez-u-rok'shon-ist), *n.* [*< F. résurrectioniste (< E.), as resurrection + -ist.*] 1. One who makes a practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection: also used adjectively. [Colloq.]

He has emerged from his *resurrectionist* delvings in the graveyards of rhyme, without confounding moral distinctions, [or] violating his taste.

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, i. 32.

Hence—2. One who unearths anything from long concealment or obscurity. [Colloq.]

In short, . . . he was merely a *resurrectionist* of obsolete heresies.

Miss Edgeworth, *Helen*, xi.

resurrectionize (rez-u-rek'shon-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *resurrectionized*, *ppr.* *resurrectionizing*. [*< resurrection + -ize.*] 1. To raise from the dead; resurrect. [Colloq. and rare.]

Half these gentlemen are not included in the common collection of the poets, and must be *resurrectionized* at Stationers' Hall. *Southey*, *To Miss Barker*, April 3, 1804.

2. To steal from the grave; dig up from the grave. [Colloq.]

The famous marble coffer in the king's chamber, which was doubtless also Cheops's coffin until his body was resurrectionized by the thieves who first broke into the pyramid. *Library Mag.*, III. 485.

Also spelled *resurrectionise*.

resurrection-man (rez-u-rek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *resurrectionist*. *Dickens*, *Tale of Two Cities*, ii. 14.

resurrection-plant (rez-u-rek'shon-plant), *n.* A name for several plants which, when dried, reexpand if wetted. (a) The rose of Jericho. See *Anacardia*. (b) *Selaginella lepidophylla*, found from Texas and Mexico to Peru. It forms a nest-like ball when dry (whence called *bird's-nest moss*), but when moistened unfolds and displays its elegant, finely cut, fern-like branches radiating from a coiled central stem. (c) One of the agnathoids, *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*. [The name has doubtless been applied to other hygrometric plants.]

resurvey (rê-sêr-vâ'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *survey*.] 1. To survey again or anew; review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *re-survey*
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover.
Shak., *Sonnets*, xxvii.

resurvey (rê-sêr-vâ'), *n.* [*re-survey*, *v.*] A new survey.

resuscitate (rê-sus'i-tâ-tiv), *a.* [*OF. resuscitare*; as *resuscitate* + *-able*.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

resuscitant (rê-sus'i-tant), *n.* and *u.* [= *F. resuscitant*, *L. resuscitans* (-is), *pp.* of *resuscitare*, *revive*; see *resuscitate*.] 1. *a.* Resuscitating. 2. *u.* One who or that which resuscitates.

resuscitate (rê-sus'i-tât), *v.*: *pret.* and *pp.* *resuscitatus*, *pp.* *resuscitatus*. [*L. resuscitatus*, *pp.* of *resuscitare* (> *It. resuscitare*, *risuscitare* = *Sp. resucitar* = *Pg. resucitar* = *OF. resuciter*, *resuciter*, *F. resuciter*), raise up again, revive, < *re-*, again, + *suscitare*, raise up, < *sus-*, sub-, under, + *citare*, summon, rouse; see *cite*.] 1. *trans.* To stir up anew; revivify; revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

After death we should be *resuscitated*.
Glanville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, xiv.

To wonder at a thousand insect forms.
Thee hatch'd, and those *resuscitated* worms, . . .
Over prone on earth, now buoyant upon air.
Cowper, *Retirement*, l. 64

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*, *Nat. Theol.*, xviii.

II. *intrans.* To revive; come to life again.

Our griefs, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows, our dear, dear friends, *resuscitate*. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xviii.

As these projects, how ever often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill*.

resuscitate (rê-sus'i-tât), *a.* [*L. resuscitatus*, *pp.*; see the verb.] Restored to life; revived.

Our mortal bodies shall be *resuscitate*.
Ep. Gardiner, *Exposition*, *The Presence*, p. 65.

There is a grudge newly now *resuscitate* and revived in the minds of the people.

Abp. Washam, in *Hallam's Const. Hist.*, I. 34, note 2.

resuscitation (rê-sus-i-tâ'shon), *n.* [= *OF. (and F.) resuscitation* = *Pg. resuscitacão* = *It. risuscitazione*, < *LL. resuscitatio* (-is), *n.* resuscitation, < *L. resuscitare*, *resuscitate*; see *resuscitate*.] 1. The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, or of suspended animation from exposure to cold or from disease.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Ep. Hall*, *Temptations Repelled*, l. § 5.

The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.

Johnson, *Rasselas*, xxx.

2. Mental reproduction, or suggestion, in a sense which does not include the process of representation. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

resuscitative (rê-sus'i-tâ-tiv), *a.* [*OF. resuscitativ*, *resuscitativ*, *F. resuscitativ*; as *resuscitate* + *-ive*.] Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; re-producing.—*Resuscitative* faculty, a name given by Sir William Hamilton to the reproductive faculty of the mind.

resuscitator (rê-sus'i-tâ-tor), *n.* [= *F. resuscitateur* = *Sp. resucitador* = *Pg. resucitador* = *It. risuscitatore*, < *LL. resuscitator*, one who raises again from the dead, < *L. resuscitare*, raise up; see *resuscitate*.] One who resuscitates.

resveriet, *n.* See *reverie*.

ret (ret), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *retted*, *pp.* *retting*. [*ME. retten*, *reten*, < *OD. OFlem. retten*, *rooten*,

ret (flax or hemp), break or heckle (flax), steep, soak, *D. Flem. retten*, *ret* (flax or hemp), = *Sw. rōta*, putrefy, rot (flax or hemp), steep, soak; cf. *rol*.] To expose, as the gathered stems of fibrous plants, to moisture, in order, by partial fermentation or rotting, to facilitate the abstraction of the fiber. Retting is practised upon flax, hemp, jute, and other exogenous fiber-plants. *Dew-retting*, effected simply by exposing the material to the weather for a limited time, is largely applied to flax in Russia. *Water-retting*, the ordinary process, consists simply in steeping or macerating the stems in water, commonly in open ponds, sometimes in vats of warm water, the result being more speedily attained by the latter treatment.

A dam of 50 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep is sufficient to *ret* the produce of an acre of flax.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 291.

ret², *v. t.* [*ME. retten*, *recten*, < *OF. retter*, *reter* (*ML. reflex rectare*, simulating *L. rectus*, right), *reputo*, impute, charge, < *L. reputare*, *repute*, impute, ascribe; see *repute*, *v.*] To impute; ascribe.

I pray you of your curteisie,
That ye ne *rette* it nat my vileinie,
Though that I playnly speke in this matere.
Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 726.

ret³. A Middle English contraction of *redeth* (modern *readeth*).

retable (rê-tâ'bl), *n.* [*F. retable*, *OF. retable*, *restable* (*ML. reflex rectare*, an altar-piece, *recedos*, *retable*, = *Sp. retable* = *Pg. retabolo*, *retabulo*, a picture; of doubtful origin: (a) according to Scheler, < *L.* as if **restabilis*, fixed opposite (or in some other particular sense), < *restare*, *rest.* stay (see *rest*²); (b) according to Brachet, a contraction of *OF. *riere-table*, **arriere-table*, a *recedos*, < *arriere*, rear, behind, + *table*, *tablo*; see *rear*³ and *table*. In either view the *Sp.* and *Pg.* are prob. from the *F.*] A structure raised above an altar at the back, either independent in itself, or forming a decorative frame to a picture, a bas-relief, or the like, in which case the word includes the work of art itself. Usually that face only which looks toward the choir and nave of the church is called the *retable*, and the reverse is called the *counter-retable*. Sometimes the *retable* is a movable structure of hammered silver or other precious work, supported on the altar itself. This decorative feature is not found in the earliest ages of the Christian church. Many *retables* in Italy are made of Della Robbia ware, with figures in high relief, and richly colored in ceramic enamels. One of the most magnificent examples is the *Tabl d'oro* of the Basilica of St. Mark, in Venice. See *altarpiece* and *recedos*.

retail (rê-tâl), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. retable*; < *ME. retable*, < *OF. retable*, *retable*, *F. retable*, a piece cut off, a shred, paring (= *Sp. retal* = *Pg. retalha*, a shred, remnant, = *It. ritaglio*, a shred, piece, a selling by the piece, *retail* (*a ritaglio*, by *retail*), < *retailier*, cut, shred, pare, clip, *F. retailier*, cut, recent, trim (a pen), prune (a tree) (= *Pr. retallar*, recent, = *Cat. retallar* = *Sp. retajar*, cut around, recent, trim, = *Pg. retallar* = *It. ritagliare*, slice, shred, pare, cut), < *re-*, again, + *tailier*, cut; see *tail*², *tally*, and cf. *detail*. The sense 'retail,' which does not appear in *F.*, may have been derived from *It.*] 1. *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions: opposed to *wholesale*.

The *wholter's retail* supports the merchant's trade.
J. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 851.

The duties on the *retail* of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocolate. *S. Doucill*, *Taxes in England*, II. 44.

At (by, or formerly to) *retail*, in small quantities; a little at a time, as in the sale of merchandise.

And marchauntes yf be not in yf traunshes of the for sayd elto yf they selle noo wyne ne no noon oder marchaundis to *retaille* w^t in yf elte ne in yf anbarbis of yf same.
Charter of London, in *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 25.

Now, all that God doth by *retail* bestow
On perfectest men to thee in grose he ghes.
Sylvestre, tr. of *Itu Bartas's Triumph of Faith*, Ded.

These, and most other things which are sold by *retail*, . . . are generally tully as cheap, or cheaper, in great towns than in the remoter parts of the country.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, I. 8.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to sale at retail; concerned with sale at retail: as, *retail trade*; a *retail dealer*.

But I find, in the present state of trade, that when the *retail* price is printed on books, all sorts of commissions and abatements take place, to the discredit of the author.
Ruskin.

retail² (rê-tâl'), *v. t.* [*retail*¹, *n.*, in the phrase "to sell by retail." Cf. *It. ritagliare*, *retail*.] 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels.

He is wit's pedler, and *retails* his wares
At wakes and wassalls, meetings, markets, fairs.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 317.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 2.

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade,
By names of toasts *retails* each batter'd jade.
Pope, *Dunciad*, ii. 134.

3. To deal out in small quantities; tell in broken parts; tell to many; tell again; hand down by report: as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from ago to age,
As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 1. 77.

He could repeat all the observations that were *retailed* in the atmosphere of the play-houses.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xvi.

retail² (rê-tâl'), *n.* [*Irreg.* (perhaps by confusion with *retail*¹) < *L. retailare*, *retaliare*; see *retaliare*.] Retaliation.

He that doth injury may well receive it. To look for good and do bad is against the law of *retail*.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 116.

retailer (rê-tâ'ler or rê-tâ-lér), *n.* [*retail*² + *-er*. Cf. *Pg. retailador*, one who shreds or clips; *It. ritagliatore*, a retail seller.] 1. A retail dealer; one who sells or deals out goods in small parcels or at second hand.

I was informed of late dayes that a certaine blinde *retailer*, called the *Bluel*, vsed to lend money upon pawns or anie thing.

Mashe, *Pierce Penitence*, p. 8.

From the Chopman to the *retailer*, many whose ignorance was more odacious than the rest were admitted with all their sordid Rudiments to bear no meane sway among them, both in Church and State.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

2. One who tells at second hand; one who repeats or reports: as, a *retailer* of scandal.

retail³ (rê-tâ'lyâ'), *a.* [*F. retailé*, *pp.* of *retailer*, *recut*; see *retail*¹, *n.*] In her-, cut or divided twice: noting an escutcheon, especially when divided twice bendwise sinister.

retailment (rê-tâl'ment), *n.* [*retail*³, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of retailing.

retain (rê-tân'), *v.* [*Early mod. E. retayne*; < *ME. retaynen*, *retaynen*, < *OF. F. retenir*, *retanir* = *Pr. retener*, *retenir* = *Sp. retener* = *Pg. reter* = *It. ritenere*, < *L. retinere*, *pp.* *retentus*, hold back, < *re-*, back, + *tenere*, hold; see *tenant*.] 1. *trans.* 1st. To hold back; restrain; hinder from action, departure, or escape; keep back; detain.

Ser, if it please your lordshipe for to here,
For your wurchippe yow most your self *retayne*,
And toke a good advise in this matere.

Generydes (L. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

For empty systes, men vse to say,
Cannot the Hawke *retayne*.

Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Whom I would have *retained* with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel.

Phil. 13.

2. To hold or keep in possession; reserve as one's own.

The Kingdome he *retain'd* against thir utmost opposition.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

Among debts of equal degree, the executor . . . is allowed to pay himself first, by *retaining* in his hands so much as his debt amounts to.

Blackstone, *Comm.*, II. xxxii.

3. To continue in the use or practice of; preserve; keep up; keep from dying out: as, to *retain* a custom; to *retain* an appearance of youth.

Oh, you cannot be
So heavenly and so absolute in all things,
And yet *retain* such cruel tyranny!

Beau, and *Fl.*, *Laws of Candy*, ii. 1.

William the Conqueror in all the time of his Sickness *retained* to the very last his Memory and Speech.

Daker, *Chronicles*, p. 31.

4. To keep in mind; preserve a knowledge or idea of; remember.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge.

Rom. i. 28.

No Learning is *retained* without constant exercise and methodical repetition.

Milton, *Touching Hirelings*.

5. To keep in pay; hire; take into service; especially, to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee: as, to *retain* counsel.

Sette no man a worke that is *retaynyde* in any man-y's service.

English Gilds (L. E. T. S.), p. 333.

They say you have *retained* Urisk Master Practice

Hero of your counsel.

D. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, ii. 1.

6th. To entertain.

Retayne a stranger after his estate and degree.

Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 102.

= *Syn.* 2-4. *Reserve*, *Preserve*, etc. See *keep*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To keep on; continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Donne, *Epistles to the Countess of Huntingdon*.

2. To pertain; belong; be a dependent or retainer.

In whose armie followed William Longespee, accom-
panied with a piked number of English warriors retaining
vnto him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 34.

retainable (rē-tā'nā-bl), *a.* [*< retain + -able.*] Capable of being retained.

retainal (rē-tā'nāl), *n.* [*< retain + -al.*] The act of retaining. *Annual Rev.*, II. (1804), p. 631. [Rare.]

retainership (rē-tān'dēr-ship), *n.* [For *retainership*: see *retainer* and *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or dependent.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all [clergy and nobility] of their own livery or retainership. *N. Bacon*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

retainer¹ (rē-tā'nēr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; *< ME. *retainour*; *< retain + -er*. Cf. OF. *reteneur* (Sp. *retenedor*, It. *retenitore*), a retainer, detainor, *< retenir*, retain: see *retain*.] 1. One who or that which retains.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

2. One who is kept in service; a dependent; an attendant; especially, a follower who wears his master's livery, but ranks higher than a domestic.

In common law, *retainer* significeth a servant not menial nor familiar—that is, not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cowell*.

If we once forsake the strict rules of Religion and Goodness, and are ready to yield our selves to whatever hath got *retainers* enough to set up for a custom, we may know where we begin, but we cannot where we shall make an end. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I. II.

Kendall, a needy *retainer* of the court, who had, in obedience to the royal mandate, been sent to Parliament by a packed corporation in Cornwall.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

Another [abuse of maintenance], and that more directly connected with the giving of liveries, was the gathering round the lord's household of a swarm of armed retainers whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 170.

3. A sutler, camp-follower, or any person serving with an army who, though not enlisted, is subject to orders according to the rules and articles of war.—4. One who is connected with or frequents a certain place; an attendant.

That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the *retainers* to every petty conventicle enjoy. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, IV. iv.

retainer² (rē-tā'nēr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; *< OF. retenuir*, retain, inf. used as a noun: see *retain*. Cf. *detainer*.] 1. The act of retaining dependents; entrance into service as a retainer; the state of being a retainer.

The Kings Officers and Favourites were to forfeit their Places and Hholds in case of unlawfull *retainer*, or partaking in Routs and unlawfull Assemblies. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 60.

2. That by which a person's services are secured; a fee.

The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by *retainers* many of your subjects. *Sp. Burnet*, *Records*, I. III., No. 16.

3. Specifically, in law: (a) Same as *retaining fee* (which see, under *fee*). (b) An authority given to an attorney or a solicitor to proceed in an action. (c) The unlawful taking or detention of a known servant from his master during the period of service. *Robinson*. (d) The act of an executor or administrator who is a creditor of the decedent, or whose estate he represents, in withholding from the fund so much as will pay what is due him: formerly allowed to be done even before any other creditors whose debts were of equal degree were paid.—General *retainer*, a fee given by a party to secure a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case that he may have in any court which that counsel attends.—Special *retainer*, a fee for a particular case which is expected to come on.

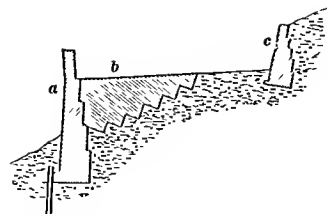
retainership (rē-tā'nēr-ship), *n.* [*< retainer*¹ + *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or follower; hence, a feeling of loyalty or attachment to a chief. [Rare.]

All the few in whom yet lingered any shadow of *retainership* toward the fast-fading chieftainship of Glenwarlock seemed to cherish the notion that the heir of the house had to be tended and cared for like a child. *G. MacDonald*, *Warlock o' Glenwarlock*, xiii.

retaining (rē-tā'nīng), *p. a.* [*pp. of retain, v.*] Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging.—*Retaining fee*. See *fee*.—*Retaining lien*. See *lien*.—*Retaining wall*, a wall built to prevent a bank, as of earth, from slipping down or being washed away; a revetment. See cut in next column.

retainment (rē-tān'mēt), *n.* [*< retain + -ment*.] The act of retaining; retention.

retain-wall (rē-tān'wāl), *n.* Same as *retaining wall* (which see, under *retaining*).



a, retaining wall; b, c, breast-walls.

retake (rē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*< re- + take*.] 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon*.

Thy chair, a grief to all the brethren, stands Vacant, but thou *retake* it, mine again! *Tennyson*, *Balin and Balan*.

2. To take back; recapture.

retaker (rē-tā'kēr), *n.* [*< retake + -er*.] One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Imp. Dict.*

retaliate (rē-tal'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retaliated*, pp. *retaliating*. [*< L. retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, requite, retaliate (cf. *talio*, retaliation in kind; *lex talionis*, law of retaliation), *< re-*, back, again, + *talis*, such: see *talion*. Cf. *retail*.] 1. *trans.* To return in kind; repay or requite by an act of the same kind; now seldom or never used except in the sense of returning evil for evil: as, to *retaliate* injuries.

Our ambassador sent word . . . to the Duke's sonne his visit should be *retaliated*.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*, p. 137.

The kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion. *Dryden*, *Hum and Panther*, To the Reader.

Let it be the pride of our writers, . . . disdaining to *retaliate* the illiberality of British authors, to speak of the English nation without prejudice. *Irring*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 78.

Our blood may boil at hearing of atrocities committed, without being able to ascertain how those atrocities were provoked, or how they may have been *retaliated*.

W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 52.

II. *intrans.* To return like for like; especially (now usually), to return evil for evil.

Liberality . . . may lead the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies under to *retaliate*. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, lvi.

=Syn. See *revenge*, *n.*

retaliation (rē-tal'i-ā-shən), *n.* [*< L. as if *retaliatio(n)-, < retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing of that to another which he has done to us; especially (now usually), requital of evil; reprisal; revenge.

First, I will shew you the antiquity of these manners. Secondly, I will little discuss the ancient honour of this manner of *Retaliation*. Thirdly, I will give you a touch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what *retaliation* I expect again from you. *MS Harl.* 646. (*Hallivell*.)

The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*, can never be in all cases an adequate or permanent rule of punishment. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, IV. 1.

=Syn. *Retribution*, *Reprisal*, etc. See *revenge*.

retaliative (rē-tal'i-ā-tiv), *n.* [*< retaliare + -ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of retaliation; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

retaliatory (rē-tal'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< retaliare + -ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of retaliation.

The armed neutrality was succeeded by *retaliatory* embargoes, and on the 2d of April, 1801, the battle of Copenhagen prostrated the power of Denmark.

Footley, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 191.

retama (re-tā'mā or re-tā'mā), *n.* [*< Sp. retama*, Ar. *retamu*.] Any one of a small group of plants forming the section *Retama* (sometimes considered a genus—*Boissier*, 1839), in the genus *Genista*. They are yellow-flowered shrubs with rush-like branches, which are leafless or bear a few trifoliate leaves. They are found in the Mediterranean region and the Canaries. Some species are useful for fixing sands.

The region of *retama*, the first bushes of which are met with at the pass which admits the traveller into the Llano de la Retama. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 798.

retard (rē-tārd'), *v.* [*< OF. retarder*, F. *retarder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retardar* = It. *ritardare*, *< L. retardare*, make slow, delay, *< re-*, back, + *tar-dare*, make slow, *< tardus*, slow: see *turdy*.] 1. *trans.* To make slow or slower; obstruct in motion or progress; delay; impede; clog; hinder.

This will retard
The work a month at least.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, IV. 3.

Accidental causes *retarded* at times, and at times accelerated, the progress of the controversy. *Webster*, *Speech at Plymouth*, Dec. 22, 1820.

While, however, the predatory activities have not prevented the development of sympathy in the directions open to it, they have *retarded* it throughout its entire range. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 512.

2. To defer; postpone; put off.

Those relations which describe the tricks and vices only of mankind, by increasing our suspicion in life, *retard* our success. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xxvi.

My friends, the time is coming when a State Church will be unknown in England, and it rests with you to accelerate or *retard* that happy consummation. *John Bright*, in G. Barnett Smith, ii.

Retarded motion, in physics, that motion which exhibits continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upward. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See *acceleration*.—*Retarding ague*, a form of ague in which the paroxysm comes at a little later hour each day. =Syn. 1. To detain, delay.

II. *intrans.* To be delayed or later than usual.

Some years it [the inundation of the Nile] hath also *retarded*, and came far later than usually it was expected. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 8.

retard (rē-tārd'), *n.* [= F. *retard* = Sp. *retardo* = It. *ritardo*; from the verb.] Retardation.—In *retard*, retarded; kept back; delayed in growth or progress.

A people of great natural capacities have been kept for centuries in *retard*. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 516.

Retard of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

retardant (rē-tārd'ant), *a.* [*< L. retardans(t)-*, pp. of *retardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Retarding; tending to delay or impede motion, growth, or progress. [Rare.]

We know the *retardant* effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility. *Sedman*, *Poets of America*, p. 468.

retardation (rē-tārd'ā-shən), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *retardation* = Sp. *retardación* = Pg. *retardação* = It. *ritardazione*, *< L. retardatio(n)-*, *< retardare*, pp. *retardatus*, retard: see *retard*.] 1. The act of retarding or making slower, or its effect; the hindering of motion, growth, or progress, or the hindrance effected; the act of delaying or impeding.

If the embryonic type were the offspring, then its failure to attain to the condition of the parent is due in the supervision of a slower rate of growth; to this phenomenon the term *retardation* was applied. *E. D. Cope*, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 125.

2. In physics: (a) A continuous decrement of velocity; a negative acceleration.

The fall of meteoric dust on to the earth must cause a small *retardation* of the earth's rotation, although to an amount probably quite insensible in a century. *Thomson and Tait*, *Nat. Phil.*, § 830.

It was generally supposed that the discrepancy between the theoretical and observed result is due to a *retardation* of the earth's rotation by the friction of the tides. *C. A. Young*, *General Astronomy*, § 461.

(b) In acoustics and optics, the distance by which one wave is behind another. Better called *retard*, being translation of French *retard*.

In reflexion at the surface of a denser medium the reflected ray undergoes a *retardation* in respect to the incident ray of a half wave-length. *Lommel*, *Light* (trans.), p. 240.

3. Postponement; deferment.

Out of this ground a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoar hairs. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 851.

4. Specifically, in music: (a) The act, process, or result of diminishing the speed or pace of the tempo. (b) The prolongation of a concordant tone into a chord where it is a discord which is resolved upward: opposed to *anticipation*, and distinguished from *suspension* by the upward resolution. [It would be well, however, if *retardation* were made the generic term, with *suspension* as a species.]

5. In *teleg.*, decrease in the speed of telegraph-signaling due to self-induction and induction from surrounding conductors.—6. That which retards; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

We find many persons who in seven years meet not with a violent temptation to a crime, but their battles are against impediments and *retardations* of improvement. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 99.

Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, or the number of seconds by which mean noon comes later each successive sidereal day, as if the mean sun hung back in its diurnal revolution.—*Retardation of the tides*. See *acceleration*.

retardative (rē-tārd'ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *retardatif* = It. *ritardativo*, *< L. retardatus*, pp. of *retardare*, retard.] Tending to retard; retarding.

The *retardative* effects would also be largely increased, to a serious extent, in fact, in the case of the telephones.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII, 717.

retardatory (rē-tār'dō-rī), *a.* [*< retard + -atory.*] Tending or having power to retard.

Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* Athenæum, No. 2862, p. 308.

retarder (rē-tār'dēr), *n.* One who retards; that which serves as a hindrance, impediment, or cause of retardation.

The disputing way of inquiry is so far from advancing that it is no inconsiderable retarder. Glanville.

retardment (rē-tār'd'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. retardement = Pr. retardamen = Pg. retardamento = It. ritardo = < ML. *retardare = L. retardare, retard: see retard.*] The act of retarding; a retardation; delay.

What Malice or which Art no more could stay
The wretched charms can a retardment bring
To the resurrection of the Day,
Or resurrection of the Spring.
Colin. Upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return.

retaint (rē-tānt'), *n.* [*< re- + taint, n.*] The repetition of a taunt. [Rare.]

With such tauntes and *retaints*, ye, in manner checke
and checke mate to the uttermoste proofe of my patience.
Hall, Richard III., l. 10. (Halliwell.)

retch¹ (rech), *v.* [(a) *< ME. rechen, < AS. recēan, stretch, extend, hold forth (see under rack¹, rack²); mixed in mod. dial. use with (b) reach, < ME. rechen, < AS. rēcan, reach: see reach¹.*] To reach. [Prov. Eng.]

I *retch* with a weapon or with my hande, je attains
Palsgrave (Halliwell.)

retch² (rech), *v. i.* [Also formerly or dial. *reach*; *< ME. *rechen, < AS. hrēcan, clear the throat, hawk, spit (cf. hrāca, spittle, expectoration, hrāca, hawking, clearing the throat, hræceton, hræctan, eructate, retch, hræctung, retching), = Icel. hrækja, hawk, spit (hraki, spittle): cf. OHG. rachiōn, MHG. rachen, hawk; prob. ult. imitative (cf. hawk³). The AS. hræc, throat, = MD. rache = OHG. racha, MHG. racht, & rachen, throat, jaws, are prob. unrelated.] To make efforts to vomit.*

The noise of the said barke given in wine hote is great
and commended for the *retching* and spitting of blood.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xlv. 4

"O loved Julia, hear me still beseeching!"
(He) he grow inarticulate with *retching*.
Byron, Don Juan, ll. 20.

retch³ (rech), *v. i. and t.* [An assimilated form of *retch*.] Same as *retch*.

retchless (rech'les), *a.* [An assimilated form of *retchless*.] Same as *reckless*.

I left my native soles, full like a *retchless* man.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 324.

They are such *retchless* flies as you are, that blow out
purges abroad in every corner; your foolish having of
money makes them. E. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ill. 1.

retchlessly (rech'les-li), *adv.* Same as *recklessly*.

I do horribly and *retchlessly* neglect and lightly regard
thy wrath hanging over my head.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II, 262.

retchlessness (rech'les-nes), *n.* Same as *recklessness*.

A viper that hast eat a passage through me,
Through mine own bowels, by thy *retchlessness*.
E. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iv. 1.

rete (rē'tē), *n.*; pl. *retia* (rē'shi-ā). [*< NL. < L. rete, a net.*] In anat., a vascular network; a plexus, glomerulus, or congeries of small vessels; in bot., a structure like network.

It sends out convoluted vessels (*retia*) from the large
cerebral clot, which are connected with the roof of the
clot. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 513.

Epidermal rete. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete Halleri.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis*.—**Rete Malpighii.** Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete mirabile,** a network or plexus of small veins or arteries, formed by the immediate budding up of a vessel of considerable size, terminating either by reuniting in a single vessel (bipolar), or in capillaries (multipolar).—**Rete mirabile geminum or conjugatum,** a plexus in which arteries and veins are combined.—**Rete mirabile of Galen,** a meshwork of vessels formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some mammals.—**Rete mirabile simplex,** a plexus consisting of arteries only, or of veins only.—**Rete mucosum,** the deeper, softer part of the epidermis, below the stratum granulosum, consisting of prickly cells. Also called *stratum spinosum, rete mucosum Malpighii, rete Malpighii, stratum Malpighii, corpus reticulare, corpus mucosum, Malpighian layer, epidermal rete*. See cuts under *skin* and *verruca*.—**Rete vasculosum testis,** a network of vessels lying in the mediastinum testis, into which the straight tubules empty. It holds the accumulated secretion of the testis, discharging through the vasa deferentia. Also called *rete vasculosum Halleri, rete Halleri, rete testis, rete testis Halleri, spermatic rete*.

reticulous (rē-tō'shūs), *a.* [Irreg. *< rete + -ious.*] Same as *retiform*.

retention (rē-tōk'shon), *n.* [*< L. retentus, pp. of retēgere, uncover, disclose, < re-, back, + te-*

gere, cover: see tegument.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retention* of its native colour, than a change.
Boyle, Works, I, 685.

retell (rē-tel'), *v. t.* [*< re- + tell.*] To tell again.

Whatever Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,
May reasonably die, and never rise
To do him wrong. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

retent, n. [ME., for *retenne*, retinue: see *retinue*.] Retinue.

Syre Degrevaunt ys whom [home] went,
And astyr hys *retent* sent.
Sir Degrevaunt, 930. (Halliwell.)

retenance, *n.* [ME., also *retenance*, *retenans*, also *retenance*, *< OF. retenance, < ML. *retinentia, < L. retinere, retain: see retain.* Cf. *retinue*.] Retinue.

Mede was ymaried in meteles me thougte;
That alle the riche *retenans* that regneth with the false
Weie bode to the bridle. Piers Plowman (B), ll. 52.

retent (rē-tent'), *n.* [*< L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] That which is retained. Imp. Dict.

retention (rē-tēn'shon), *n.* [*< OF. retention, F. rétention = Pr. retentio = Sp. retención = Pg. retenção = It. ritenzione, < L. retentio(n-), a retaining, < retinere, pp. retentus, retain: see retain.*] 1. The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint; reserve.

His life I gave him and did thereto add
My love, without *retention* or restraint.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 84.

2. The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

While no thoughtful Englishman can defend the acquisition of India, yet a thoughtful Englishman may easily defend its *retention*. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 350.

3. Continuance or perseverance, as in the use or practice of anything; preservation.

A forward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, vi.

Looked at from the outside, the work (western doorway of tower of Tran) is of the best and most finished kind of Italian Romanesque; and we have here, what is by no means uncommon in Dalmatia, an example of the late *retention* of the forms of that admirable style.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 182.

4. The act of retaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the retentive faculty: often used as synonymous with *memory*.

No woman's heart
So big, to hold so much; they lack *retention*.
Shak., T. N., ll. 4. 99.

The next faculty of the mind, whereby it makes a further progress towards knowledge, is that which I call *retention*, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received.

Locke, Human Understanding, ll. 10.
Any particular acquisitive task will become easier, and . . . more difficult feats of *retention* will become possible.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 237.

Henceo—5f. That which retains impressions, as a tablet. [Rare.]

That poor *retention* could not so much hold,
Nor need I tally thy dear love to score;
Therefore to give them from me was I hold,
To trust those tables that receive thee more.
Shak., Sonnets, exxll.

6. In *med.*: (a) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the *retention* of food or medicine by the stomach; *retention* of urine. Hence—
(b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to contain it only for a time.—7f. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

Sir, I thought it fit
To send the old and miserable King
To some *retention* and appointed guard.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 47.

8. In *Scots law*, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid.—**Retention cyst,** a cyst which originates in the retention of some secretion, through obstruction in the efferent passage.—**Retention of urine, in med.,** a condition in which there is inability to empty the bladder voluntarily.—Syn. 2. Reservation, preservation. See *keep*.

retentive (rē-tēn'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. retentif = Pr. retentiu = Sp. Pg. It. retentivo, < L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] 1. a. 1f. Serving to hold or confine; restraining; confining.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 95.

2. Retaining; having the power to keep or preserve: as, a body *retentive* of heat or of magnetism; the *retentive* force of the stomach.—3. Specifically, in *psychol.*, retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

As long as I have a *retentive* faculty to remember any thing, his Memory shall be fresh with me.
Howell, Letters, ii. 30.

Each mind . . . becomes specially *retentive* in the direction in which its ruling interest lies and its attention is habitually turned. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 294.

Retentive faculty, the faculty of mental retention; the memory.

II. f. That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

Those secret checks . . . readily conspire with all outward *retentives*.
Bp. Hall, Nabal and Abigail.

retentively (rē-tēn'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

retentiveness (rē-tēn'tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being retentive; specifically, in *psychol.*, the capacity for retaining mental presentations: distinguished from *memory*, which implies certain relations existing among the presentations thus recorded. See *memory*.

Even the lowered vital activity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished *retentiveness* of impressions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 100.

Retentiveness is both a biological and a psychological fact; memory is exclusively the latter.
J. Ward, Encey. Brit., XX. 47.

Magnetic retentiveness. Same as *coercive force* (which see, under *coercive*).

retentivity (rē-tēn'tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réfinitivité*; as *retentive* + *-ity*.] Retentiveness; specifically, in *magnetism*, coercive force (which see, under *coercive*).

This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation is sometimes called *coercive force*; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 80.

retenue, *n.* An obsolete form of *retinue*.

Retepora (rē-tēp'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1801), *< L. rete, net, + porus, a pore: see pore².*] The typical genus of *Reteporidae*. *R. cellulosa* is known as *Neptune's ruffles*.

retepore (rē-tē-pōr), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL. Retepora.*] 1. *n.* A member of the *Reteporidae*.



Retepora (*Retepora tubulata*), natural size.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidae*.

Reteporidae (rē-tēp'ō-rī-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Retepora + -idae*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Retepora*. The zoarium is calcareous, erect, fixed, foliaceous, and fenestrate (whence the name), unilaminar, reticulately or freely ramose in one plane; and the zoecia are secund.

retetelarian (rē-tē-tē-lā-rī-ān), *a.* and *n.* Same as *retitelarian*.

retetext (rē-tēks'), *v. t.* [*< L. retetere, unweave, unravel, break up, cancel, also weave again, < re-, back, again, + texere, weave: see text.*] To unweave; unravel; hence, to undo; bring to naught; annul.

Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the forwardness of some complaints did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retetexted*.
Bp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, i. 57. (Davies.)

retetexture (rē-tēks'tūr), *n.* [*< re- + texture. Cf. retex.*] The act of weaving again.

My Second Volume, . . . as treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and *Retetexture* of Spiritual Tissues or Garments, forms, properly speaking, the Transcendental or ultimate Portion of this my work on Clothes.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, III. 2.

rethor, *n.* A Middle English form of *rhetor*.

rethorice, **rethoricket**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rhetoric*.

rethoriant, *a.* See *rhetorian*.

rethoriously, *adv.* See *rhetoriously*.

retia, *n.* Plural of *rete*.

retial (rē'shi-āl), *a.* [*< rete + -ial.*] Pertaining to a rete, or having its character.

Retiariæ (rē-shi-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *retiaria*, fem. of *retiarius*, adj.: see *retiary*.] The spinning spiders; spiders which spin a web for the capture of their prey. See *Retitelæ*.

retiarius (rē-shi-ā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *retiarii* (-i). [L.: see *retiary*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and a net. With these implements he endeavored to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with helmet, shield, and sword.

retiary (rē-shi-ā'ri), *a. and n.* [= F. *retiare*, < L. *retiarius*, one who fights with a net, prop. adj., pertaining to a net, < *rete*, a net: see *rete*.] *I. a.* 1. Net-like.

Retiary and haagng textures.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus. il.

2. Spinning a web, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Retiariæ*.

We will not dispute the pictures of *retiary* spiders, and their position in the web. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 19.

3. Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entangle.

Scholastic retiary/versatility of logic.

Coleridge.

II. n.; pl. *Retiaries* (-riz). 1. Same as *retiarius*.—2. A retiary spider; a member of the *Retiariæ*.

reticence (ret'i-sen-s), *n.* [OF. *reticence*, F. *reticence* = Sp. *reticencia* = It. *reticenza*, < L. *reticentia*, silence, < *reticu*(t)-s, silent, reticent: see *reticent*.] 1. The fact or character of being reticent; a disposition to keep, or the keeping of, one's own counsel; the state of being silent; reservation of one's thoughts or opinions.

Many times, I was, a smile, a reticence or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatic. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 811.

I found,

Such fine reserve and noble reticence

Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *rhet.*, aposiopesis. = *syn.* 1. Reserve, taciturnity.

reticency (ret'i-sen-si), *n.* [As *reticence* (see -cy).] Reticence. *Imp. Dict.*

reticent (ret'i-sen-t), *a.* [< L. *reticent*(t)-s, ppr. of *reticere*, to be silent, < *re*, again, + *tacere*, to be silent: see *tacit*.] Disposed to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters; as, he is very *reticent* about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally reticent.

Lamb, To Coleridge. (Latham.)

Mr. Glegg, like all men of his stamp, was extremely reticent about his will. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, l. 12.

reticle (ret'i-kl), *n.* [F. *reticule*, a net: see *reticula*.] Same as *reticula*. 2.

The *reticle* [of the transit-telescope] is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 76.

reticula, *n.* Plural of *reticulum*.

reticular (rē-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *reticulaire* = Sp. *Pg. reticular* = It. *reticolare*, < NL. **reticularis*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticula*.] 1. Formed like a net or of network. Hence, by extension—2. Having many similar openings which are large in proportion to the solid parts.—3. Like a network; entangled; complicated.

The law [in England] is blind, crooked, and perverse, but sure and equal. Its administration is on the practice of bygone ages, slow, *reticular*, complicated.

The Century, XXVI, 822.

4. In *anat.*, forming or formed by reticulation; retinal: full of interstices; cancellate; areolar; cellular: as, *reticular* substance, tissue, or membrane, which is the areolar or cellular or ordinary connective tissue. The rete mucosum of the skin is sometimes specifically called the *reticular body*. See *rete*.—*Reticular cartilage*, a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with yellow elastic fibers. Also called *elastic fibrocartilage*, *yellow elastic cartilage*.—*Reticular formation*, the formative reticularis, a formation occupying the anterior and lateral area of the oblongata dorsa of the pyramids and lower olives and extending up into the pons and mesencephalon. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh nerves mark its lateral boundaries. It presents interlacing longitudinal and transverse fibers with interspersed ganglion-cells. These cells are more frequent in the lateral parts, or formative reticularis grisea, which are marked off from the median parts, or formative reticularis alba, by the hypoglossal nerve-roots.—*Reticular lamina*. See *lamina*.—*Reticular layer of skin*, the deeper-lying part of the corium, below the papillary layer.

reticulare (rē-tik'ū-lār), *n.* [NL., neut. of **reticularis*: see *reticular*.] The reticular epidermal layer, more fully called *corpus reticulare*; the rete mucosum (which see, under *rete*).

Reticularia (rē-tik'ū-lār-i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticularis*, reticular: see *reticula*.] Foraminiferous protozoans: a synonym of *For-*

aminifera. Also *Reticulosa*. *W. B. Carpenter*, 1862.

Reticularia (rē-tik'ū-lār-i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Bulhard, 1791), < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticula*.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Reticulariaceæ*. The spores, capillitium, and columella are uniformly bright-colored, without lime.

Reticulariaceæ (rē-tik'ū-lār-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Reticularia* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Reticularia*.

reticularian (rē-tik'ū-lār-i-an), *a. and n.* [< *Reticularia* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Having a reticulated or foraminated test; pertaining to the *Reticularia*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Reticularia*; a foraminifer.

reticularly (rē-tik'ū-lār-i), *adv.* So as to be reticulated; in a reticular manner.

The outer surface of the chorion is *reticularly* ridged.

Owen, Anat.

reticular (rē-tik'ū-lār-i), *a.* [< NL. *reticularis*: see *reticula*.] Same as *reticular*.

The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab color, and all cut into a *reticular* work of branches, . . . was far from beautiful about Rotterdam. *Carlyle, in Froide (Life in London, xx.)*

reticulate (rē-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *reticulé* = Pg. *reticulado* = It. *reticolato*, < L. *reticulatus*, made like a net, < *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticula*.] Notted; resembling network; having distinct lines or veins crossing as in network; covered with netted lines. Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, having distinct lines or veins crossing like network. (b) In *mineral.*, applied to minerals occurring in parallel fibers crossed by other fibers which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net. (c) In *bot.*: (1) Resembling network; netted or mesh-like; retiform: said especially of a venation. (2) Netted-veined; reticulated: said of leaves or other organs. See *netted-veined*, and cuts 1 to 6 under *venation*.—*Reticulate tarsus*, in *ornith.*, a tarsometatarsus covered with reticulations produced by numerous small plates separated by lines of impression. The reticulate tarsus is specially distinguished from the *scutellate tarsus*, and also from the *laminated* or *beaded tarsus*. See *reticulation*, 2, and cuts under *beaded* and *scutellate*.

reticulate (rē-tik'ū-lāt), *r.*; pret. and pp. *reticulated*, ppr. *reticulating*. [< *reticula*, *a.*] *I. trans.* To form into network; cover with intersecting lines resembling network. [Rare.]

Spurs or ramifications of high mountains, making down from the Alps, and, as it were, *reticulating* these provinces, give to the valleys the protection of a particular inclosure to each. *Jefferson, To La Fayette (Correspondence, II, 165)*.

II. intrans. In *zool.*, to cross irregularly so as to form meshes like those of a net: as, lines which *reticulate* on a surface.

reticulated (rē-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *p. u.* [< *reticulate* + *-ed*.] Same as *reticulate*. *u.*—*Reticulated glass*. See *glass*.—*Reticulated head-dress*. Same as *crequière*.—*Reticulated line*, a line formed of a succession of loops or links, like a chain; n. entangled line. [Rare.]—*Reticulated masonry*. Same as *reticulated work*.—*Reticulated micrometer*, a reticle or network in equal squares, intended to be placed in the focus of a telescope and be viewed generally by a low power. Such an instrument is useful in some zone-work.—*Reticulated molding*, in *arch.*, a molding ornamented with



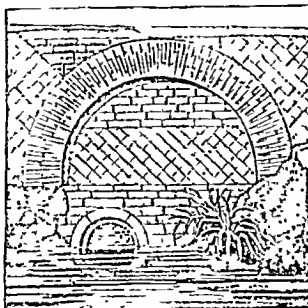
Reticulated Molding.—Walls of Old Sarum, Wiltshire, England.

n fillet interlaced in various ways like network, or otherwise formed so as to present a meshed appearance. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Byzantine and Romanesque styles.

—*Reticulated work*, a variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid crosswise, so that the joints resemble the meshes of a net. This form of masonry was very common among the



Reticulated Molding.



Ancient Roman Reticulated Work.

Romans, in Auvergne in France in the middle ages, and elsewhere. Also known as *opus reticulatum*. See also cut under *opus*.

reticulately (rē-tik'ū-lāt-lī), *adv.* So as to form a network or reticulation.

Generally the sporangium contains, besides the spores, a structure called the *capillitium*, consisting sometimes of small thin-walled tubes anastomosing *reticulately*.

Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 276.

reticulate-veined (rē-tik'ū-lāt-vānd), *a.* Not-

ted-veined.

reticulation (rē-tik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *reticulation* = It. *reticulazione*; < *reticulate* + *-ion*.]

1. The character of being reticulated or net-like; that which is reticulated; a network, or an arrangement of veins, etc., resembling one.

It is curious to observe the minute *reticulations* of tyranny which he had begun already to spin about a whole people, while cold, venomous, and patient he watched his victims from the centre of his web.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I, 270.

The *Rhizomata* [of *Calamites undulatus*] . . . are beautifully covered with a cellular *reticulation* on the thin bark, and show occasional round areoles marking the points of exit of the rootlets.

Darwin, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 168.

2. In *ornith.*, one of the plates or small scales the assemblage of which makes the tarsus of a bird reticulate; also, the whole set of such plates, and the state of being reticulate: distinguished from *scutellation* and *lamination*. The individual reticulations may be quite regularly six-sided, like the cells of honeycomb, or of various other figures. Reticulation of the sides and back of the tarsus often concurs with scutellation on the front. The impressed lines may be mere creases in naiformly soft integument, somewhat like those of the human palm, or they may separate hard, roughened, or granulated reticulations. It is most characteristic of the feet of wading and swimming birds to show reticulation, and of those of land-birds to be scutellate or laminate, or both.

3. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

reticule (ret'i-kül), *n.* [F. *reticule*, a net for the hair, a reticle, < L. *reticulum*, neut., also *reticulus*, m., a little net, reticle, double dim. of *rete*, a net: see *rete*.] Doublet of *reticle*. 1.

A bag, originally of network, but later of any formation or material, carried by women in the hand or upon the arm, and answering the purpose of a pocket.

There were five loads of straw, but then of those a lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun.

Dear Muse, 'tis twenty years or more

Since that enchanted, fairy time

When you came tapping at my door,

Your *reticule* stuffed full of rhyme.

T. B. Aldrich, At Twoseore

2. An attachment to a telescope, consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass or of fine fibers crossing each other. These may form squares as in the reticulated micrometer, or they may be arranged meridionally, except two at right angles or perhaps one nearly at right angles, or otherwise. Also *reticle*.

3. Same as *reticulum*, 1.

Reticulosa (rē-tik'ū-lō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticulosus*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticula*.] Same as *Reticularia*.

reticulose (rē-tik'ū-lō's), *a.* In *entom.*, minutely or finely reticulate.

reticulum (rē-tik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *reticula* (-lī). [NL., < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticula* and *reticle*.] 1. A network. Also *reticle*.—2. Neuroglia. *Kölliker*.—3. The network which pervades the substance of the cell and nucleus inclosing the softer portions of the protoplasm.

—4. The second stomach of a ruminant; that part of a quadrupartite stomach which is between the rumen or paunch and the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; the hood or honeycomb-bug: so called from the reticulation of the ridges into which the mucous membrane is thrown up. It makes the best part of tripe. See cuts under *ruminant* and *Tragulidae*.—5. In *bot.*, any reticulated structure; sometimes, specifically, the fibrous web at the base of the petiole in some palms.—6. [cap.] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille. Also *Reticulus Rhomboidalis*.

retiercé (rē-tyār-sā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *retiers*, a third part of a third, < *re*, again, + *tiers*, third: see *tierce*.] In *her.*, divided fessewise into three equal parts, each of which is subdivided fessewise and bears three tinctures, which are the same in their order in each of the three parts; Barry of nine, of three successive tinctures thrice repeated, as gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable.

Retifera (rē-tif'e-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retifus*; see *retiferous*.] A family of De Blainville's cervicobranchiate *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, based on the genus *Patella*; the true limpets. See *Patellidae*.

retiferous (rē-tif'ō-rus), *a.* [Cf. NL. *retiferus*, < L. *rete*, a net, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Having a net or retina; reticulate.

retiform (rē-ti'fōrm), *a.* [Cf. OF. *retiforme*, F. *retiforme* = Pg. It. *retiforme*, < NL. *retiformis*, < L. *rete*, a net, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In anat. and zool. sense; like a network or rete in form or appearance; reticular; as, the retiform coat of the eyeball. — 2. In bot., net-like; reticulate. — Retiform connective tissue. See *adventitious*, under *retina*.

retina (ret'i-nā), *n.* [= OF. *retine*, *retine*, F. *retine* = Sp. It. *retina*, < NL. *retina*, retina; so called because resembling a network, < L. *rete*, a net; see *retic*.] The innermost and chiefly nervous coat of the posterior part of the eyeball, between the choroid coat and the vitreous humor. It extends from the entrance into the eyeball of the optic nerve toward the crystalline lens, terminating in the area centralis. A modified division of the retinal structure is, however, continued forward as the pars ciliaris retinae. The retina consists of a delicate and complex expansion and modification of the optic nerve, supported by a network of connective tissue. It may be divided into ten layers: (1) internally, next the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor, the internal limiting membrane, formed of the expanded bases of the fibers of Müller; (2) the fibers of the optic nerve; (3) layer of ganglion cells; (4) internal molecular or granular layer; (5) inner nuclear layer; (6) external molecular or granular layer; (7) external nuclear layer; (8) external limiting membrane, which is connected with the ends of Müller's fibers; (9) layer of rods and cones, or bacillary layer; (10) pigmentary layer. In the center of the back part of the retina, near the line of the optic axis, is the macula lutea, the most sensitive part of the retina; and in the center of the macula is a depression, the fovea centralis, in which the rods are absent. The color of the macula is due to a yellow pigment. About one-tenth of an inch internally to the fovea is the point of entrance of the optic nerve with its central artery; the retina is incomplete at this point, and constitutes the "blind spot." The nerve-fibers have been estimated to number 400,000 broad and as many narrow fibers, and for each fiber there are 7 cones, 100 rods, and 1 pigment-cell. The retina serves the purpose of vision by being the organ through which vibrations of luminiferous ether excite the optic nerve to its appropriate activity. See *eye*.

— Central artery and vein of retina. See *central*. — Coarctate retina, a funnel-shaped condition of the retina, due to the accumulation of fluid between the retina and the choroid. — Epilepsy of the retina. See *epilepsy*. — Pigmentary layer of the retina. See *pigmentary*. — Rod-and-cone layer of the retina, a layer composed of minute elongated cylindrical and flask-shaped elements arranged vertically to the pigmentary layer of the retina, and parallel to one another. Also called *columnar layer*, *bacillary layer*, *stratum bacillosum*, *stratum ciliolare*, *Jacob's membrane*, *Jacobian membrane*.

retinaculum (ret-i-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *retinacula* (-lū). [= F. *retinacle*, < L. *retinaculum*, a band, tether, halter, tie, < *retinere*, hold back; see *retain*.] 1. In bot.: (a) A viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast. (b) The persistent and indurated hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most *Acanthaceae*. A. Gray. — 2. In anat., a restraining band; a bridle or frenum: applied to such fibrous structures as those which bind down the tendons of muscles; also to the bridle of the ileocecal valve. — 3. In entom., specifically, a small scale or plate which in some insects checks undue protrusion of the sting. — 4. In surg., an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, etc. — Retinacula of Morgagni, or retinacula of the ileocecal valve, the membranous ridge formed by the coalescence of the valvular segments at each end of the opening between the ileum and the colon. Also called *frena*. — Retinaculum peroneorum, a fibrous band which holds in place the tendons of the peroneal muscles as they pass through the grooves on the outer side of the calcaneum. — Retinaculum tendineum, a transverse band of fibrous tissue which in the region of joints passes over the tendons, and serves to hold them close to the bone, as the annular ligaments of the wrist and the ankle.

retinal (ret'i-nal), *a.* [Cf. *retina* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the retina; as, retinal structure; retinal expansion; retinal images.



Diagrammatic View of a Section of the Nervous Elements of the Retina, the merely connective elements being not represented. Magnified about 150 diameters. A, the rods; B, the cones; C, the granules of the outer nuclear layer, with which the rods are connected; D, D', interwoven very delicate nervous fibers of the inner nuclear layer; E, F, processes of the ganglion cells; G, H, expansion of the fibers of the optic nerve.

Surely if form and length were originally retinal sensations, retinal rectangles ought not to become acute or obtuse, and lines ought not to alter their relative lengths as they do. W. James, *Mind*, XII, 527.

Retinal apoplexy, hemorrhage into the tissues of the retina. — Retinal horizon, Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the eyeball. — Retinal image, the image of external objects formed on the retina. — Retinal ischemia, partial or complete anemia of the retina, caused by contraction of one or more branches of the retinal central arteries. — Retinal purple. Same as *rhodopsin*.

retinalite (rē-tin'ā-lit), *n.* [Prop. *rhodinolite*, < Gr. *rhōn*, resin (see *resin*), + *lithos*, stone.] A green translucent variety of serpentine, from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

retinerved (rē-ti-nērvd), *a.* [Cf. L. *rete*, net, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In bot., mottled-veined; reticulate.

retinite (ret'i-nit), *n.* [= F. *retinite*, < Gr. *πριμν*, resin (see *resin*), + *-itis*.] 1. Highgate resin. — 2. One of the French names for pitch-stone or obsidian, occasionally used in this sense by writers in English, especially in translating from the French. See *ent* under *fluidal*.

retinitis (ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the retina. — Albuminuric retinitis, retinitis caused by Bright's disease. — Diabetic retinitis, retinitis occurring in diabetes. — Nephritic retinitis. See *nephritic*. — Retinitis pigmentosa, a chronic interstitial connective-tissue proliferation of all the layers of the eye, with development of pigment due to a proliferation of the pigment-layer, and with final atrophy of the optic nerve.

retinochoroiditis (ret'i-nō-kō-roi-ūi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *choroid* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, same as *chorioretinitis*.

retinogen (ret'i-nō-jon), *n.* [Cf. NL. *retina*, retina, + *-gen*, producing; see *o-*.] The outer one of two layers into which the ectoderm of the embryonic eye of an arthropod may be differentiated: distinguished from *gangliogen*.

retinoid (ret'i-noid), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *πριμν*, resin, + *-oides*, form.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin.

retinophora (ret-i-nōf'ō-rī), *n.*; pl. *retinophorae* (-rī). [NL., < *retina*, retina, + Gr. *φωσ*, < *φωσ* = E. *bear*.] One of those cells of the embryonic eye of arthropods which secrete the chitinous crystalline cone on that surface which is toward the axis of the ommatidium. Also called *vitrella*.

retinoscopy (ret'i-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [Cf. NL. *retina* + Gr. *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεω*, view.] 1. Skiasecopy. — 2. Examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope.

retinoskiasecopy, *n.* Same as *skiasecopy*.

Retinospora (ret-i-nōs'pō-rī), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), < Gr. *πριμν*, resin, + *σπορά*, seed.] A former genus of coniferous trees, now united to *Chamaecyparis*, from which it has been distinguished by the conspicuous resin-ducts in the seed-coat. Several species are often cultivated in America under the name *retinospora*. They are also known as *Japanese cypresses*. — C. (R.) *obtus* as the *Japanese tree-of-the-sun*, C. (R.) *pisifera* as *savara*. They are in use for lawn-decoration, and for hedges, especially the golden *retinospora*, consisting of cultivated varieties (var. *aurea*) of both these species, with yellowish foliage.

retinue (ret'i-nū, formerly rē-tin'ū), *n.* [Cf. ME. *retinue*, < OF. *retinue*, a retinue, F. *retinue*, reserve, modesty (= Pr. *retinuda*; ML. reflex *retenta*), fem. of *retenu*, pp. of *retiner*, < L. *retinere*, retain; see *retain*.] 1. A body of retainers; a suite, as of a prince or other great personage; a train of persons; a cortège; a procession.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool, But hourly of your insolent retinue Do hourly carp and quarrel. Shak., *Learn*, I. 4. 221.

To horse we got, and so Went forth in long retinue following up The river as it narrow'd to the hills. Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

2. An accompaniment; a concomitant. [Rare.] The long retinue of a prosperous reign, A series of successful years. Dryden, *Theodora Augustalis*, I. 507.

To have at one's retinnet, to have retained by one. He hadde eek wenches at his retinnet. Chaucer, *Trictrix's Tale*, I. 55.

retinula (rē-tin'ū-lī), *n.*; pl. *retinulae* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *retina*, retina; see *retina*.] In entom., a group of combined retinal cells, bearing a rhabdom. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 264.

retinular (rē-tin'ū-lī), *a.* [Cf. *retinula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a retinula.

retiped (rē-ti'pēd), *a.* [Cf. L. *rete*, a net, + *pes* (ped-) = E. *foot*.] Having reticulate tarsi, as a bird.

retiracy (rē-tir'ā-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *retire* + *-acy*, appar. after the analogy of *privacy*.] Retirement; seclusion. [Recent.]

The two windows were draped with sheets, . . . the female mind cherishing a prejudice in favor of *retiracy* during the night-capped periods of existence. L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 61.

He, . . . in explanation of his motive for such remorseless *retiracy*, says: "I am engaged in a business in which my standing would be seriously compromised if it were known I had written a novel." The Critic, March 1, 1884, p. 97.

retirade (rot-i-rīd'), *n.* [Cf. F. *retirade* (= Sp. Pg. (milit.) *retirada* = It. *ritirata*), < *retirer*, retire; see *retire*. Cf. *tirade*.] In fort., a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reëntering angle.

retiral (rē-tir'al), *n.* [Cf. *retire* + *-al*.] The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due; as, the *retiral* of a bill. Colgrave. (Imp. Dict.)

retire (rē-tir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retired*, ppr. *retiring*. [Cf. OF. *retirer*, F. *retirer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *retirar* = It. *ritirare*), retire, withdraw, < re-, back, + *tirer*, draw; see *tire*, and cf. *active*.] I. trans. 1. To draw back; take or lead back; cause to move backward or retreat.

He, our hope, might have *retired* his power, And driven into despair an enemy's hope. Shak., *Rich.* II., ii. 2. 46.

The locks between her chamber and his will, Each one, by him enforced, *retires* his ward. Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 303.

2. To take away; withdraw; remove. Where the sun is present all the year, And never doth *retire* his golden ray. Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, Ded. I will *retire* my favorable presence from them. Leighton, *Works* (ed. Carter), p. 366.

3. To lead apart from others; bring into retirement; remove as from a company or a frequented place into seclusion; generally with a reflexive pronoun. Beseech you, give me leave to *retire* myself. Shak., *Cor.*, i. 3. 80.

Good Dioclesian, Weary of pomp and state, *retires* himself, With a small train, to a most private grange In Lombardy. Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, v. (cho.).

4. To withdraw; separate; abstract. Let us suppose . . . the soul of Castor, while he is sleeping, *retired* from his body. Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. l. § 12.

So soon as you wake, *retire* your mind into pure silence from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things. Penn, *Advice to Children*, II.

5. Specifically, to remove from active service; place on the retired list, as of the army or navy. — 6. To recover; redeem; regain by the payment of a sum of money; hence, specifically, to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying; as, to *retire* the bonds of a railway company; to *retire* a bill.

If he be furnished with supplies for the retiring of his old wardrobe from pawn. B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

Many of these (State banks) were in being before the enactment of the national banking law, declined reorganization under its terms, and were obliged to *retire* their circulation. Harper's Mag., LXXX. 459.

II. intrans. 1. To draw back; go back; return. He'll say in Troy, when he *retires*, The Grecian dames are sunburnt, and not worth The splinter of a lance. Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 3. 281.

At his command the uprooted hills *retired* Each to his place. Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 781.

2. To draw back; fall back; retreat; as from battle or danger. The winter coming on, and sickness growing Upon our soldiers, we will *retire* to Calais. Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 3. 56.

Here Nature first begins Her farthest verge, and Chaos to *retire* As from her utmost works, a broken foe. Milton, *P. L.*, II. 1038.

At me you smiled, but unbeguiled I saw the snare, and I *retired*. Tennyson, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

3. To withdraw; go away or apart; depart; especially, to betake one's self, as from a company or a frequented place, into privacy; go into retirement or seclusion; in the army or navy, to go voluntarily on the retired list.

If you be pleased, *retire* into my cell And there repose. Shak., *Tempest*, IV. 1. 161.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in, And to herself she gladly doth *retire*. Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, Int.

Q. Mary dying a little after, and he (Phillip) *retiring*, there could be nothing done. Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 3.

Banish'd therefore by his kindred, he *retires* into Greece. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

How oft we saw the sun retire,
And burn the threshold of the night.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

4. To withdraw from business or active life.
— 5. Specifically, to go to bed.

Satisfied that his wife had not been from home that evening, . . . he fell into raptures with her. . . . They then sat down to half an hour's cheerful conversation, after which they retired all in the most perfect good humour.
Fielding, Amelia, x. 3.

Our landlady's daughter said, the other evening, that she was going to retire; whereupon . . . the schoolmistress [said] . . . in good plain English that it was her bed-time.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

6. To slope back; recede; retreat.
The grounds which on the right aspire,
In dimness from the view retire.
T. Parrell, Night-Piece on Death.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To depart, recede. See *retreat*.
retire (rē-tīr'), *n.* [= *It. ritiro*; from the verb: see *retire*, *v.*] 1. The act of retiring; withdrawal. Specifically — (a) Return; removal to a former place or position.

She conjures him by high almighty Jove . . .
That to his borrow'd bed he make retire.
Shak., Lucio, i. 573.

(b) Retreat, especially in war.
From off our towers we might behold,
From first to last, the onset and retire
Of both your armies.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 326.

But chasing the enemy so far for our reconnoitre as powder and arrows wanted, the Spaniards perceiving this returned and in our mens retire they slew six of them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, quoted in K. Eden's *First Books on America* (ed. Arber), p. xx.

(c) Retirement; withdrawal into privacy or seclusion; hence, a state of retirement.

Evo . . . with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire.
Milton, P. L., xl. 267.

By some freakful chance he made retire
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, l.

2f. A place of retirement or withdrawal.
This worlds gay shows, which we admire,
Be but vaine shadows to this safe retire
Of life, which here in lowliness ye lead.
Spenser, F. Q., vi. iv. 27.

And unto Calais (to his strong retire)
With speed betakes him
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 18.

3f. Repair; resort.
All his behaviours did make their retire
To the court of his eye, peeping thorough desire.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 231.

retired (rē-tīrd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of retire, v.*] 1. Secluded from society or from public notice; apart from public view.

Since the exile of Posthumus, most retired
Hath her life been.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 36.

And add to these retired leisure,
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 49.

2. Withdrawn from public comprehension or knowledge; private; secret.

Language most shews a man: Speak, that I may see thee. It springs out of the most retired and inmost parts of us.
B. Jonson, Discoveries, Oratio Imago Anim.

Those deeper and retired thoughts which, with every man Christianity instructed, ought to be most frequent.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a retired merchant.

Romane seem'd to me one of the pleasantest and most agreeable places imaginable for a retired person.
Leclun, Diary, Sept. 26, 1644.

The English lord is a retired shopkeeper, and has the prejudices and tonilities of that profession.
Emerson, W. I. Emancipation.

4. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement; also, characteristic of a retired life.

There was one old lady of retired habits, but who had been much in Italy.
Bulwer, My Novels, x. 2.

Retired flank, in *fort*, a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of the work. — **Retired list**, in the army and navy, a list on which the names of officers disabled for active service are placed. In the United States navy, all officers between the grades of vice-admiral and lieutenant-commander must be retired at the age of sixty-two, and any officer may be retired on application after forty years of service; in the United States army, any officer is retired on application after forty years of service, or at the age of sixty-two, may be retired at the discretion of the President. Officers on the retired list can be ordered on duty only in case of war.

retiredly (rē-tīr'ed-ly), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy. *Imp. Dict.*

retiredness (rē-tīr'ed-nes), *n.* The character or state of being retired; seclusion; privacy; reserve.

This king, with a toad-like retiredness of mind, had suffered, and well remembered what he had suffered, from the war in Thessalia.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

I am glad you make this right use of this sweetness,
This sweet retirement.
 Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, v. 3.

retirement (rē-tīr'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) retirement = Sp. retiroamiento = Pg. retiroamento = It. ritiroamento; as retire + -ment.*] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing from action, service, use, sight, public notice, or company; withdrawal: as, the retirement of an army from battle; the retirement of bonds; the retirement of invalid soldiers from service; retirement into the country.

I beseech your majesty, make up,
Lest your retirement do amaze your friends.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 6.

With the retirement of General Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 178.

2. The state of being retired from society or public life; seclusion; a private manner of life.

His addiction was to courses vain, . . .
And never noted in him any study,
Any retirement, any sequestration
From open haunts and popularity.
Shak., 1 Hen. V., i. 1. 68.

Men of such a disposition generally affect retirement, and absence from public affairs.
Bacon, Moral Fables, iii, Expl.

Few that court Retirement are aware
Of half the toils they must encounter there.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 609.

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, have so many hours' thoughts, and yet never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation or reflection.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 17.

4. A retired or sequestered place; a place to which one withdraws for privacy or freedom from public or social cares.

The King, sir, . . .
Is in his retirement marvellous distempered.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 312.

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts, to a person whose spirit is confined, and apt to sit still, and desires no enlargement beyond the cancels of the body.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 251.

5f. Recovery; retrieval.

There be a sort of moodie, hot-brain'd, and always maddly'd consciences, apt to engage their Leaders into great and dangerous affairs past retirement.
Milton, Likonoklastes, xxviii.

=Syn. 2. Seclusion, loneliness, etc. See *solitude*.

retirer (rē-tīr'ēr), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

retiring (rē-tīr'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of retire, v.*] 1. Departing; retreating; going out of sight or notice.

There are few men so wise that they can look even at the back of a retiring sorrow with composure.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 65.

2. Fond of retirement; disposed to seclusion; shrinking from society or publicity; reserved.

Louis seemed naturally rather a grave, still, retiring man.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

He [the rhinoceros] developed a numbness of limb and ferocity of temper that might hardly have been expected of so bulky and retiring an individual.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 172.

3. Unobtrusive; modest; quiet; subdued: as, a person of retiring manners.

She seemed flattered, too, by the circumstance of entering a strange house; for it appeared her habits were most retiring and secluded.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

In general, colours which are most used for the expression of . . . shade have been called retiring.
Field's Chromatography, p. 46.

4. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

Bismarck had his retiring pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India.
Thackeray, Nowcomes, viii.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Coy, bashful, diffident, shy.

Retitelæ (rēt-i-tē-lō), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. rete, a net, + tela, a web.*] A tribe of sedentary spiders which spin webs whose threads cross irregularly in all directions. They are known as *line-weavers*. *Walckenaer*.

Retitelariæ (rēt-i-tē-lā-rī-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL., as Retitelæ + -ariæ.*] Same as *Retitelæ*.

retitelarian (rēt-i-tē-lā-rī-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Retitelariæ*.

2. *n.* A retitelarian spider; a retinary.

retorian, *a. and n.* See *retorian*.

retorquet, *v. t.* [*< OF. retorquer, < L. retorquere, turn back: see retort.*] To turn back; cause to revert. [*Rare.*]

Shall we, in this detested guise,
With shame, with hunger, and with horror stay,
Gripping our bowels with retorted thoughts.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, v. 1. 237.

retorsion (rē-tōr'shon), *n.* [= *F. rétorsion = Sp. retorsion = Pg. retorsão, < ML. retorsio(n-), retortio(n-), a twisting or bending back, < L. retorquere, pp. retortus, twist back: see retort.*] 1. The act of retorting; retaliation; specifically, in international law, the adoption toward another nation or its subjects of a line of treatment in accordance with the course pursued by itself or them in the like circumstances. It implies peaceful retaliation. Also written *retortion*.

Reprisals differ from retorsion in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while retorsion includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him. *Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 114.

retort¹ (rē-tōrt'), *v.* [*< ME. retorten, retourten, retort, return, < OF. retort (< L. retortus), retordre, F. retordre, also retorquer, twist back, = Sp. Pg. retorcer = It. ritorcere, < L. retorquere, twist back, turn back, east back (argumentum retorquere, retort an argument), < re-, back, + torquere, twist: see tort.*] 1. *trans.* 1f. To twist back; bend back by twisting or curving; turn back.

It would be tried, how . . . the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were sinuous.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 132.

2f. To throw back; specifically, to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they retort that heat again
To the first giver.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 101.

Dear sir, retort me naked to the world
Rather than lay those burdens on me, which
Will stifle me.
Brome, Jovial Crew, l.

He pass'd
Long way through hostile scorn, . . .
And, with retorted scorn, his back he turn'd.
Milton, P. L., v. 906.

3f. To cast back; reject; refuse to accept or grant.

The duke's unjust
Thus to retort your manifest appeal.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 303.

4. To return; turn back or repel, as an argument, accusation, manner of treatment, etc., upon the originator; retaliate: rarely applied to the return of kindness or civility.

We shall retort these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

He . . . discovered the errors of the Roman church, retorted the arguments, stated the questions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 76.

He was eminently calculated to exercise that moral pride which enables a poet to defy contemporary criticism, to retort contemporary scorn. *Whipple, Lss. and Rev.*, i. 234.

5. To reply resentfully.

What if thy son
Prove disobedient, and, reproved, retort
Wherefore didst thou beget me? I sought it not.
Milton, P. L., x. 761.

II. *intrans.* 1f. To curve, twist, or coil back.

Her hairs as Gorgon's foul retorting snakes,
Greene, Ditty.

This line, thus curve and thus orbicular,
Render direct and perpendicular;
But so direct, that in no sort
It ever may in Rings retort.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

2. To retaliate; turn back an argument, accusation, or manner of treatment upon the originator; especially, to make a resentful reply; respond in a spirit of retaliation.

He took a joke without retorting by an impertinence.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, retorted with great acrimony when it was concluded.
Prescott, Ferri. and Isa., ii. 1.

3f. To return.

3f. They retorte agen by Jerusalem.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24. (*Unlabeled*)

retort¹ (rē-tōrt'), *n.* [*< retort, v.*] The act of retorting; the repelling of an argument, accusation, or ineivility; hence, that which is retorted; a retaliatory act or remark; especially, a sharp or witty rejoinder; a repartee.

He sent no word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort* Counters.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 76.

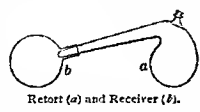
The license of wit, the lash of criticism, and the retort of the libel suit, testified to the offensiveness, as well as the usefulness, of the . . . "knights of the quill."
The Century, XL. 314.

=Syn. See *repartee*.

retort² (rē-tōrt'), *n.* [*< OF. retorte = Sp. Pg. retorta, < ML. retorta, a retort, lit. 'a thing bent or twisted,' being in form identical with OF. reorte, riorte = It. ritorta, a band, tie, < ML. retorta, a band, tie (of a vine); < L. retorta,*

retort

fem. of *retortus*, pp. of *retorque*, twist back: see *retort*.] In *chem.* and the *arts*, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, etc., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask, and heat is applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to permit the introduction of liquids without soiling the neck. The name is also generally given to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, or bones, are submitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and in shape.



Retort (a) and Receiver (b).

retort (rê-tôr't), *v. t.* [*< retort*, *n.*] In *metall.*, to separate by means of a retort, as gold from an amalgam. Gold is always obtained in the form of an amalgam in stamping quartz rock, and frequently, also, in washing auriferous detritus with the sluice. The amalgam is placed in an iron retort, and then heated, when the mercury passes off in vapor and is condensed in a suitable receiver—the gold, always more or less alloyed with silver, remaining behind. See *gold*.

retorted (rê-tôr'ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of retort*, *v.*] 1. Twisted back; bent back; turned back.

He flies indeed, but threatens as he flies,
With heart indignant and retorted eyes.
Pope, *Hiad*, xvii. 129.

2. In *her.*, fretted or interlaced: said especially of serpents so arranged as to form a heraldic knot.

retorter (rê-tôr'ter), *n.* One who retorts.

retort-holder (rê-tôr't hoi'ler), *n.* A device for holding flasks or retorts in applying heat to them, or for convenience at other times, or for holding a funnel, etc.

retort-house (rê-tôr't'houz), *n.* That part of a gas-works in which the retorts are situated.

retortion (rê-tôr'shon), *n.* [*< ML. retortio(n)*, *retorsio(n)*, a twisting or bending back, *< L. retorque*, pp. *retortus*, twist back: see *retort*, and *ef. retorsion*.] 1. The act of turning or bending back.

Our Son, whose divers-branched *retortions*
Divide the World in three unequal Portions.
Spenser, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt, either to break under, or by an easy *retortion* to pierce and wound itself.
J. Spenser, *Prodigies*, p. 253. (*Latham*.)

2. The act of giving back or retaliating anything, as an accusation or an indignity; a retort.

Complaints and *retortions* are the common refuge of causes that want better arguments.
Lively Oracles (1678), p. 24. (*Latham*.)

retortive (rê-tôr'tiv), *a.* [*< retort* + *-ive*.] Retorting; turning backwords; retrospective. [*Rare*.]

From all his galleil plots the veil they drew,
With eye retortive look'd creation thro'.
J. Barlow, *The Columbiad*, v. 466.

retort-scaler (rê-tôr't'skâ'ler), *n.* An instrument for removing mechanically the incrustation from the interior of coal-gas retorts. The scale is sometimes removed by combustion.

retoss (rê-tôs'), *v. t.* [*< re- + toss*.] To toss back or again.

Along the skies,
Toss and retoss, the ball incessant flies.
Pope, *Odyssey*, vi. 112.

retouch (rê-tueh'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) retoucher* = Sp. Pg. *retocar* = It. *ritoccare*; as *re- + touch*.] To touch or touch up again; improve by new touches; revise; specifically, in the *fine arts*, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore or strengthen a faded part, make additions, or remove blemishes, for its general improvement.

He sighs, departs, and leaves th' accomplish'd plan,
That he has touch'd, *retouch'd*, many a long day
Labor'd, and many a night pursu'd in dreams.
Couper, *Task*, III. 789.

That piece
By Pietro di Cortona—probably
His scholar Ciro Ferri may have *retouched*.
Brownings, *King and Book*, l. 216.

These (frescos) are in very bad preservation—much faded and *retouched*.
The Century, XXXVII. 533.

retouch (rê-tueh'), *n.* [*< F. retouche* = Sp. Pg. *retouche* = It. *ritocco*; from the verb: see *retouch*, *v.*] A repeated touch; an additional touch given in revision; specifically, in the *fine arts*, additional work done on that which might previously have been regarded as finished.

So many Touches and *Retouches*, when the Face is finished.
Steele, *Tender Husband*, iv. 1.
To write con amore, . . . with perpetual touches and *retouches*, . . . and an unwearying pursuit of unattainable perfection, was, I think, no part of his character.
Johnson, *Dryden*.

retoucher (rê-tueh'ér), *n.* One who *retouches*; specifically, in *photog.*, an operative employed to correct defects in both negatives and prints, whether such defects come from the process, or from spots, imperfections, etc., on the subject represented.

A first-class *retoucher* is a good artist.
The Engineer, LXVI. 260.

retouching (rê-tueh'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of retouch*, *v.*] 1. The act of adding touches, as to a work of art, after its approximate completion.

Its almost invariable desire of *retouching*, . . . at times amounted to repainting.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 154.

Afterthoughts, *retouchings*, finish, will be of profit only so far as they too really serve to bring out the original, initiative, germinating sense in them.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 742.

Specifically—2. In *photog.*, the art and process of finishing and correcting negatives or positives, with the object of increasing the beauty of the picture or of obliterating defects of the sensitive film. The work is performed, according to the necessities of the case, by applying a pigment to the front or back of the negative, by shading with lead-pencil, by stippling with brushes, or by means of a mechanical sprayer, on the film, especially to stop out hard lines in the face, impurities on the skin, etc. In order to obtain dark lines or spots in the finished print, the film of the negative is sometimes fully scraped away with a knife at the desired places. The *retouching* of the print or positive is done in water-colors or India ink.

retouching-desk (rê-tueh'ing-desk), *n.* Same as *retouching-frame*.

retouching-easel (rê-tueh'ing-â'zî), *n.* In *photog.*, same as *retouching-frame*.

retouching-frame (rê-tueh'ing-frâm), *n.* In *photog.*, a desk formed of fine ground glass set in a frame, adjustable in angle, used for *retouching* negatives. The negative is laid on the ground glass, a support being provided to hold it at a convenient height. A mirror under the desk reflects light upward through the ground glass and the negative, and the operator is often further aided by a hood over the desk to shade his eyes and prevent the interference of rays from above with the light reflected through the negative. Also called *retouching-easel* and *retouching-desk*. Compare *retouching-table*.

retouching-table (rê-tueh'ing-tâ'bl), *n.* In *photog.*, a *retouching-frame* fixed on a stand with legs, so that it needs no independent support.

retouchment (rê-tueh'ment), *n.* [*< retouch* + *-ment*.] The act or process of *retouching*, or the state of being *retouched*.

The Death of Breuse sans Pitié—as it now appears, at any rate, after its *retouchment*—is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 155.

retour (re-tôr'), *n.* [*< F. retour*, OF. *retor*, *retur*, *retour*, a return; see *return*.] 1. A returning.

—2. In *Scots law*, an extract from the chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

retoured (re-tôr'd), *a.* [*< retour* + *-ed*.] In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a *retour*.—*Retoured* duty, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the *retour* to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

retourné, *v.* An obsolete form of *return*.

retrace (rê-trâs'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) retracer* = Pr. *retrassar* = Sp. *retrazar* = Pg. *retrazar*; as *re- + trace*.] 1. To trace or track backward; go over again in the reverse direction: as, to *retrace* one's steps.

He *retraced*
His pathway homeward early and in haste.
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, li.

2. To trace back to an original source; trace out by investigation or consideration.

Then, if the line of Turns you *retrace*,
He springs from Iacchus of Argive race.
Dryden, *Æneid*, vii. 520.

The orthography of others eminent for their learning was as remarkable, and sometimes more eruditely whimsical, either in the attempt to *retrace* the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin.
I. D'Irati, *Amen*, of Lit., II. 22.

3. To trace again; renew the lines of: as, to *retrace* the defaced outline of a drawing.

This letter, traced in pencil-characters,
Guido as easily got *retraced* in ink
By his wife's pen, guided from end to end.
Brownings, *King and Book*, l. 122.

4. To rehearse; repeat.

He regales his list'ning wife
With all th' adventures of his early life, . . .
Retracing thus his frolics.
Couper, *Tirocinium*, l. 332.

retraceable (rê-trâ'sq-bl), *a.* [*< retrace* + *-able*.] Capable of being *retraced*. *Imp. Dict.*

retraction

retract (rê-trakt'), *v.* [*< OF. retracter*, F. *rétracter* = Sp. Pg. *retractar* = It. *ritrattar*, *< L. retractare*, retract, freq. of *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back, *< re-*, back, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *retray*, *retrahit*, *retract*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To draw back; draw in: sometimes opposed to *protract* or *protrude*: as, a cat *retracts* her claws.

The seas into themselves *retract* their flows.
Dryden, *Ol. his Lady's not Coming to London*.

From under the adductor a pair of delicate muscles runs to the basal edge of the labrum, so as to *retract* the whole mouth.
Darwin, *Cirripedia*, p. 29.

The platform when *retracted* is adapted to pass over the floor proper, leaving, when extended, a surface over which things may be easily and safely moved.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

2. To withdraw; remove.

Such admirable parts in all I spy,
From none of them I can *retract* my eye.
Heywood, *Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 249).

The excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was *retracted* and cut off.
Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

3. To take back; undo; recall; recant: as, to *retract* an assertion or an accusation.

Paris should ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 2. 141.

If thou pleasest to show me any error of mine, . . . I shall readily both acknowledge and *retract* it.
Life of Thomas Ellwood (ed. Howells), p. 260.

She began, therefore, to *retract* her false step as fast as she could.
Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxvi.

4. To contract; lessen in length; shorten.—Syn. *Recant*, *Revoke*, etc. (see *renounce*), disown, withdraw. See list under *abjure*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw or shrink back; draw in; recede.

The cut end of the bowel, muscular coat and mucous coat together, was seized with pressure forceps in the manner already described. It was thus held in position, was prevented from *retracting*, and all bleeding points were secured at once.
Lancet, No. 3476, p. 461.

2. To undo or unsay what has been done or said before; recall or take back a declaration or a concession; recant.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies.
Granville, *To Myra*.

retract (rê-trakt'), *n.* [*< LL. retractus*, a drawing back, *ML. retirement*, *retract*, *< L. retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*, *v.* Cf. *retract*, *retrahit*.] 1. A falling back; a retract.

They erected forts and houses in the open plains, turning the Natives into the woods and places of fastness, whence they made eruptions and *retracts* at pleasure.
Howell, *Vocali Forrest*, p. 33.

2. A retraction; recantation.

Saluste Augustyne . . . writte also at the lengthe a Booke of *retractes*, in which he correcteth his owne errors. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

3. In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe, requiring the nail to be withdrawn.

retractability (rê-trak-tâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< retractable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The property of being *retractable*; capacity for being *retracted*. Also *retractibility*.

Tannin, which acts on the *retractability* of the mucous membrane, . . . might be useful in dilatation of the stomach.
Medical News, LIII. 169.

retractable (rê-trak'tâ-bl), *a.* [*< retract* + *-able*. Cf. *retractible*.] Capable of being *retracted*; retractile. Also *retractible*.

Its (a centipede's) arms instead of suckers were furnished with a double row of very sharp talons, . . . *retractable* into a sheath of skin, from which they might be thrust at pleasure.
Cook, *First Voyage*, l. 7.

retractate (rê-trak'tât), *v. t.* [*< L. retractare*, pp. *retractatus*, draw back: see *retract*.] To retract; recant.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him.
The Translators of the Bible, To the Reader.

retraction (rê-trak-tâ'shon), *n.* [*< OF. retraction*, F. *rétraction* = Pr. *retractacion* = Sp. *retractacion* = Pg. *retractação* = It. *ritrattazione*, *< L. retractio(n)*, a *retouching*, reconsideration, hesitation, refusal, *< retractare*, touch again, reconsider, draw back, *retract*: see *retract*.] The act of *retracting* or withdrawing; especially, the recall or withdrawal of an assertion, a claim, or a declared belief; a recantation.

The Dutch government writes to our government, . . . professing all good neighborhood to all the rest of the colonies, with some kind of *retraction* of his former claim to New Haven.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 281.

Præneas, at one time, signed a *retraction* of his heresy, which *retraction* was in the hands of the Catholics.
Patey, *Eireneicon*, p. 76.

There are perhaps no contracts or engagements, except those that relate to money or money's worth, of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of retraction. *J. S. Mill, On Liberty, v.*

retracted (rē-trak'ted), *p. a.* 1. In *her.*, coupled by a line diagonal to their main direction: said of ordinaries or subordinates: thus, three bars or pales are *retracted* when cut off bendwise or bendwise sinister.—2. In *entom.*, permanently received or contained in a hollow of another part.—3. In *bot.*, drawn back, as (sometimes) the radicle between the cotyledons; bent back. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Retracted abdomen**, an abdomen nearly hidden in the thorax or cephalothorax, as in the harvest-spiders.—**Retracted head**, a head, concealed in the thorax as far as the front, which cannot be protruded at will.—**Retracted mouth**, a mouth in which the trophi cannot be extended, as in most beetles: correlated with *retractile mouth*.—*Syn.* See *retractile*.

retractibility (rē-trak'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*retractile* + *-ity* (soo-bility).] Same as *retractability*.
retractible (rē-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [*F. retractible*; as *retract* + *-ible*. Cf. *retractible*.] Same as *retractable*.

retractile (rē-trak'til), *a.* [= *F. retractile*; as *retract* + *-ile*.] 1. Retractable; capable of being retracted, drawn back, or drawn in after protrusion or protrusion: correlated with *protractile* or *protrusile*, of which it is the opposite: as, the *retractile* claws of felines: the *retractile* head of a tortoise; the *retractile* horns or feelers of a snail: especially applied in entomology to parts, as legs or antennae, which fold down or back into other parts which are hollowed to receive them.

Asterius, sea-star, covered with a coriaceous coat, furnished with five or more rays and numerous *retractile* tentacula. *Pennant, British Zool. (ed. 1777), IV. 69.*

The pieces in a telescope are *retractile* within each other. *Kirby and Spence, Entomology, I. 151. (Dares.)*

2. Retraitive.

Cranmer himself published his Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament, a long treatise, with a characteristically *retractile* title.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

Retractile cancer, mammary cancer with retraction of the nipple.—*Syn.* 1. *Retracted*, *retractile*. A *retracted* part is permanently drawn in or back, and fixed in such position that it cannot be protruded or protruded. A *retractile* part is also protruded or protrusile, and capable of retraction when it has been protruded.

retractility (rē-trak'til'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. retractilité*, as *retractile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being retractile; susceptibility of retraction.

retraction (rē-trak'shon), *n.* [*OF. retraction*, *F. retraction* = *Sp. retracción* = *Pg. retracção* = *It. retrazione*, < *L. retrahere* (n), a drawing back, diminishing, < *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*.] 1. The act of retracting, or the state of being retracted or drawn back: as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws.—2. A falling back; retreat.

They make bold with the Delty when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such counter-marches and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

3. The act of undoing or unsaying something previously done or said; the act of rescinding or recanting, as previous measures or opinions.

As soon as you shall do me the favour to make public a better notion of certainty than mine, I will by a public *retraction* call in mine. *Locke, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester (Works, IV. 341).*

= *Syn.* 3. See *renounce*.

retractive (rē-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. retractsif* = *It. retrattivo*; as *retract* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

II. *n.* That which draws back or restrains.

The *retractions* of bashfulness and a natural modesty . . . might have hindered his progression.

Sir R. Norton, Fragmenta Regalia, Lord Mountjoy.

We could make this use of it to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gentlest, sins.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 139.

retractively (rē-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction. *Imp. Dict.*

retractor (rē-trak'tor), *n.*; pl. *retractors* or, as New Latin, *retractores* (rē-trak-tō'rēz). [= *F. rétracteur*, < *NL. retractor*, < *L. retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*.] One who or that which retracts or draws back. Specifically—(a) In *anat.* and *zool.*, a muscle which draws an organ backward, or withdraws a protruded part, as that of the eye or ear of various animals, of the foot of a mollusk, etc.: the opposite of *protractor*. See *retrahens*. (b) In *surg.* (1) A piece of cloth used in amputation for drawing back the divided muscles, etc., in order to keep them out of the way of the saw. (2) An instrument used to hold back some portion of tissue during an operation or examination. (c) In firearms, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.—**Retractor bulb**, or *retractor oculi*, the retractor muscle of the eyeball of various animals. See *choanoides*.

—**Retractores uteri**, small bundles of non-striped muscle passing from the uterus to the sacrum within the retro-uterine folds.

retrad (rē-trād), *adv.* [*L. retro*, backward (see *retro-*), + *-ad*.] In *anat.*, backward; posteriorly; retrorsely; caudad: opposite of *protrad*.
retrahens (rē-trā-henz), *n.*; pl. *retrahentes* (rē-trā-hen'tēz). [*NL.*, se. *musculus*, a muscle: see *retrahent*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which draws or tends to draw the human ear backward; one or two fleshy slips arising from the mastoid and inserted into the auricle: the opposite of *atrahens*: more fully called *retrahens aurem*, *retrahens auris*, or *retrahens auriculam*. See *cut* under *muscle*.—**Retrahentes costarum**, an extensive series of small oblique costovertebral muscles in lizards, etc., which draw the ribs backward.

retrahent (rē-trā-hont), *a.* [*L. retrahere* (t-s), pp. of *retrahere*, draw back: see *retract*.] Drawing backward; retracting; having the function of a retrahens, as a muscle.

retrahentes, *n.* Plural of *retrahens*.

retracti, *n.* See *retract*.

retracti, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. retraire*, draw back: see *retract*.] Retreat; withdrawal.

At Montsarrant bide is my hole plesance,
Ther become hermitte with-out my retrayr,
To Goddis honour and service repair.
Rom. of Parthenay (L. T. S.), I. 5149.

retrait¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *retract*.

retrait², *a.* [*OF. retrait*, < *L. retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back: see *retract*, *retract*.] Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte* as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out.

Harant's Decl. of Popish Impostures, sig. 1. 3. (Nares.)

retrait² (rē-trāt'), *n.* [Also *retrate*; < *Sp. Pg. retrato* = *It. retratto*, a picture, effigy, < *ML. *retractum*, a picture, portrait, neut. of *L. retrahere*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back (ML. draw, portray): see *retract*, *retray*. Cf. *retract* and *portrait*.] A drawing; picture; portrait; hence, countenance; aspect.

Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery
Whose faire *retrait* I in my shield doe beare.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 1.

How pleasing this *retrait* of peace doth seem,
I'll I return from Palestine again,
Be you joint rowers of this my realm.

Webster and Dekker (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, I. 1.

retral (rē-trāl), *a.* [*L. retro*, backward, + *-al*.] Back; hind or hinder; retrose; posterior; caudal: the opposite of *protral*.

The furrows between the *retral* processes of the next segment. *W. B. Carpenter, Meros, § 487.*

retranché (rē-trōn-shā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *retrancher*, cut off: see *retranche*.] In *her.*, divided bendwise twice or into three parts: said of the field. Compare *tranche*.

retransfer (rē-trāns-fēr'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *transfer*.] 1. To transfer back to a former place or condition.—2. To transfer a second time.

retransfer (rē-trāns-fēr'), *n.* [*retransfer*, *v.*] 1. A transfer back to a previous place or condition.

It is by no means clear that at the next election there will not be a *retransfer* of such votes as did go over, and, in addition, such a number of Conservative abstentions as will give Mr. Gladstone a large majority. *Contemporary Rev., LIII. 147.*

2. A second transfer.

If the *retransfer* has been perfectly done, the attachment of the print to the paper will be so strong that they cannot be separated (unless wet) without the face of the paper tearing. *Silver Sunbeam, p. 312.*

retransform (rē-trāns-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *transform*.] 1. To transform or elange back to a previous state.

A certain quantity of heat may be changed into a definite quantity of work: this quantity of work can also be *retransformed* into heat, and, indeed, into exactly the same quantity of heat as that from which it originated. *Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lects. (tr. by Atkinson), p. 349.*

2. To transform anew.

retransformation (rē-trāns-fōrm-shōn), *n.* [*retransform* + *-ation*.] The act of retransforming; transformation back again or anew.

retranslate (rē-trāns-lāt'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *translate*.] 1. To translate back into the original form or language.

The "silver-tongued" Mansfield not only translated all of Cicero's orations into English, but also *retranslated* the English orations into Latin. *W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 226.*

2. To translate anew or again.

retranslation (rē-trāns-lā'shon), *n.* [*retranslate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of retranslating; also, what is retranslated.

The final result of this sympathetic communication is the *retranslation* of the emotion felt by one into similar emotions in the others. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 824.*

The critical student of Ecclesiastical can only in occasional passages expect much help from the projected *retranslations*. *The Academy, July 19, 1890, p. 51.*

retransmission (rē-trāns-mish'on), *n.* [*re-* + *transmission*.] The act of retransmitting; a repeated or returned transmission.

The transmission and *retransmission* of electric power. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. v. 6.*

retransmit (rē-trāns-mit'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *transmit*.] To transmit back or again.

Will . . . [a single] embossing point, upon being passed over the record thus made [by indentation], follow it with such fidelity as to *retransmit* to the disk the same variety of movement? *N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 528.*

retrate¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *retract*.

retrate², *n.* See *retract*.

retraverse (rē-trav'ers), *v. t.* [*re-* + *traverse*.] To traverse again.

But, not to *retraverse* once-trodden ground, shall we laugh or groan at the new proof of the Kantian doctrine of the ideality of time? *Athenaeum, No. 3203, p. 339.*

Sir Henry Layard declines to *retraverse* the ground thus covered. *Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 88.*

retraxit (rē-trak'sit), *n.* [*L. retraxit*, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *retrahere*, withdraw: see *retract*, *retract*.] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Blackstone.*

retray, *v. i.* [*ME. retrayen*, < *OF. retraire*, < *L. retrahere*, draw back, withdraw: see *retract*, and cf. *retract*, *retract*.] For the form, cf. *extray*, *portray*.] To withdraw; retire.

Then every man *retray* home. *English Guilds (L. T. S.), p. 422.*

retreat¹ (rē-trēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *retreit*, *retrait*, *retrait*, *retrate*; < *ME. retrace*, *retrat* (= *Sp. retrace*, a closet, *retrata*, retreat or tattoo, = *Pg. retrace*, a closet, *retrat*, < *OF. retrace*, *retraite*, *retraite*, f., retreat, a retreat, a place of refuge, *F. retraite*, retreat, a retreat, recess, etc. (OF. also *retrait*, *retrait*, m., a retreat, retired place, also, in law, redemption, withdrawal, *F. retrait*, in law, redemption, withdrawal, also shrinkage), = *It. ritirata*, a retreat, < *ML. retrahere*, a retreat, recess (L. *retractus*, a drawing back, ML. retreat, recess, etc.), < *L. retrahere*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back, withdraw: see *retract* and *retray*.] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing; withdrawal; departure.

Into a chamber they made he *retrat*,
Ill unshut entering, the door after drew.
Rom. of Parthenay (L. T. S.), I. 3944.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable *retrat*.
Shak., As you Like It, III. 2. 170.

Wisdom's triumph is well-timed *retrat*,
As hard a sentence to the fair as great!

Pope, Moral Essays, II. 225.

2. Specifically, the retirement, either forced or strategical, of an army before an enemy; an orderly withdrawal from action or position: distinguished from a *flight*, which lacks system or plan.

They . . . now
To final battel drew, disdaining flight
Or salut *retrat*. *Milton, P. L., vi. 700.*

3. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from action; also, the order or disposition of ships declining an engagement.—4. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise, parade, or action.

Hence sound *retrat*, and cease our hot pursuit.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 2. 3.

5. Retirement; privacy; a state of seclusion from society or public life.

I saw many pleasant and delectable Palaces and banqueting houses, which serve for houses of *retraite* for the Gentlemen of Venice, . . . wherein they solace themselves in sommer. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 152.*

The *retrat*, therefore, which I am speaking of is not that of monks and hermits, but of men living in the world, and going out of it for a time, in order to return into it; it is a temporary, not a total *retrat*.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of *retrat*,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.

Courier, Task, iv. 88.

6. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of security or peace.

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice *retrat* from all the world.

Goldsmith.

Here shall the shepherd make his seat,
To weave his crown of dews;
Or find a sheltering safe *retrat*.

From prone descending snow's.

Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Ah, for some *retrat*
Deep in yonder shining Orient.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

retreat

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7. A period of retirement for religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer. = Syn. 5. Seclusion, solitude, privacy. — 6. Shelter, haunt, den.

retreat¹ (rē-trēt'), *v.* [*< retreat*, *n.*] *I. intrans.*

1. To retire; move backward; go back.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide.
Milton, P. L., xi. 551.

2. Specifically, to retire from military action or from an enemy; give way; fall back, as from a dangerous position.

Ask why from Britain Caesar would retreat;
Caesar himself might whisper he was best.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 129.

3. In fencing, to move backward in order to avoid the point of the adversary's sword: specifically expressing a quick movement of the left foot a few inches to the rear, followed by the right foot, the whole being so executed that the fencer keeps his equilibrium and is ready to lunge and parry at will. — 4. To recede; withdraw from an asserted claim or pretension, or from a course of action previously undertaken.

As industrialism has progressed, the state has retreated from the greater part of those regulative actions it once undertook.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 569.

5. To withdraw to a retreat; go into retirement; retire for shelter, rest, or quiet.

Others, more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing,
With notes angelical, to many a harp.
Milton, P. L., ii. 347.

But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat,
The lowing herds to murmuring brooks retreat.
Spenser, Summer, l. 59.

When weary they retreat
To enjoy cool nature in a country seat.
Cowper, Hope, l. 214.

6. To slope backward; have a receding outline or direction: as, a retreating forehead or chin. = Syn. 2. Give way, fall back. All verbs of motion compounded with re- tend to express the idea of failure or defeat; but *retreat* is the only one that necessarily or emphatically expresses it.

II. *trans.* To retract; retrace.

His dreadful voice . . .
Compelled Jordan to retreat his course.
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

retreat² (rē-trēt'), *r. t.* [*ME. retron*, *< OF. retracer*, *< L. retrahere, retrahere*, handle anew, reconsider: see *retract*.] To reconsider; examine anew.

He . . . retreateth despite things byn byform.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 3.

retreater (rē-trēt'er), *n.* One who retreats or falls back.

He stooped and drew the retreaters up into a body, and made a stand for an hour with them.
Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' quarters at Postcombe (and Chancer, p. 2. (Davies).

retreatful (rē-trēt'fūl), *a.* [*< retreat*¹ + *-ful*.] Furnishing or serving as a retreat. *Chapman.*

retreatment (rē-trēt'mēt), *n.* [*< retreat*¹ + *-ment*.] Retreat. [*Rare.*]

Our Prophet's great retreatment we
From Mecca to Medina see.
D'Urfey, Plague of Impenitence. (Davies.)

retree (rē-trē'), *n.* [*Prob. < F. retrait*, shrinkage: see *retract*.] In paper-making, broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper: often marked XX on the bundle or in the invoice.

The Forwarder machine may be relied on to give an evenly made sheet, with a freedom from hairs and irregularities of all kinds; also a small proportion of retree, quite unapproachable by hand making.
Art. Age, III. 122.

retrench (rē-trench'), *v.* [*< OF. retrancher, retrancher, F. retrancher* (= *Pr. retrancher* = *It. ritroncare*), cut off, diminish, *< re-*, back, + *trencher*, cut: see *trench*.] *I. trans.*

1. To cut off; pare away; prune.

The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench
Thy heat and thy exultant parts retrench.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, III.

2. To deprive by cutting off; mutilate.

Some hundreds on the place
Were slain outright, and many a face
Retrenched of nose, and eyes, and beard.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. II. 23.

3. To cut down; reduce in size, number, extent, or amount; curtail; diminish; lessen.

As though they [the Faculty] had said we appear only in behalf of the Fundamental Liberties of the people, both Civil and Spiritual; we only seek to retrench the exorbitances of power.
Stillington, Sermons, I. vii.

I must desire that you will not think of enlarging your expenses, . . . but rather retrench them.
Swift, Letter, June 23, 1725.

He [Louis XIV.] gradually retrenched all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. To cut short; abridge.

He told us flatly that he was born in the Low Countries at Delft. This retrenched all farther examination of him; for thereby he was intelligible.
Sir H. Walton, Reliquiae, p. 571.

5. To limit; restrict.

These figures, ought they then to receive a retrenched interpretation?
Id. Taylor.

6. *Milit.:* (a) To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments. (b) To intrench.

That Evening he [Gustavus] appeared in sight of the Place, and immediately retrenched himself near the Chapel of St. Olaus, with all the Care and Diligence of a Man that is afraid of being attacked.
J. Mitchell, tr. of Votter's Hist. Rev. in Sweden, p. 139.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a reduction in quantity, amount, or extent; especially, to curtail expenses; economize.

Can I retrench? Yes, mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell.
And there I'll die, nor worse nor better.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vii. 75.

2. To trench; encroach; make inroads.

He was forced to retrench deeply on his Japanese revenues.
Sir H. Account of the Court and Empire of Japan.

retrenchment (rē-trench'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) retranchement*; as *retrench* + *-ment*.]

1. The act of retrenching, lopping off, or pruning; the act of removing what is superfluous: as, retrenchment of words in a writing. — 2. The act of curtailing, reducing, or lessening; diminution; particularly, the reduction of outlay or expenses; economy.

The retrenchment of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can.
Id. Walpole. (Webster.)

Retrenchment was exactly that form of amendment to which the Dandy was most averse.
Walter de la Mare, White Rose, II. xvi.

There is also a fresh crop of dilettantes caused for us by retrenchment.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, iv. 2.

3. *Milit.:* (a) An interior rampart or defensible line, comprising ditch and parapet, which cuts off a part of a fortress from the rest, and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense, when the enemy has gained partial possession of the place. Also applied to a traverse or defense against flanking fire in a covered way or other part of a work liable to be entailed. A retrenchment is thrown across the gorge of a redan or bastion when there is danger that the salient angle will fall into the hands of the besiegers. (b) An intrenchment.

Numerous remains of Roman retrenchments, constructed to cover the country.
D'Anville (trans.). (Webster.)

retial (rē-trī'al), *n.* [*< re-* + *trial*.] A second trial: repetition of trial: as, the case was sent back for retial.

Both [departments] hear appeals on points of law only, and do not reopen cases, but simply confirm or lay aside previous decisions, in the latter event sending them down for retial.
Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 925.

retributory (rē-trib'yū-tō-ri), *a.* [*< retribute* + *-ary*.] Retributive.

The great wars of retributory conquest in the land of Naharim.
Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XIX. 193.

retributer (rē-trib'yū-ter), *n.* [*< L. retribuere* (> *It. retribuere, retribuere* = *Sp. P. Pr. retribuir* = *F. retribuer*), give back, restore, repay, *< re-*, back, + *tribuere*, assign, give: see *tribute*. Cf. *tribute, contribute*.] *I. trans.* To restore; pay back; return; give in requital.

I came to tender you the man you have made,
And, like a thankful stream, to retribute
All you, my ocean, have enriched me with.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 2.

In the state of nature, "one man comes by a power over another," but yet no absolute or arbitrary power to use a criminal according to the passionate heat or boundless extravagance of his own will; but only to retribute to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression.
Locke, Civil Government, II. § 3.

II. *intrans.* To make compensation or requital, as for some past action, whether good or bad.

The gifts of mean persons are taken but as tributes of duty: it is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to retribute.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 52.

retributor (rē-trib'yū-ter), *n.* [*< retribute* + *-er*.] Cf. *retributor*.] Same as *retributor*. *Imp. Diet.*

retribution (rē-trī-bū'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. retribution, retribution, F. rétribution* = *Pr. retribuio* = *Sp. retribuio* = *It. retribuizione* = *It. retribuizione*], recompense, repayment, *< retribuere*, *pr. retribuere*, restore, repay: see *retribute*.] 1. The act of retributing or paying back for past good or evil; hence, that which is given in return; requital according to merits or deserts, in present use generally restricted to the requital of evil, or punishment; retaliation.

retrieve

And lov'd to do good, more for goodness' sake
Than any retribution man could make.
Webster, Monuments of Honour.

The retributions of their obedience must be proportionable to their crimes.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 396.

If vice receiv'd her retribution due
When we were visited, what hope for you?
Cowper, Exposition, l. 247.

2. In *theol.*, the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition and blind zeal,
Naught seeking but the praise of men, here find
Fit retribution, empty as their deeds.
Milton, P. L., III. 454.

Oh, happy retribution!
Short toil, eternal rest;
For mortals and for sinners
A mansion with the blest!
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Clugny

Retribution theory, the theory that the condition of the soul after death depends upon a judicial award of rewards and punishments based upon the conduct pursued and the character developed in this life. It is distinguished from the theory that the future life is (a) simply a continuance of the present (continuance theory); (b) a life of gradual development by means of discipline (purgatory), or future redemptive influences (future probation).

On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, unless where they may have been affected by contact with higher religions, the destiny of the soul after death seems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and punishment. Such difference as they make between the future conditions of different classes of souls seems often to belong to a remarkable intermediate doctrine, standing between the earlier continuance theory and the retribution theory.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 84.

= Syn. Vengeance, Retaliation, etc. (see *revenge*, *recompense*, *retribution*).

retributive (rē-trib'yū-tiv), *a.* [*< retribute* + *-ive*.] Making or bringing retribution or requital; paying back; conferring reward or punishment according to desert; retaliative.

Enduring thus, the retributive hour.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, l. 1.

retributor (rē-trib'yū-tor), *n.* [= *F. retributeur* = *Fr. retribuitor* = *It. retribuitor, retribuitor*, *< LL. retribuitor, recompensator, requitor*, *< L. retribuere*, recompense: see *retribute*.] One who dispenses retribution; one who requites according to merit or demerit.

God is a just judge, a retributor of every man his own.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 190.

They had learned that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the retributor.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 160.

retributory (rē-trib'yū-tō-ri), *a.* [*< retribute* + *-ory*.] Serving as a requital or retribution.

A price, not countervailing to what he seeks, but retributory to him of whom he seeks.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 49.

God's design in constituting them was not that they should sin, and suffer either the natural or the retributory consequences of so doing.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVI. 455.

retrief, *n.* See *retrive*.

retrievable (rē-trē'vā-bl), *a.* [*< retrieve* + *-able*. Cf. *It. ritruabile*.] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

Still is sweet sleep retrievable; and still might the flesh weigh down the spirit, and recover itself of these blows.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 15.

I . . . wish somebody may accept it [the Laureateship] that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be retrievable.
Gray, To Mr. Mason, Dec. 19, 1757.

retrievableness (rē-trē'vā-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being retrievable; susceptibility of being retrieved. *Bailey, 1727.*

retrievably (rē-trē'vā-bl), *adv.* With a possibility of retrieval or recovery.

retrieval (rē-trē'vāl), *n.* [*< retrieve* + *-al*.] The act or process of retrieving; recovery; restoration.

Our continued coinage of standard silver dollars can accomplish nothing of itself for the retrieval of the metal's credit.
The American, XII. 359.

retrieve (rē-trēv'), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. retrieved*, *ppr. retrieving*. [Early mod. *E.* also *retrive*, *retrive*; *< OF. retriver*, also *retraver*, *retrouver*, *F. retrouver* (= *It. ritrovar*), find again, recover, meet again, recognize, *< re-*, again, + *trou-er*, find: see *trouer*. Cf. *contrive*.] *I. trans.*

1. To find again; discover again; recover; regain.

Fire, Water, and Fame went to travel together (as you are going now); they consulted, that if they lost one another, how they might be retrieved and meet again.
Hocutt, Letters, II. 11.

I am sorry the original [of a letter] was not retrieved from him.
Eclyon, To Pepps.

To retrieve ourselves from this vain, uncertain, roving, distracted way of thinking and living, it is requisite to retire frequently, and to converse much with . . . ourselves.
Ep. Albury, Sermons, I. x.

171 . . . gloriously *retrieve*
My youth from its enforced calamity.
Browning, In a Balcony.
That which was lost might quickly be *retrieved*.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 82.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to search for and fetch: as, a dog *retrieves* killed or wounded birds or other game to the sportsman.—3. To bring back to a state of well-being, prosperity, or success; restore; reestablish: as, to *retrieve* one's credit.

Just Published. The Old and True Way of Manning the Fleet, Or how to *Retrieve* the Glory of the English Arms by Sea, as it is done by Land; and to have Seamen always in readiness, without Pressing.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [11. 202.]

Not only had the poor orphan *retrieved* the fallen fortunes of his line. Not only had he repurchased the old lands, and rebuilt the old dwelling. He had preserved and extended an empire. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

Melendez, who desired an opportunity to *retrieve* his honor, was constituted hereditary governor of a territory of almost unlimited extent. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., 1. 57.*

4. To make amends for; repair; better; ameliorate.

What ill news can come . . . which doth not relate to the badness of our circumstances? and those, I thank heaven, we have now a fair prospect of *retrieving*.

Fielding, Amelia, iv. 6.

II. *intrans.* To find, recover, or restore anything; specifically, in *sporting*, to seek and bring killed or wounded game: as, the dog *retrieves* well.

Virtue becomes a sort of *retrieving*, which the thus improved human animal practices by a perfected and inherited habit, regardless of self gratification.

Milner, Nature and Thought, p. 140.

retrieve (rē-trēv'), *n.* [Also *retrief*; < *retrieve*, *v.*] A seeking again; a discovery; a recovery; specifically, in *hunting*, the recovery of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at Mortgage, Statute, Bond,
And hard but we'll bring Wax to the *retriever*.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, III. 1.

Divers of these sermons did presume on the help of your noble wing, when they first ventured to fly abroad. In their *retrief*, or second flight, being now sprung up again in greater number, they humbly beg the same favour.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. xiii.

retrievement (rē-trēv'mēt), *n.* [*retrieve* + *-ment*.] The act of retrieving, or the state of being retrieved, recovered, or restored; retrieval.

Whether the seeds of all sciences, knowledge, and reason were inherent in pre-existence, which are now excited and stirred up to act by the suggestion, ministry, and *retrievement* of the senses.

Evelyn, True Religion, I. 233.

retriever (rē-trōv'vēr), *n.* 1. One who retrieves or recovers.

Macilavel, the sole *retriever* of this ancient prudence, is to his solid reason a beardless boy that has newly read *Iliad*.

J. Harrington, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 49.

2. Specifically, a dog trained to seek and bring to hand game which a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work. Retrievers are generally cross-bred, a large kind much in use being the progeny of the Newfoundland dog and the setter; a smaller kind is a cross between the spaniel and the terrier. Almost any dog can be trained to retrieve; most setters and pointers are so trained, and the term is not the name of any particular breed.

Retrieving is certainly in some degree inherited by *retrievers*.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 150.

retriment (ret'ri-mēt), *n.* [*L. retrimentum*, refuse, dregs, sediment of pressed olives, < *re-*, again, + *terere* (pret. *triv-*, pp. *tritus*), rub; see *trite*. Cf. *detriment*.] Refuse; dregs. *Imp. Diet.*

retro- (rō-trō or ret'rō). [= *F. retro-* = *Sp. Pg. It. retro-*, < *L. retro-*, *retro*, backward, back, behind, formerly, < *re-* or *ret-*, back (see *re-*), + *-tro*, abl. of a compar. suffix (as in *ultra*, *citro*, *intro*, etc.), = *E. -ther* in *nether*, etc. Hence nlt. *rear*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'back' or 'backward,' 'behind': equivalent to *post-*, and the opposite of *ante-* (also of *pre-* or *pro-*) with reference to place or position, rarely to time; sometimes also equivalent to *re-* and opposed to *pre-* or *pro-*. It corresponds to *opistho-* in words from the Greek.

retroact (rō-trō-akt'), *v. t.* [*L. retroactus*, pp. of *retroagere*, drive, turn back (> *F. retroagir*), < *retro*, backward, + *agere*, do; see *act*.] To act backward; have a backward action or influence; hence, to act upon or affect what is past. *Imp. Diet.*

retroaction (rō-trō-akt'shon), *n.* [= *F. retroaction* = *Sp. retroaccion* = *Pg. retroacção* = *It. retroazione*; as *retroact* + *-ion*.] Action which is opposed or contrary to the preceding action; retrospective reference.

retroactive (rē-trō-ak'tiv), *a.* [= *F. rétroactif* = *Sp. Pg. retroactivo* = *It. retroattivo*; as *retroact* + *-ive*.] Retroacting; having a reversed or retrospective action; operative with respect to past circumstances; holding good for preceding cases.

If Congress had voted an increase of salary for its successor, it was said, the act would have been seemly: but to vote an increase for itself, and to make it *retroactive*, was sheer shameless robbery.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 148.

Retroactive law or statute, a law or statute which operates, or if enforced would operate, to make criminal or punishable or otherwise affect acts done prior to the passing of the law; a retrospective law. Compare *ex post facto*.

retroactively (rē-trō-ak'tiv-li), *a.* In a retroactive manner; with reversed or retrospective action.

retrobulbar (rē-trō-bul'bār), *a.* [*L. retro*, behind, + *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*.] Being behind the eyeball; retrobulbar.—**Retrobulbar neuritis**, inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.—**Retrobulbar perineuritis**, inflammation of the sheath of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.

retrocede (rē-trō-sēd'), *v.* pret. and pp. *retroceded*, pp. *retroceding*. [*F. rétroceder* = *Sp. Pg. retroceder* = *It. retrocedere*, < *L. retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go back, < *retro*, back, + *cedere*, go; see *cede*.] I. *intrans.* To go back; recede; retire; give place. *Bloom, Glossographia.*

II. *trans.* To cede or grant back; restore to the former possession or control: as, to *retrocede* territory. [Rare.]

Jackson . . . always believed . . . that Texas was not properly *retroceded* to Spain by the Florida treaty.

The Century, XXVIII. 503.

retrocedent (rē-trō-sēd'ent), *a.* [= *F. rétrocedant*, < *L. retrocedent* (t)-s, pp. of *retrocedere*, go back; see *retrocede*.] Relapsing; going back.

retrocession (rē-trō-sesh'on), *n.* [*F. rétrocession* = *Sp. retrocessión* = *Pg. retrocessão* = *It. retrocessione*, < *L. retrocessio* (n)-, < *L. retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go backward; see *retrocede*.] 1. A going back or inward; relapse.

These transient and involuntary excursions and *retrocessions* of invention, having some appearance of deviation from the common train of nature, are eagerly caught by the lovers of a wonder.

Johnson, Milton.

2. In *med.*, the disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, an eruption, etc., from the surface of the body inward. *Dunlapson*.—3. A sloping backward; a backward inclination or progression; a retreating outline, form, or position.

The eye resumed its climbing, going next to the Gentiles' Court, then to the Israelites' Court, then to the Women's Court. . . . each a pillared tier of white marble, one above the other in terraced *retrocession*.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, vi. 3.

4. The act of retroceding or giving back; in *Scots law*, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back to the assignor, who thus recovers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.—5. In *geom.*, inflection.—**Retrocession of the equinoxes**. Same as *precession of the equinoxes* (which see, under *precession*).

retrocessional (rē-trō-sesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [*retrocession* + *-al*.] I. A pertaining to or involving retrocession; recessional: as, *retrocessional* motion; a *retrocessional* hymn.

II. *n.* Same as *recessional*.

retrochoir (rē-trō-kwīr), *n.* [*retro* + *choir*, after *ML. retrochoras*, < *L. retro*, back, behind, + *chorus*, choir; see *choir*.] In *arch.*, that part of the interior of a church or cathedral which is behind or beyond the choir, or between the choir and the lady-chapel.

The statue of his successor, Nicholas IV. (1288-1292), who was buried in the Lateran, may be seen in the *retrochoir*.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

retroclulsion (rē-trō-klū'zhon), *n.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *-clasio* (n)-, in comp., < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, in comp. -*clausus*, close; see *close*.] A method of aenupressure in which the pin is passed into the tissue, over the artery, then, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery, the point of the pin coming out near its entrance.

retrocollic (rē-trō-kol'ik), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *collum*, neck; see *collar*.] Pertaining to the back of the neck.—**Retrocollic spasm**, spasm of the muscles on the back of the neck, tonic or clonic.

retrocopulant (rē-trō-kop'ū-lant), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *copulan* (t)-s, pp. of *copulare*, copulate; see *copulate*.] Copulating backward or from behind.

retrocopulate (rē-trō-kop'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare*, copulate; see *copulate*.] To copulate from behind or aversely and without ascension, as va-

rious quadrupeds the male of which faces in the opposite direction from the female during the act.

retrocopulation (rē-trō-kop'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*retrocopulate* + *-ion*.] The act of copulating from behind or aversely.

Now, from the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*, which also promoteth the conceit [that hares are hermaphrodite]: for some observing them to couple without ascension, have not been able to judge of male or female, or to determine the proper sex in either.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retrocurved (rē-trō-kērvd), *a.* [*retro-* + *curve* + *-ed*.] Same as *recurved*.

retrodate (rē-trō-dāt), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *date*.] To date back, as a book; affix or assign a date earlier than that of actual occurrence, appearance, or publication. Questions of retrodating have arisen in regard to scientific publications when priority of discovery, etc., has been concerned.

retrodeviation (rē-trō-dē-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. retro*, backward, + *ML. deviatio* (n)-, deviation; see *deviation*.] A displacement backward, especially of the uterus, as a retroflexion or a retroversion.

retroduct (rē-trō-duk't), *v. t.* [*L. retroductus*, pp. of *retroducere*, bring back; see *retroduction*.] To lead, bring, or draw back; retract; withdraw.

retroduction (rē-trō-duk'shon), *n.* [*L. retroducere*, pp. *retroductus*, bring or draw back, < *retro*, back, + *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] The act of retroducting, drawing back, or retracting.

retroflexed (rē-trō-flek-ted), *a.* [*L. retroflectere*, bend back (see *retroflex*), + *-ed*.] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflexion, retroflexion (rē-trō-flek'shon), *n.* [= *F. rétroflexion*; as *retroflex* + *-ion*.] A bending backward: especially applied in gynecology to the bending of the body of the uterus backward, the vaginal portion being but little or not at all changed in position.

retroflex (rē-trō-fleks), *a.* [*L. retroflectus*, pp. of *retroflectere*, bend back, < *retro*, back, + *flectere*, bend; see *flex*.] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflexed (rē-trō-flekst), *a.* [*retroflex* + *-ed*.] Bent backward; exhibiting retroflexion.

retrofract (rē-trō-frakt), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, + *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break; see *fragile*, *fraction*.] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrofracted (rē-trō-frakt-ed), *a.* [*retrofract* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrogenerative (rē-trō-jen'ē-tiv), *a.* [*retro-* + *generative*.] Same as *retrocopulant*.

Retrogradæ (rē-trō-grādē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Sundevall, 1823)*, < *L. retrogradi*, go backward; see *retrograde*, *v.*] A group of spiders: same as *Laterigradæ*.

retrogradation (ret'rō- or rē-trō-grādā'shon), *n.* [*OF. retrogradation*, *F. rétrogradation* = *Pr. retrogradacio* = *Sp. retrogradación* = *Pg. retrogradação* = *It. retrogradazione*, < *L. retrogradatio* (n)-, a going back, < *retrogradare*, pp. *retrogradatus*, a later form of *L. retrogradi*, go backward; see *retrograde*.] 1. The act of retrograding or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.*, the act of moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars, or contrary to the order of the signs and the usual direction of planetary motion: applied to the apparent motion of the planets. Also *retrogression*.

Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations*, as well as their direct motion.

Cudworth, Sermons, p. 58. (Latham.)

2. The act of going backward or losing ground; hence, a decline in strength or excellence; deterioration.

retrograde (ret'rō- or rē-trō-grād), *v.* [*OF. retrograder*, recoil, *F. rétrograder* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. retrogradar* = *It. retrogradare*, < *L. retrogradare*, later form of *L. retrogradi*, go backward, < *retro*, backward, + *gradī*, go; see *grade*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To go backward; move backward.

Sir William Fraser says that the duke engaged a horse from Ducrow's Amphitheatre, which was taught to *retrograde* with proper dignity. *X. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 254.*

2. To fall back or away; lose ground; decline; deteriorate; degenerate.

After his death, our literature *retrograded*: and a century was necessary to bring it back to the point at which he left it.

Macaulay, Dryden.

Every thing *retrograded* with him [Ducrow] towards the verge of the miry Slough of Despond, which yawns for insolvent debtors.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

3. In *astron.*, to move westward relatively to the fixed stars.—4. In *bot.*, to undergo retrogression, as a plant or an animal; be retro-

retrograde

grade or retrogressive; develop a less from a more complex organization; degenerate.

Of all existing species of animals, if we include parasites, the greater number have *retrograded* from a structure to which their remote ancestors had once advanced.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 50.

II. trans. To cause to go backward; turn back.

The Firmament shall *retrograde* his course.

Swift *Euphrates* goes hide him in his source.

Sylvestr, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

retrograde (ret'ró-or ret'ró-grád), *a.* [*L. retrogradus*, *< OF. retrograde, F. retrograde = Sp. Pg. It. retrogrado, < L. retrogradus, going backward (used of a planet), < retrogradi, go backward, retrograde: see retrograde, v.*] 1. Moving backward; having a backward motion or direction; retreating.

A little above we entered the City at the gate of S. Stephen, where on each side a Lion *retrograde* doth stand.

Sandys, Travels, p. 140.

Now, Sir, when he had read this act of American revenue, and a little recovered from its astonishment, I suppose he made one step *retrograde* (it is but once), and looked at the act which stands just before in the statute-book.

Durke, Amer. Taxation.

2. Specifically, in *astron.*, moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to *direct*. The epithet does not apply to the diurnal motion, since this is not relative to the fixed stars.

I would have sworn some *retrograde* planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 23.

3. In *biol.*, characterized by or exhibiting degeneration or deterioration, as an organism or any of its parts which passes or has passed from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler structure or composition; noting such change of organization: as, *retrograde* metamorphosis or development; a *retrograde* theory.—4. In *zool.*, habitually walking or swimming backward, as many animals: correlated with *laterigrade*, *gratigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.—5. In *bot.*: (a) Going backward in the order of specialization, from a more to a less highly developed form: referring either to reversions of type or to individual monsters. (b) Formerly used of hairs, in the sense of *retorse*.—6. Losing ground; deteriorating; declining in strength or excellence.

It is good for princes, if they use ambitious men, to handle it so as they be still progressive and not *retrograde*.

Bacon, Ambition.

*7. Contrary; opposed; opposite.

For your intent

In going back to school to Wittenberg,

It is most *retrograde* to our desire.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 114.

From instrumental causes proud to draw

Conclusions *retrograde*, and mad mistake.

Cowper, Task, iii. 233.

Retrograde cancer, a cancer which has become firmer and smaller, and so remains.—**Retrograde development or metamorphosis**, in *biol.*: (a) Degradation of the form or structure of an organism; reduction of morphological character to one less specialized or more generalized, as in parasites. See *parietism*. (b) Change of tissue or substance from the more complex to the simpler composition; catabolism. See *metamorphosis*.—**Retrograde imitation or inversion**, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation in which the subject or theme is repeated backward: usually marked *rete e retro*. Compare *cantusians*.—**Reversed retrograde imitation**. See *reverted*.

retrogradingly (ret'ró-or ret'ró-grá-ding-li), *adv.* By retrograde movement. *Imp. Diet.*

retrogress (ret'ró-gres), *v.* [*L. retrogressus*, a retrogression (of the sun), *< retrogradi, pp. retrogressus, go backward: see retrograde, v.*] 1. Retrogradation; falling off; decline. [Rare.]

Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity involves *retrogress* in fertility; and progress in fertility involves *retrogress* in bulk, complexity, or activity.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 327.

retrogression (ret'ró-gresh'ón), *n.* [= *F. rétrogression*, as if *< L. retrogressio(n)-, < retrogradi, pp. retrogressus, go backward: see retrograde, v.*] 1. The act of going backward; retrogradation.

In the body politic . . . It is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of *retrogression*, that alone would constitute decay.

J. S. Mill, Logic, V. v. § 6.

2. In *astron.*, same as *retrogradation*.—3. In *biol.*, backward development; degeneration; retrograde metamorphosis. When a plant, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than might be expected from its early stages and known relationships, it is said to undergo *retrogression*.

retrogressional (ret'ró-gresh'ón-ál), *a.* [*< retrogression + -al*]. Pertaining to or characterized by retrogression; retrogressive.

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Some of these manipulations in glass-making, from a technical point of view, seem *retrogressional*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 22.

retrogressive (ret'ró-gres'iv), *a.* [*< retrogress + -ive*]. Going backward; retrograde; declining in strength or excellence; degenerating.

We must have discovery, and that by licensing the fashions of successive times, most of them defective, many *retrogressive*, a few on the path to higher use and beauty.

The Century, XXIX. 503.

With regard to parasites, naturalists have long recognized what is called *retrogressive* metamorphosis; and parasitic animals are as a rule admitted to be instances of degeneration.

E. J. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.

retrogressively (ret'ró-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a retrogressive manner; with retrogression or degeneration.

retroinsular (ret'ró-in'sü-lär), *a.* [*< L. retro, behind, + insula, an island: see insular, §*]. Situated behind the insula.—**Retroinsular convolutions**, two or three convolutions behind the insula, and wholly within the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporo-parietal convolutions*.

retrojection (ret'ró-jek'shón), *n.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + jectio(n)-, in comp., < jacere, throw: see jet*]. In *med.*, the washing out of a cavity or canal from within outward.

retrolingual (ret'ró-ling'gwál), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + lingua, tongue: see lingual*]. Serving to retract the tongue.

The muscular and elastic elements of the *retrolingual* membrane of the frog.

Nature, XL. 479.

retrolocation (ret'ró-ló-ká'shón), *n.* [*< L. retro, back, + locatio(n)-, location*]. Same as *retroposition*.

retromammary (ret'ró-mam'a-ri), *a.* [*< L. retro, behind, + mamma, the breast: see mammary*]. Situated behind the mammary gland: as, a *retromammary* abscess.

retromingency (ret'ró-min'jen-si), *n.* [*< retromingent + -cy*]. Backward urination; the habit of being retromingent, or the conformation of body which necessitates this mode of urinating.

The last foundation [for the belief that hares are hermaphrodites] was *retromingency*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retromingent (ret'ró-min'jent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + mingent + -is, ppr. of mingere, urinate: see micturition*]. 1. *a.* Urinating backward; characterized by or exhibiting retromingency.

The long penis has a mushroom-shaped glans, and the animal [rhinoceros] is *retromingent*.

Luxley, Anat. Vert., p. 302.

II. n. A retromingent animal.

Except it be in *retromingents*, and such as couple backward.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retromingently (ret'ró-min'jent-li), *adv.* So as to urinate backward; in a retromingent manner. *Imp. Diet.*

retromorphosed (ret'ró-mór'fózd), *a.* [*< retromorphosis + -ed*]. Characterized by or exhibiting retromorphosis; affected by retrograde metamorphosis.

retromorphosis (ret'ró-mór'fó-sis), *n.* [*NL., < L. retro, backward, + morphosis, q. v.*] Retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

retroocular (ret'ró-ok'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + oculus, eye*]. Situated behind the eyeball; retrobulbar.

retrooperative (ret'ró-op'e-rá-tiv), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + LL. operativus, operative*]. Retroactive; retrospective in effect: as, a *retrooperative* decree. *Kinglake.*

retroperitoneal (ret'ró-per'i-tó-nó'al), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + peritonium, peritoneum*]. Situated or occurring behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal hernia**, hernia of the intestine into the iliac fossa behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal space**, the space behind the peritoneum along the spine, occupied by the aorta, vena cava, and other structures, with loose connective tissue.

retropharyngeal (ret'ró-fá-rin-jé'al), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + NL. pharynx, pharynx: see pharynx, pharyngeal*]. Situated behind the pharynx.—**Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx.

Retropinna (ret'ró-pin'ä), *n.* [*NL., < L. retro, back, + pinna, a feather: see pinna*]. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Argentinidae*. *R. richardsoni* is known as the *New Zealand smelt*.

retroposition (ret'ró-pó-zish'ón), *n.* [*< L. retro, back, + positio(n)-, position*]. Displacement backward, but without flexion or version: said of the uterus.

retropulsion (ret'ró-pul'shón), *n.* [*< L. retro, back, + LL. pulsio(n)-, a beating (pushing): see pulsion*]. 1. A disorder of locomotion, seen

retrospective

sometimes in paralysis agitans, in which the patient is impelled to run backward as if in the endeavor to recover his balance.—2. A pushing or forcing of the fetal head backward in labor.

retropulsive (ret'ró-pul'siv), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + pulsus, pp. of pellere, drive, push, + -ive. Cf. pulsive*]. Driving back; repelling.

Smart.

retorse (ret'ró-rs'), *a.* [*< L. retrorsus, contracted form of retroversus, bent or turned backward, < retro, backward, + versus, pp. of vertere, turn: see verse*]. 1. In *bot.* and *zool.*, turned back; directed backward; retral.—2. In *ornith.*, turned in a direction the opposite of the usual one, without reference to any other line or plane; antorse. See the quotation.

Bristles or feathers thus growing forwards are called *retorse*: here used in the sense of an opposite direction from the lay of the general plumage; but they should properly be called antorse.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 105.

retorsely (ret'ró-rs'h), *adv.* So as to be retorse; in a backward direction; retral.

retorserrate (ret'ró-ser'ät), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + serratus, saw-shaped: see serrate*]. In *entom.*, armed with retorse teeth; barbed, as the sting of a bee.

retorserrulate (ret'ró-ser'ü-lät), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + NL. serrulatus, < serrula, a little saw: see serrulate*]. In *entom.*, finely retorserrate; armed with minute retorse teeth, as the stings of some hymenoptera.

Retrosiphonata (ret'ró-si-fó-nä'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of retrosiphonatus: see retrosiphonate*]. A primary group of ammonitoid cephalopods whose partitions around the siphon were inclined backward, including the *Goniatitidae*.

Retrosiphonatae (ret'ró-si-fó-nä'tö), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of retrosiphonatus: see retrosiphonate*]. A subdivision of belemnitoid cephalopods whose phragmaeone had the siphon and partitions around it directed backward, including *Belemnites* and most other genera of the family *Belemnitidae*.

retrosiphonate (ret'ró-si-fó-nät), *a.* [*< NL. retrosiphonatus, < L. retro, back, + siphon(n)-, a siphon: see siphonate*]. In *conch.*, having the siphon and surrounding partitions directed backward, as in *Goniatitidae* and most *Belemnitidae*.

retrospect (ret'ró-or ret'ró-spekt), *v. t.* [*< L. retrospectus, pp. (not used) of retrospectere, look back, < retro, backward, + specere, look: see spectacle*]. To look back upon; consider retrospectively. [Rare.]

I will not sully the whiteness of it [my life] (pardon my vanity, I presume to call it so, on *retrospect*) by regarding my intentions only, by giving way to an act of justice.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxviii.

retrospect (ret'ró-or ret'ró-spekt), *n.* [= *Fr. retrospecto*, *< L. as if < retrospectus, < retrospectere, pp. retrospectus* (not used), look back: see retrospect, v.]. 1. The act of looking backward; contemplation or consideration of the past; hence, a review or survey of past events.

Most of us take occasion to sit still and throw away the time in our possession by *retrospect* on what is past.

Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

He reviewed that grand and melancholy story he gave them to see through that pictured *retrospect* how it had been appointed to them to act in the final extremity of Greece.

R. Chateau, Addresses and Orations, p. 125.

Hence—2. That to which one looks back; the past; a past event or consideration.

This Instrument is executed by you, your Son, and my Niece, which discharges me of all *Retrospects*.

Steele, Tender Husband v. 1.

"Know you no song of your own land," she said,

"Not such as means about the *retrospect*,

But deals with the other distance and the hues

Of promise; not a death's-head at the wine"

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

retrospection (ret'ró-or ret'ró-spek'shón), *n.* [*< L. retrospectus, pp. (not used) of retrospectere, look back: see retrospect, v.*] 1. The act of looking back on things past; reflection on the past.

Drooping she bends o'er pensive Pancy's urn,

To trace the hours which never can return:

Yet with the *retrospection* loves to dwell,

And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell!

Byron, Childish Recollections.

2. The faculty of looking back on the past; recollection.

Canst thou take delight in viewing

This poor Isle's approaching ruin;

When thy *retrospection* vast

Sees the glorious ages past?

Swift.

retrospective (ret'ró-or ret'ró-spek'tiv), *a.* [= *F. retrospectif = Pg. retrospectivo; as retro-*

spect + -ire.] 1. Looking backward; considering the past.

In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 99.

2. In *law*, retroactive; affecting matters which occurred before it was adopted: as, a *retrospective* act, law, or statute. In general, a penal statute, though expressed absolutely, is construed as applying only to offenses committed after it is passed. See *ex post facto*.

To annul by a *retrospective* statute patents which in Westminster Hall were held to be legally valid would have been simply robbery. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.*

Every statute which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws, or creates a new obligation, imposes a new duty, or attaches a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past, must be deemed *retrospective*. *Story.*

3. Capable of being looked back to; occurring in the past; bygone.

I have sometimes wondered whether, as the faith of men in a future existence grew less confident, they might not be seeking some equivalent in the feeling of a *retrospective* duration, if not their own, at least that of their race. *Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.*

retrospectively (rĕ-trō- or rĕ-trō-spĕk'tiv-lī), *adv.* In retrospect; with reference to or with reflection upon the past; in *law*, *ex post facto*.

The law may have been meant to act *retrospectively*, to prevent a question being raised on the interpellations of Ribulus. *Froude, Caesar, p. 210.*

retrosternal (rĕ-trō-stĕr'nāl), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *NL. sternum*, sternum.] Being behind the sternum.

retrotarsal (rĕ-trō-tār'sāl), *a.* [*L. retro*, behind, + *NL. tarsus*, the cartilage at the edges of the eyelids: see *tarsal*.] Being behind the tarsus of the eye.—*Retrotarsal* fold, the fornix of the conjunctiva.

retrotracheal (rĕ-trō-trā'kĕ-āl), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *NL. trachea*, trachea.] Being at the back of the trachea.

retroussage (rĕ-trō-sāzh'), *n.* [*F. < retrousser*, turn up: see *retroussé*.] In the printing of *etchings*, a method of producing effective tone, as in foregrounds, skies, or shadows, by skillful manipulation of ink in the parts to be treated, the ink being brought out from the filled lines, after careful wiping of the plate, by "pumping" with a soft cloth.

retroussé (rĕ-trō-sā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *retrousser*, turn up, < *re- + trousser*, tuck up, turn up: see *truss*.] Turned up, as the end of a nose; pug.

The four examples of Behoboom's princes exhibit a more delicate and refined profile than any other type before us, and one has even a nose slightly *retroussé*. *Anthropological Jour., XVII, 239.*

retro-uterine (rĕ-trō-ū'tĕ-rin), *n.* [= *F. rétro-utérin*, < *L. retro*, back, behind, + *uterus*, uterus: see *uterine*.] Situated behind the uterus.

retrovaccinate (rĕ-trō-vāk'si-nāt), *v. t.* [*< retro- + vacinate*.] 1. To vaccinate (a cow) with human virus.—2. To vaccinate with lymph from a cow which has been inoculated with vaccine matter from a human being.

retrovaccination (rĕ-trō-vāk-si-nā'shon), *n.* [*< retrovaccinate + -ion*.] 1. Vaccination of a cow with human virus.—2. In *med.*, the act of vaccinating with lymph derived from a cow which has previously been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject; the act of passing vaccine matter through a cow.

retrovaccine (rĕ-trō-vāk'sin), *n.* [*< L. retro*, back, + *E. vaccine*.] The virus produced by inoculating a cow with vaccine matter from the human subject.

retroversion (rĕ-trō-vĕr'shon), *n.* [= *F. rétroversion*, < *L. retroversus* (*retorsus*), turned or bent backward, < *retro*, backward, + *versio* (*n.*), a turning: see *version*.] A tilting or turning backward: as, *retroversion* of vertebral processes: especially applied in gynecology to an inclination of the uterus backward with the retention of its normal curve: opposed to *anteversion*.

retrovert (rĕ-trō-vĕrt'), *v. t.* [*< L. retro*, backward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn back.

retrovert (rĕ-trō-vĕrt), *n.* [*< retrovert, v.*] 1. One who returns to his original creed. [*Rare.*]

The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, . . . are now, in pious phrase, denominated *retroverts*. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.*

2. That which undergoes retroversion, as a part or organ of the body.

retrovision (rĕ-trō-vīzh'on), *n.* [*< L. retro*, backward, + *visio* (*n.*), vision: see *vision*.] The

act, process, or power of mentally seeing past events, especially such as have not come within one's personal experience or observation. [*Rare.*]

Clairvoyance or second sight, including prevision and *retrovision*. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII, 337.*

retrude (rĕ-trōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retruded*, ppr. *retruding*. [*< L. retrudere*, thrust back, < *re-*, back, + *trudere*, thrust: see *threat*. Cf. *de-trude*, *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] To thrust back.

The term of latitude is breadthless line;
A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite process.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II, il. 6.

retruse (rĕ-trūs'), *a.* [*< L. retrusus*, pp. of *re-trudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*.] Hidden; abstruse.

Let us enquire no further into things *retruse* and hid than we have authority from the sacred Scriptures. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 50.*

retrusion (rĕ-trō'zhon), *n.* [*< L. retrusus*, pp. of *re-trudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*. Cf. *trusion*.] The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless re-motion or *retrusion* of the constituent cause. *Coleridge.*

rette, *v. t.* See *ret*, *ret*.

rettery (rĕ'tĕr-i), *n.*; pl. *retteries* (-iz). [*< ret + -ery*.] A place where flax is retted.

retti (rĕ'ti), *n. pl.* [*< Hind. ratti, rati*.] The hard smooth seeds of the red-bead vine, *Abrus precatorius*, used by East Indian jewelers and druggists for weights, and forming a standard. The weight so named varies in different parts of India from less than 2 to nearly 4 troy grains. See *Abrus*.

retting (rĕ'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ret*, *v.*] 1. The process of steeping flax in open water, or its exposure, in thin layers, to dew, in which the woody part of the stalk is, by action of moisture and air, rendered easily separable from the fiber or harl. The principal change which the stalk undergoes is the conversion of insoluble pectose into soluble pectin, which is measurably removed by the water, and insoluble pectic acid, which is retained. Also called *rotting*.

2. The place where this operation is carried on; a rettery. *Fre.*

retund (rĕ-tund'), *v. t.* [*< L. retundere*, beat or pound back, blunt, dull (> *It. retondere*, dull, temper, = *Sp. Pg. retundir*, beat back, even up), < *re-*, back, + *tundere*, beat, strike. Cf. *contund*, *contuse*, *cutse*.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon; dull.

This [the skull] is covered with skin and hair, which serve to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray, Works of Creation.*

return (rĕ-tĕrn'), *v.* [*< ME. returnen, retornen, retournen*, < *OF. retourner, retorneur, retourner*, *F. retourner* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. retornar* = *It. ritornare*, < *ML. retornare*, turn back, return, < *L. re-*, back, + *turnere*, turn: see *turn*.] 1. To turn back. (a) To restore to a former position by turning.

We seek . . . [the turtles] in the nights, where we find them on shore, we turn them upon their backs, till the next day we fetch them home, for they can never *return* themselves.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II, 273.

(b) To fold back; turn or roll over, as a thing upon itself. The attire of masquers was alike in all, . . . the colours azure and silver, but *returned* on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers.

B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

(c) To reverse the position or direction of; turn backward. Then dead through great alflight
They both nigh were, and each had other flye:
Both fled at once, no ever backe *retourned* eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II, III, 10.

2. To cast back; reflect; reëcho.

In our passage we went by that famous bridge over y^e Marne, where that renowned echo *retournes* the voice of a good singer 9 or 10 times. *Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.*

Long Chaucery-lane retentive rolls the sound,
And courts to courts *return* it round and round.
Pope, Dunelad, il. 264.

3†. To turn over; revolve.

Retournyng in his soule ay up and down
The wordes of this sodeyn Dionede.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1023.

4. To send back; cause to go back to a former place.

Returning his shippes towards the West, he [Columbus] found a more hollesome ayre, and (as God would) came at the length to a land well inhabited.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

Say that Marcus
Return me, as Cominius is *return'd*,
Unheard; what then? *Shak., Cor., v. 1. 42.*

Cyrus, with relenting pity mov'd,
Return'd them happy to the land they lov'd.

Cowper, Expostulation, l. 76.

5†. To take with one when going back; bring or carry back.

The commodities which they *returned* backe were Silks, Chamlets, Rubarbe, Malmesies, Muskadeles, and other wines. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 96.*

6. To give back; restore.

If she will *return* me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlnwful solicitation.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 200.

Restore, restore Eurydice to life;
Oh take the husband, or *return* the wife!

Pope, Ode for Music.

7. To give in repayment, requital, or recompense; make a return of: as, to *return* good for evil.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Ki. il. 44.*

When, for some trifling present, you have bid me
Return so much, I have shook my head and wept.

Shak., T. of A., II, 2. 146.

Thanks,
The slightest, easiest, readiest recompense
From them who could *return* him nothing else.

Milton, P. R., iii. 120.

8. To make a return for; repay; requite: as, to *return* kindness by ingratitude; to *return* a loan; to *return* a call.—9. To give back in response; reply.

The Dauphin, whom of succours we entreated,
Returns us that his powers are not yet ready
To raise so great a siege. *Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 46.*

It was three moneths after ere hee *returned* vs any answer.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II, 14.

All the host of hell
With deafening shout *return'd* them loud acclaim.

Milton, P. R., II, 520.

But Death *returns* an answer sweet:
"My sudden frost was sudden gain."

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxii.

10. To retort.

Even in his throat—unless it be the king—
That calls me traitor; I *return* the lie.

Shak., Pericles, II, 5. 57.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

11. To bring back and make known; report, tell, or communicate.

And Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord.
Ex. xix. 8.

Let the trampets sound

While we *return* these dukes what we decree.

Shak., Rich. II., I, 3. 122.

12. To report officially; render as an official statement or account: as, to *return* a list of killed and wounded after a battle.

The borough members were often *returned* by the same sealers as the knights of the shire: not that they were chosen by them, but that the return was certified by their authority. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 421.*

13. In *law*, to bring or send back, as a process or other mandate, to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing: as, to *return* an execution non est inventus; to *return* a commission with the depositions taken under it. The return is now usually made by filing the paper in the clerk's office, instead of by presenting it on a general return-day in open court.

14. To send; transmit; convey; remit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

15. To elect as a member of Congress or of Parliament.

Upon the election of a new Parliament . . . Bolingbroke was not *returned*. *Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.*

In fact, only one papist had been *returned* to the Irish Parliament since the Restoration.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

16. To yield; give a return or profit of.

I more then wonder they haue not fine hundred Saluages to worke for them towards their generall maintenance, and as many more to *returne* some content and satisfaction to the Adventurers.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II, 107.

17. In *card-playing*, to lead back, as a suit previously led; respond to by a similar lead: as, to *return* a lead or a suit.

At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond or led the club. *Dickens, Pickwick, xxxv.*

= *Syn. Return, Restore* (see *restore*), *render*.

II. intrans. 1†. To turn back.

The Salsnes were grete and stronge, and bolde and hardy, and full of grete prowesse, and often thei *returned* vpon hem that hem pursued. *Martin (C. L. T. S.), iii. 597.*

2. To come back; come or go back to a former place or position: as, to *return* home.

As water that down renneth ay,
But never droppe *returne* may.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 384.

Thursday, the vij Day of May, we *returnyed* by the same wair of Brent to Venise ageyue.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

The undiscovered country from whose bourne
No traveller *returns*. *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 80.*

She was so familiarly receiv'd [in heaven]
As one *returning*, not as one arriv'd.

Dryden, Eleonora, l. 133.

3. To go or come back to a former state; pass back; in general, to come by any process of re-
crossion.

The sea *returned* to his strength when the morning ap-
peared. *Ex. xiv. 27.*

Alexander died, Alexander was hurried, Alexander re-
turn'd into dust. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 232.*

4. To come again; come a second time; or re-
peatedly: repeat a visit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return*.

Milton, P. L., viii. 651.

So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me *return*.

Shenstone, A Pastoral Ballad, l. 5.

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical
revolution.

The wind *returneth* again according to his circuits.
Lev. i. 6.

Thus with the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*

Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn
Milton, P. L., in. 41.

6. To revert; come back to the original pos-
sessor; hence, to fall to the share of a person;
become the possession of either a previous or
a new owner.

In the year of the jubile the field shall *return* unto him
of whom it was bought. *Lev. xxv. 21.*

Had his necessity made use of me,
I could have put my wealth into donation,
And the best half should have *return'd* to him

Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 91.

7. To go back in thought or speech; come back
to a previous subject of consideration; recur.

Now will I *returne* again, or I proceede any farther, for
to declare you the other wayes, that drawn toward
Babylonne.

But to *return* to the verses: did they please you?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 156.

8. To reappear; come back before the mind.

The scenes and forms of death with which he had been
familiar in Naples *returned* again and again before his
eye. *J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxvi.*

9. To make reply; retort.

A plain-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might
here perhaps *return* upon me with my own expressions.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 126.

10. To yield a return; give a value or profit.
[Rare.]

Alowing 25. men and boies to every Barke, they will
make 5000. persons, whose labours *returne* yearly to
about 150000. pound sterling.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 216.

11. In fencing, to give a thrust or cut after
parrying a sword-thrust.

return (*rē-tēr'n*), *n.* [*ME. return*; cf. *OF. re-
tor, retur, retour*, *F. retour* = *Pr. return* = *Sp. Pg.
retorno* = *It. ritorno*; from the verb: see *return*¹,
v., and cf. *retour*.] 1. The act of sending, bring-
ing, rendering, or restoring to a former place,
position, owner, or state; the act of giving back
in requital, recompense, retort, or response;
election, as of a member of Congress or of Par-
liament; also, the state of being returned. See
*return*¹, *v. 1.*

I'll pawn my victories, all
My honours to you, upon his good *returns*

Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 82.

Once the girl gave me a pair of beaded moccasins, in
return, I suppose, for my bread and cider.

S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 4.

2. The act of going or coming back; resump-
tion of a former place, position, state, condi-
tion, or subject of consideration; recurrence,
reappearance, or roversion. See *return*¹, *v. i.*

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come
up against thee. *I Ki. xx. 22.*

In our *retunes* we visited all our friends, that rejoiced
much at our Victory against the Manahocks.

To continue us in goodness there must be iterated *re-
turns* of idleness. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.*

The regular *return* of genial months,
And renovation of a faded world.

Couper, Task, vi. 123.

3. That which is returned. (a) That which is given
in repayment or requital; a recompense; a payment; a
remittance.

Within these two months, that's a month before
This bond expires, I do expect *return*

Of three three times the value of this bond.
Shak., M. of V., l. 3. 160.

They export honour, and make him a *return* in envy.
Bacon, Followers and Friends.

Contempt instead, dishonour, obloquy?
Hard recompense, unsuitable *return*

For so much good, so much beneficence!

Milton, P. R., iii. 132.

(b) Profit, as arising from labor, effort, exertion, or use;
advantage; a profitable result.

The fruit which comes from the many days of recrea-
tion and vanity is very little; . . . but from the few hours
we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life the
return is great. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, l. Int.*

Just Gods! shall all things yield *returns* but love?
Pope, Autumn, l. 76.

(c) A response; a reply; an answer.

Say, if my father render fair *return*,
It is against my will. *Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 127.*

They neither appeared, nor sent satisfying reasons for
their absence; but in stead thereof, many insolent, proud,
railing, opprobrious *returns*

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 204.

(d) A report; a formal or official account of an action per-
formed or a duty discharged, or of facts, statistics, and
the like, especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated sta-
tistics prepared for general information: as, agricultural
returns; census *returns*; election *returns*. The *return* of
members of Parliament is, strictly speaking, the return by
the sheriff or other returning officer of the writ addressed to
him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.

No note was taken of the falsification of election *returns*,
or the dangers peculiar to elective governments.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 150.

Accordingly in some of the earlier *returns* it is possible
that the sheriff, or the persons who joined with him in
electing the knights of the shire, elected the borough
members also. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.*

But a fairly adequate instrument of calculation is sup-
plied by the Registrar-General's marriage-*returns*.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 50.

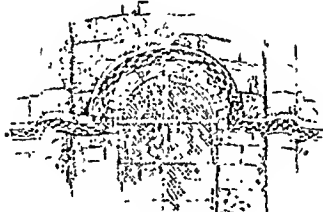
(e) In fencing, a thrust or cut given in answer to a sword-
thrust; a more general term for *riposte*, which has a spe-
cific meaning, signifying the easiest and quickest return
stroke available under given circumstances.

4. In *law*: (a) The bringing or sending back
of a process or other mandate to the tribunal
whence it issued, with a short statement (usu-
ally indorsed on the process) by the officer to
whom it issued, and who returns it, stating
what he has done under it, or why he has done
nothing. The return is now usually made by
filing the process, with indorsed certificate, in
the clerk's office. (b) The official certificate so
indorsed. (c) The day on which the terms of
a process or other mandate require it to be re-
turned. See *return-day*.

I must sit to bee kild, and stand to kill my selfe! I
could vary it not so little as thrice over again; 'tis some
eight *retunes* like Michelmas Terme!

Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 1.

5. *pl.* A light-colored mild-flavored kind of to-
bacco.—6. In *arch.*, the continuation of a
molding, projection, etc., in an opposite or dif-



Returned Molding.—From Apse of a Romanesque Church at Agen,
France.

ferent direction; also, a side or part which falls
away from the front of any straight work. As
a feature of a molding, it is usual at the termi-
nation of the dripstone or hood of a window or
door.

I understand both these sides to be not only *returns*, but
parts of the front. *Bacon, Building (ed. 1837).*

7. The air which ascends after having passed
through the working in a coal-mine.—8. In
milit. engin., a short branch gallery for the re-
ception of empty trucks. It enables loaded
trucks to pass.—9. In *music*, same as *reprise*, 5.

—Clause of *return*, in *Scots law*. See *clause*.—False
return. See *faber*.—Return request, in the postal sys-
tem of the United States, a request, printed or written on
the envelop of a letter, that, if not delivered within a cer-
tain time, it be returned to the writer's address, which is
given.—Returns of a mine, in *fort.*, the turnings and
windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—Returns of a
trench, the various turnings and windings which form the
lines of a trench.

return² (*rē-tēr'n*), *v.* [*cf. re- + turn*.] To turn
again; as, to turn and *return*. Also written
distinctively *re-turn*.

Face. O, you must follow, sir, and threaten him faine:
He'll turn again else.

Kas. I'll re-turn him then. B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

returnability (*rē-tēr-nā-bil'i-ti*), *n.* [*cf. return-
able + -ity* (see *bility*).] The character of be-
ing returnable.

returnable (*rē-tēr'nā-bl*), *a.* [*cf. return*¹ + *-able*.]

1. Capable of being returned.

Sins that disceit is ay *returnable*,
Of very force it is agreeable
That therewithall be done the recompence.

Wyatt, Abused Lover.

2. In *law*, legally required to be returned, de-
livered, given, or rendered: as, a writ or pre-
cept *returnable* at a certain day; a vordict *re-
turnable* to the court.

It may be decided in that court where the verdict is
returnable. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng., xii.*

return-alkali (*rē-tēr'n'al'kə-li*), *n.* In the
manufacture of prussiate of potash (see *prus-
siate*) on a large scale, the salt obtained from
the residual mother-liquor, which, after the lix-
ivation of the calcined cake, the second crys-
tallization, and second concentration, yet con-
tains about 70 per cent. of potassium carbonate.
The salts crystallizing out are also called *blue salts*. They
are utilized by mixing them with the charge for another
calcining process.

return-ball (*rē-tēr'n'bāl*), *n.* A ball used as
a plaything, held by an elastic string which
causes it to return to the hand from which it is
thrown.

return-head (*rē-tēr'n'bēd*), *n.* In *arch.* and *carp.*,
a double-quirk bend following an angle, and
presenting the same profile on each face of the
stuff. Also called *bead* and *double quirk*. See
cut under *bead*.

return-bend (*rē-tēr'n'bend*), *n.* A pipe-coupling
in the shape of the letter U, used for joining
the ends of two pipes in making pipe-coils,
heat-radiators, etc.—Open *return-bend*, a return-
bend having its branches separated in the form of the
letter V. It differs from a closed *return-bend* in that the
latter has its branches in contact.

return-cargo (*rē-tēr'n'kär'gō*), *n.* A cargo
brought back in return for or in place of mer-
chandise previously sent out.

return-check (*rē-tēr'n'ček*), *n.* A ticket for
readmission given to one of the audience who
leaves a theater between the acts.

return-crease (*rē-tēr'n'krēs*), *n.* See *crease*¹, 2.

return-day (*rē-tēr'n'dā*), *n.* In *law*: (a) The
day fixed by legal process for the defendant to
appear in court, or for the sheriff to return the
process and his proceedings, or both. (b) A
day in a term of court appointed for the return
of all processes.

returner (*rē-tēr'nér*), *n.* [*cf. return*¹ + *-er*.]

One who or that which returns.
The chapmen that give highest for this [bullion from
Spain] are . . . those who can make most profit by it;
and those are the *returners* of our money, by exchange,
into those countries where our debts . . . make a need
of it. *Locke, Obs. on Encouraging the Coining of Silver.*

returning-board (*rē-tēr'ning-bōrd*), *n.* In
some of the United States, a board consisting
of certain designated State officers, who are by
law empowered to canvass and declare returns
of elections held within the State.

returning-officer (*rē-tēr'ning-of'i-sér*), *n.* 1.
The officer whose duty it is to make returns of
writs, precepts, juries, etc.—2. The presiding
officer at an election, who returns the persons
 duly elected.

returnless (*rē-tēr'n'les*), *a.* [*cf. return*¹ + *-less*.]

Without return; admitting no return. [Rare.]
But I would never credit in you both
Least cause of sorrow, but well knew the troth
Of this thine owne *returne*; though all thy friends
I knew, as well should make *returnlesse* ends.

Chapman, Odyssey, xiii.

return-match (*rē-tēr'n'mach*), *n.* A second
match or trial played by the same two sets of
opponents.

For this year the Wellesburn *return-match* and the
Marylebone match played at Rugby.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

returnment (*rē-tēr'n'ment*), *n.* [*cf. return*¹ +
-ment.] The act of returning; a return; a going
back. [Rare.]

Sometimes we yeelded; but, like a ramme,
That makes *returnment* to redouble strength,
Then forc'd them yeeld.

*Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874,
II. 349).*

return-piece (*rē-tēr'n'pēs*), *n.* *Theat.*, a piece
of scenery forming an angle of a building.

return-shock (*rē-tēr'n'shok*), *n.* An electric
shock, due to the action of induction, sometimes
felt when a sudden discharge of electricity
takes place in the neighborhood of the observer,
as in the case of a lightning-flash.

return-tag (*rē-tēr'n'tag*), *n.* A tag attached to
a railway-car, usually by slipping it on to the
shackle of the seal, serving as evidence of the
due arrival of the car, or as a direction to what

point the ear is to be returned. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

return-ticket (rē-tēr'n'tik'et), *n.* A ticket issued by a railway or steamboat company, coach proprietors, and the like, for a journey to some point and return to the place of starting, generally at a reduced charge.

An excursion opposition steamer was advertised to start for Boulogne—fares, half-a-crown; return-tickets, four shillings. *Mrs. H. Wood, Mildred Arkell, xx.*

return-valve (rē-tēr'n'valv), *n.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions, as in the case of overflow.

retuse (rē-tūs'), *a.* [= *F. retus*, < *L. retusus*, blunted, dull, pp. of *retundere*, blunt, dull: see *retund*.] 1. In bot., obtuse at the apex, with a broad and very shallow sinus re-entering: as, a *retuse* leaf.—2. In zool., ending in an obtuse sinus.

Retzia (rēt'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (King, 1850), named after *Retzius*, a naturalist.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the subfamily *Retziinae*. They flourished in the Paleozoic seas from the Silurian to the Upper Carboniferous.

Retziinae (rēt-si-ā'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Retzia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of arthropomatus brachiopods, mostly referred to the family *Spiriferidae*. Externally they much resemble the terebratulids.

Reuchlinian (rū-klīn'i-an), *a.* [*< Reuchlin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining or relating to Johann Reuchlin (1455-1522), a celebrated German classical scholar.—*Reuchlinian* pronunciation. See pronunciation.

reul¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *rule¹*.

reul², *v. t.* Same as *rule²*. *Hallucell.*

reulet, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *rule¹*.

reulichet, *a.* A Middle English form of *rule¹*.

reulyt, *a.* A Middle English form of *rule¹*.

reume¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

reume², *n.* An obsolete form of *rheum¹*.

reumour, *n.* A Middle English form of *rumor*.

Cath. Aug., p. 306.

reune (rē-nū'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reuned*, ppr. *reuning*. [*< OF. reuoir*, *F. reuoir* = *Sp. Pg. reuoir* = *It. riunire*, < *ML. reunire*, make one again, unite again, < *L. re-*, again, + *unire*, unite: see *unite*.] *I. trans.* To reunite; bring into reunion and coherence. [Obsolete or rare.]

It pleased her Majesty to call this Country of Wigan-dacon, Virginia, by which name you are to understand how it was planted, disolved, reuned, and enlarged. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 85.

II. intrans. To be reunited; specifically, to hold a reunion. [*American college slang.*]

reunient (rē-nū'ni-ent), *a.* [*< ML. reunient(-is)*, ppr. of *reunire*: see *reune*.] Uniting or connecting: as, the reunient canal of the ear, or canalis reuniens (which see, under *canalis*).

reunification (rē-nū'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< re-* + *unification*.] The act of reunifying, or reducing to unity; a state of reunion or reconciliation.

No scientific progress is possible unless the stimulus of the original unification is strong enough to clasp the discordant facts and establish a reunification. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 610.

reunify (rē-nū'ni-fi), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *unify*.] To bring back to a state of unity or union.

reunion (rē-nū'nyon), *n.* [*< OF. reunion*, *F. réunion* = *Sp. reunion* = *Pg. reunião*, < *ML. reunire*, make one again, reunite: see *reune*. Cf. *union*.] 1. The act of reunifying, or bringing back to unity, juxtaposition, concurrence, or harmony; the state of being reunited.

She, that should all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all magnetic force alone
To draw and fasten sundered parts in one.
Dante, Infernal Elegies, Anatomy of the World.

"The reunion, in a single voice, of various parcels, every one of which does not amount to \$20, but which in the aggregate exceed that quantity," remains subject to the tax. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 291.

Mrs. Marchette struggled a moment, as if she could not yield to anything which delayed her reunion with Pierre. *The Century*, XL. 248.

Specifically—2. A meeting, assembly, or social gathering of familiar friends or associates after separation or absence from one another: as, a family reunion; a college reunion.—*Order of the Reunion*, an order founded by Napoleon in 1812 to commemorate the union of Holland with France. The badge was a silver star of twelve points, having the spaces filled with rays of gold, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown bearing the name *Napoleon*.

reunite (rē-nū'ni-tē), *v.* [*< re-* + *unite*. Cf. *reune*.] *I. trans.* 1. To unite again; join after separation.

By the which marriage the line of Charles the Great Was re-united to the crown of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 85.

I wander here in vain, and want thy hand To guide and re-unite me to my Lord. *Romeo, Ambitious Stepmother*, v. 2.

At length, after many eventful years, the associates, so long parted, were reunited in Westminster Abbey. *Maceaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vii.

2. To reconcile after variance. A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and re-uniting his subjects to himself and to one another. *Bolingbroke, Of a Patriot King.*

II. intrans. To be united again; join and cohere again. Yet not for this were the Britans dismay'd, but reunite-ing the next day fought with such a courage as made it hard to decide which way hung the Victory. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, ii.

reunitedly (rē-nū'ni-tēd-li), *adv.* In a reunited manner.

reunion (rē-nū'ni-sh'n), *n.* [*< reunite* + *-ion*.] A second or repeated uniting; reunion. [Rare.]

I believe the resurrection of the body, and its reunion with the soul. *Knatchbull, On the New Testament Translation*, p. 93.

reunitive (rē-nū'ni-tiv), *a.* [*< reunite* + *-ive*.] Causing reunion; tending toward or characterized by reunion. [Rare.]

Noon-time of a Sunday in a New England country town used to be, and even now is, a social and reunitive epoch of no small interest. *S. Judd, Margaret*, I 14.

reurge (rē-ūrj'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *urge*.] To urge again.

reus (rē-us), *n.*; pl. *rei* (-ī). [*< L. reus*, in., *rea*, f., orig. n. party to an action, plaintiff or defendant, afterward restricted to the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.; also, a debtor (> *It. reo*, wicked, bad, = *Sp. Pg. reo*, a criminal, defendant), < *res*, a cause, action: see *res*.] In law, a defendant.

reuse (rē-ūz'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *use*, *v.*] To use again.

It appears that large quantities of domestic distilled spirits are being placed upon the market as imported spirits and under reused imported spirit stamps. *Report of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. 162.

reuse (rē-ūs'), *n.* [*< re-* + *use*, *n.*] Repeated use; use a second time.

The waste liquor is collected, and made up to the first strength for re use. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 31.

reutilize (rē-nū'til-īz), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *utilize*.] To utilize again; make use of a second time. Also spelled *reutilise*.

After the white cells have lived their life and done their work, portions of their worn out carcasses may be reutilized in the body as nutriment. *Lancet*, No. 3147, p. 555.

reutter (rē-ut'er), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *utter*.] To utter again.

The truth of Man, as by God first spoken, Which the natural generations garble, Was re-uttered. *Browning, Old Pictures in Florence*, st. 11.

rev. An abbreviation of (a) *cap.*; *Revelation*; (b) *revenue*; (c) *reverend*; (d) *review*; (e) *revolution*; (f) *revised*; (g) *reverse*.

revalenta (rev-a-len'tā), *n.* [NL., transposed from *eravalenta*, < NL. *Errum Lens*: see *Errum* and *Lens*.] The commercial name of lentil-meal, introduced as a food for invalids. In full, *revalenta Arabica*. Also *eravalenta*. [Eng.]

revalence (rev-a-len's), *n.* [*< revalent* + *-ence*.] The state of being revalent. [Rare.]

Would this prove that the patient's revalence had been independent of the medicines given him? *Cotteridge.*

revalent (rev-a-len't), *a.* [*< L. revalent* + *-ent*.] ppr. of *revalere*, grow well again, < *re-*, again, + *valere*, grow well: see *convalere*.] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

revaluation (rē-val'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*< revalue* + *-ation*.] A repeated valuation.

revalue (rē-val'ū), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *value*.] To value again.

revamp (rē-vāmp'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *vamp*.] To vamp, mend, or patch up again; rehabilitate; reconstruct.

Thenceforth he [Carlyle] has done nothing but revamp his telling things; but the oddity has become always odder, the paradoxes always more paradoxical. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 140.

The revamping of our own writings . . . after an interval so long that the mental status in which we composed them is forgotten, and cannot be conjured up and revived, is a dangerous experiment. *Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xxi. 447.

reve¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *reare*.

reve², *n.* A Middle English form of *revere¹*.

reve³ (rēv), *v. t.* [*< F. rêver*, OF. *reverser*, dream: see *revere¹*.] To dream; muse.

I rered all night what could be the meaning of such a message. *Memoirs of Marshall Keith.*

reveal (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *revele*, < OF. *reveier*, *F. révéler* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. revelar* = *It. rivelare*, *revelare*, < *L. revelare*, unveil, draw back a veil, < *re-*, back, + *velare*, veil, < *velum*, a veil: see *veil*.] 1. To discover; expose to sight, recognition, or understanding; disclose; divulge; make known.

I had . . . well played my first act, assuring myself that under that disguise I should find opportunity to reveal myself. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, i.

I have not revealed it yet to any Soul breathing, but now I'll tell your Excellency, and so tell a relating the Passage in Flanders. *Howell, Letters*, I. iv. 28.

While in and out the verses wheel,
The wind-catcht robes trim feet reveal.
Lowell, Dobson's "Old World Idylls."

Specifically—2. To disclose as religious truth; divulge by supernatural means; make known by divine agency.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. *Rom. i. 18.*

No Man or Angel can know how God would be worship't and serv'd unless God reveal it. *Milton, True Religion.*

I call on the souls who have left the light
To reveal their lot. *Walt Whitman, My Soul and I.*

3. In *metaph.*, to afford an immediate knowledge of.

Such is the fact of perception revealed in consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton, Edinburgh Rev.*, Oct., 1830.

=*Syn.* To unveil, uncover, communicate, show, impart.

reveal (rē-vōl'), *n.* [*< reveal*, *v.*] 1. A revealing; disclosure.

In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes, and the shame of their reveal equal. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 7.

2. In *arch.*, one of the vertical faces of a window-opening or a doorway, included between the face of the wall and that of the window- or door-frame, when such frame is present.

revealable (rē-vōl'ā-bl), *a.* [*< reveal* + *-able*.] Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not as revealable as heresy? *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1833), II. 105.

revealableness (rē-vōl'ā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being revealable. *Imp. Dict.*

revealed (rē-vēld'), *p. a.* 1. Brought to light; disclosed; specifically, made known by direct divine or supernatural agency.

Scripture teacheth all supernatural revealed truth, without the knowledge whereof salvation cannot be attained. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, iii. 8.

Undoubtedly the revealed law is of infinitely more authenticity than that moral system which is framed by ethical writers, and denominated the natural law. *Blackstone, Com. Int.*, § 2.

2. In *entom.*, not hidden under other parts.—*Revealed alltrunk*, the posterior part of the thorax or alltrunk when it is not covered by elytra, hemelytra, or tegmina, as in *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, etc.—*Revealed religion*. See *religion*, and *evidences of Christianity* (under *Christianity*).

revealer (rē-vō'lēr), *n.* One who reveals or discloses; one who or that which brings to light, shows, or makes known.

A Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets. *Dan. ii. 47.*

He brought a taper: the revealer, light,
Exposed both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

revelment (rē-vēl'mēt), *n.* [*< reveal* + *-ment*.] The act of revealing; revelation. [Rare.]

This is one reason why he permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the revelation of them. *South, Sermons*, VII. xiii.

revehent (rē-vēh-ent), *a.* [*< L. revehen(-t)*, ppr. of *revehere*, carry back, < *re-*, back, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] Carrying forth; taking away; efferent: applied in anatomy to sun-dry vessels: opposed to *advehent*.

reveille (ro-vāl'ye, sometimes ro-v-o-lē'), *n.* [Also written incorrectly *reveillé* and *reveillé*, as if < *F. réveill*, pp.; < *F. réveil*, OF. *reveil*, *resveil* (= *Pr. revelar*), an awaking, alarm, reveille, a hunt's-up, < *resveiller*, awake, < *re-*, again, + *evellere*, waken, < *L. ex-*, out, + *vigilare*, watch, wake: see *vigilant*.] Milit. and naval, the beat of a drum, bugle-sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers or sailors to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Sound a reveille, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come!
Dryden, Secular Masque, I. 63.

And all the bugle breezes blew
Reveille to the breaking morn.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxviii.

revel¹ (rev'el), *n.* [*ME. revel, reuel, revell*, < *OF. reuel* (= *Pr. reuel*), pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder, delay, < *reveler, rebeller, F. rebeller, rebel, revolt*, = *Sp. rebelar* = *Pg. rebelar* = *It. ribellare, rebellare*, < *L. rebel-lare*, *rebel*: see *rebel*, *v.* Housie, by contraction, *rule*.] 1. A merrymaking; a feast or festivity characterized by boisterous jollity; a carouse; hence, mirth-making in general; revelry.

When thei com in to the town thei fonde . . . ladyes and maydenes caroling and daunsinge, and the most *revel* and disport that might be made.

Martin (L. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

Reuelle amanges thame was full ryfe.
Thomas of Erreseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

The brief night goes
In babbie and *revel* and wruce.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xlii. 6.

2. Specifically—(a) A kind of dance or choric performance often given in connection with masques or pageants; a dancing procession or entertainment: generally used in the plural.

Our *revels* now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 148.

We use always to have *revels*; which is indeed dancing, and makes an excellent shew in truth.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 2.

The *Revels* were dances of a more free and general nature—that is not immediately connected with the story of the piece under representation. In these many of the nobility of both sexes took part, who had previously been spectators. The *Revels*, it appears from other passages, were usually composed of galliards and courtes.

Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's *Masque of Lethes*.

(b) An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake. *Halliwel*.—Master of the *revels*. Same as *lord of merrile* (which see, under *lord*) = *Syn. I. Debauch, Spruce*, etc. see *carousal*.

revel¹ (rev'el), *v.*: pret. and pp. *reveled* or *revelled*, ppr. *reveling* or *reveling*. [*ME. revelen, rrevelen*, < *OF. reveler*, also *rebeller, rebel*, be riotous: see *revel*, *n.* The *E. verb* follows the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To hold or take part in revels; join in merrymaking; indulge in boisterous festivities; carouse.

See! Antony, that *revels* long o' nights,
Is notwithstanding up.

Shak., *J. C.*, ii. 2. 116.

2. To dance; move with a light and dancing step; trille.

Along the crisped shades and bowers
Revels the spruce and jocund Spring.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 935.

3. To act lawlessly; wanton; indulge one's inclination or caprice.

His father *revel'd* in the heart of France,
And tamed the king, and made the dauphin stoop.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 129.

The Nabob was *reveling* in fancied scenery. . . . it had never occurred to him . . . that the English would dare to invade his dominions.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

4. To take great pleasure; feel an ardent and keen enjoyment; delight.

Our kind host so *revel'd* in my father's humour that he was incessantly stimulating him to attack him.

Lady Holland, *Sydney Smith*, vii.

II. *trans.* To spend in revelry.

An age of pleasures *revel'd* out comes home
At last, and ends in sorrow.

Pord, *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

revel², *v. t.* [= *It. revellere*, draw away, < *L. revellere*, pp. *revellus*, pluck or pull back, tear out, off, or away, < *re-*, back, + *vellere*, pluck. Cf. *avell, convellere, revulsion*.] To draw back or away; remove.

Those who miscarry escape by their blood *revelling* the humours from their lungs.

Harvey.

reve-land (rēv'land), *n.* [*ME.*, repr. *AS. geref-land*, tributary land (*sundor-gerf-land*, peculiar tributary land), < *gerfa*, receive, + *land*, land: see *revel* and *land*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, such land as, having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

revelate (rev'ē-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. revelatus*, pp. of *revelare*, reveal, disclose: see *reveal*.] To reveal. *Imp. Dict.*

revelation (rev'ē-lā'shōn), *n.* [*ME. revelacioun*, < *OF. revelation*, *revelation*, *F. révélation* = *Pr. revelacio* = *Sp. revelacion* = *Pg. revelação* = *It. rivelazione*, revelation, < *LL. revelatio* (n-), an uncovering, a revealing, < *L. revelare*, pp. *revelatus*, reveal: see *reveal*.] 1. The act of revealing. (a) The disclosing, discovering, or making known to others what was before unknown to them.

It was nothing short of a new revelation, when Scott turned back men's eyes on their own past history and

national life, and showed them there a field of human interest and poetic creation which long had lain neglected.

J. C. Shairp, *Aspects of Poetry*, p. 104.

(b) The act of revealing or communicating religious truth, especially by divine or supernatural means.

The book of quintis essencijs . . . Hermys . . . hadde by *revelacioun* of an aungil of God to him sende.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

By *revelation* he made known unto me the mystery.

Eph. iii. 3.

A very faithful brother,
A boteler, and a man by *revelation*,
That hath a competent knowledge of the truth.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iii. 2.

2. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; in *theol.*, that disclosure which God makes of himself and of his will to his creatures.

When God declares any truth to us, this is a *revelation*.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. vii. 2.

More specifically—3. Such disclosure, communicated by supernatural means, of truths which could not be ascertained by natural means; hence, as containing such revelation, the Bible. Divine revelation may be afforded by any one of four modes—(a) nature, (b) history, (c) consciousness, or (d) supernatural and direct communications. In theological writings the term, when properly used, signifies exclusively the last form of revelation. *Revelation* differs from *inspiration*, the latter being an exaltation of the natural faculties, the former a communication to or through them of truth not otherwise ascertainable, or at least not otherwise known.

The *Revelation* of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass.

Rev. i. 1.

'Tis *Revelation* satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life.

Cowper, *Task*, ii. 527.

4. In *metaph.*, immediate consciousness of something real and not phenomenal.—Book of Revelation, or The Revelation of St. John the Divine, the last book of the New Testament, also called the *Apocalypse*. It is generally attributed by the church to the apostle John, and the date of its composition is often put near the end of the first century. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the interpretation and significance of this book. The schools of interpretation are of three principal kinds. The first school, that of the preterists, embraces those who hold that the whole or by far the greater part of the prophecy of this book has been fulfilled; the second is that of the historical interpreters, who hold that the prophecy embraces the whole history of the church and its foes, from the first century to the end of the world; the third view is that of the futurists, who maintain that the prophecy, with perhaps the exception of the first three chapters, relates entirely to events which are to take place at or near to the second coming of the Lord. Abbreviated *Rev.*

revelational (rev'ē-lā'shōn-əl), *a.* [*revelation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving revelation; admitting supernatural disclosure.

It seems, however, unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different *Revelational* Codes to Utilitarianism.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 467.

revelationist (rev'ē-lā'shōn-ist), *n.* [*revelation* + *-ist*.] One who believes in supernatural revelation. [Rare.]

Gruppe's great work on Greek mythology . . . is likely in the immediate future to furnish matter for contention between evolutionists and *revelationists*.

Athenaeum, No. 3149, p. 272.

reve-lator (rev'ē-lā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. révélateur* = *Sp. Pg. revelador* = *It. rivelatore, rivelatore*, < *LL. revelator*, < *L. revelare*, reveal: see *reveal*.] One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [Rare and objectionable.]

The forms of civil government were only to carry out the will of the Church, and this soon came to mean the will of Brigham Young, who from year to year was re-elected and installed "prophet, seer, and *reve-lator*."

New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

revelatory (rev'ē-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*LL. revelatorius*, of or belonging to revelation, < *L. revelare*, reveal: see *reveal*.] Having the nature or character of a revelation. *Imp. Dict.*

revel-coil, *n.* [*revel*¹ + *coil*², prob. originating as a sophisticated form of *level-coil*.] Loud and boisterous revelry; a wild revel; a carouse or debauch.

They all had leave to leave their endless toys,
To dance, sing, sport, and to keep *revel-coils*.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

revel-dash, *n.* Same as *revel-coil*.

Have n flurt and a crash,
Now play *revel-dash*.

Greene, *Dram. Works*, I. 175.

reveler, reveler (rev'el-er), *n.* [*ME. revelour, reveloure*, < *OF. *revelour, revelour*, < *reveler*, reveal: see *revel*¹, *v.*] One who revels. (a) One who takes part in merrymakings, feasts, or carousals; hence, one who leads a disorderly or licentious life.

My fourth the honshorde was a *revelour*—
This is to seyn, he hadde n paramour.

Chaucer, *Trol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 453.

None a stranger there
So merry and so gamesome: he is call'd
The Briton *reveler*.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, i. 6. 61.

In the ears of the brutalized and drunken *revelers* there arose the sound of the clanking of British cavalry.

H. Kingsley, *Stretton*, liii.

Specifically—(b) One who dances in a revel; one who takes part in a choric entertainment.

It is no disgrace, no more than for your adventurous *reveler* to fall by some laanspicious chance in his galliard.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 1.

reveling, *n.* Same as *riveling*².
revelent (rē-vel'ont), *a.* [= *Pg. It. revelente*, < *L. revellen* (t-), ppr. of *revellere*, pluck or tear back, off, away, or out: see *revel*².] Causing revulsion.

reveller, n. See *reveler*.

revel-master (rev'el-mās'tēr), *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas; the lord of misrule.

revelment (rev'el-mənt), *n.* [*revel*¹ + *-ment*.] The act of reveling.

revelour, *n.* An obsolete form of *reveler*.

revelous, *a.* [*ME. revelous*, < *OF. reveloux*, full of revelry or jest, riotous, < *revel*, riot, revel: see *revel*¹, *n.* Cf. *rebellious*.] Inclined to festivity and merrymaking.

A wyf he hadde of excellent beante,

And compaignable and *revelous* was she.

Chaucer, *Shipman's Tale*, l. 4.

revel-rout, *n.* 1. A troop of revelers; hence, any riotous throng; a mob; a rabble.

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,

Reply'd the *revel-rout*:

We'll teach you for to fix a bell

On any woman's snout.

The Fryar and the Boy, ii. (*Nares*.)

2. A lawless, uproarious revel; wild revelry; noisy merriment.

Then made they *revel route* and goodly glee.

Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, i. 558.

The Sorcerers and Sorceresses make great lights, and incense all this visited house. . . . laughing, singing, dancing in honour of that God. After all this *revel-rout* they demand againe of the Demoniacke if the God be appeased.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 430.

3. A dancing entertainment.

Wilt thou forsake us, Jeffrey? then who shall daunce

The hobby horse at our next *Revel route*?

Brome, *Queens Exchange*, ii. 2.

To play *revel-rout*, to revel furiously; carouse; act the bacchanalian.

They chose a notable swaggering rogue called Puffling Dicke to renell over them, who *plaid revel-rout* with them indeede.

Routland, *Hist. Rogues*, quoted in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 582.

revelry (rev'el-ri), *n.* [*ME. revelrie*, as *revel*¹ + *-ry*.] The act of reveling; merrymaking; especially, boisterous festivity or jollity.

The sweetness of her melody

Made al myn herte in *revelrye* (var. *reverie*).

Rom of the Rose, l. 720.

Meantime, forget this new-fall'n dignity,

And fall into our rustic *revelry*.—

Play, music!

Shak., *As you Like it*, v. 4. 183.

= *Syn.* See *carousal*.

revelst, *n.* Same as *revel*¹.

The huntress and queen of these groves, Diana, . . . hath . . . proclaimed a solemn *revels*.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, i. 1.

revenant (rev'ē-nant), *n.* [*F. revenant*, ppr. of *revenir*, come back, < *re-*, back, again, + *venir*, < *L. venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *revenue*.]

1. One who returns; especially, one who returns after a long period of absence or after death; a ghost; a specter; specifically, in *mod. spiritualism*, an apparition; a materialization. [Rare.]

The yellow glamor of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, flattered upon its vestment of whitish gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy *revenant* from the tomb.

J. H. Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*, xxxiii.

2. In *math.*, a form which continually returns as leading coefficient of irreducible covariants.
revendicate (rē-ven'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revendicated*, ppr. *revendicating*. Same as *revindicate*. *Imp. Dict.*

revendication (rē-ven-di-kā'shōn), *n.* Same as *revindication*. *Imp. Dict.*—Action of *revendication*, in *civil law*, an action brought to assert a title to or some real right inherent in or directly attached to property.

revenge (rē-venj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revenged*, ppr. *revenging*. [*OF. revenger, revenger*, *F. rerancher*, *F. dial. reranger*, revenge, = *Sp. revindicar*, claim, = *Pg. revindicar*, claim, refl. be revenged, = *It. rivendicare*, revenge, refl. be revenged, < *ML. *revindicare*, revenge, lit. vindicate again, < *L. re-*, again, + *vindicare* (> *OF. vengier, venger*), arrogate, lay claim to: see *vindicate*, *venge*, *avenge*. Cf. *revindicate*.]

I. trans. 1. To take vengeance on account of; inflict punishment because of; exact retribution for; obtain or seek to obtain satisfaction for; especially with the idea of gratifying a sense of injury or vindictiveness: as, to *revenge* an insult.

These injuries the king now bears will be *revenged* home.
Shak., Lear, iii. 3. 13.

I hope you are bred to more humanity
Than to *revenge* my father's wrong on me.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. To satisfy by taking vengeance; secure atonement or expiation to, as for an injury; avenge the real or fancied wrongs of; especially, to gratify the vindictive spirit of: as, to *revenge* one's self for rude treatment.

You do more for the obedience of your Lord the Emperor, than to be *revenged* of the French King.
Quezara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

O Lord, . . . visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors.
Jer. xv. 15.

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 94.

=Syn. *Avenge, Revenge.* See *avenge*.

II. intrans. To take vengeance.

I will *revenge* (quoth she),
For hee I shalke all shame.
Gascoigne Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., rd. Arber, p. 100).

The Lord *revengeth*, and is furious.
Nahum i. 2.

revenge (rē-venj'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revenge*, < OF. *revanche*, *revanche*, F. *revanche*, *revanche*, F. dial. *revanche*, *revanche*; from the verb.] 1. The act of revenging; the execution of vengeance; retaliation for wrongs real or fancied; hence, the gratification of vindictive feeling.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice. *Bacon, Revenge.*
Though now his mighty soul its grief contains;
He meditates *revenge* who least complains.
Dryden, Abs. and Achil., i. 440.

Sweet is *revenge*—especially to women.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 24.

2. That which is done by way of vengeance; a revengeful or vindictive act; a retaliatory measure; a means of revenging one's self.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood . . . from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy.
Dent. xxiii. 42.

And thus the whillog of true brings in his *revenges*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 355.

3. The desire to be revenged; the emotion which is aroused by an injury or affront, and which leads to retaliation; vindictiveness of mind.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.
Dryden, Astrea Redux, i. 261.

The term *Revenge* expresses the angry passion carried to the full length of retaliation.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 136.

To give one his *revenge*, to play a return-match in any game with a defeated opponent; give a defeated opponent a chance to gain an equal score or standing.

Lady Smart. Well, miss, you'll have a sad husband, you have such good luck at cards.

Miss. Well, my lady Smart I'll give you *revenge* whenever you please.
Sir R. Polite Conversation, iii.

=Syn. 1. *Revenge, Vengeance, Retribution, Retaliation, and Reprisal* agree in expressing the visiting of evil upon others in return for their misdeeds. *Revenge* is the carrying out of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self or to those who seem a part of one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. It generally has reference to one's equals or superiors, and the malignant feeling is all the more bitter when it cannot be gratified. *Vengeance* has an earlier and a later use. In its earlier use it may arise from no personal feeling, but may be visited upon a person for another's wrong as well as for his own. In the scripture it means retribution with indignation, as in Rom. xii. 19: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord," where it is a reservation for Jehovah of the offices of distributive and retributive justice. In its later use it involves the idea of wrathful retribution, whether just, unjust, or excessive; it is often a furious revenge, hence there is a general tendency to turn to other words to express just retribution, especially as an act of God. *Retribution* bears more in mind the amount of the wrong done viewing it as a sort of loan whose equivalent is in some way paid back. Any evil result befalling the perpetrator of a bad deed in consequence of that deed is said to be a *retribution*, whether occurring by human intention or not; personal agency is not prominent in the idea of *retribution*. *Retaliation* combines the notion of equivalent return, which is found in *retribution*, with a distinctly personal agency and intention; sometimes, unlike the preceding words, it has a light sense for good-humored teasing or banter. *Reprisal* is an act of retaliation in war, its essential point being the capture of something in return or as indemnification for pecuniary damage from the other side. The word has also a looser figurative meaning, amounting essentially to retaliation of any sort. See *avenge, requital*, and the definition of *reformation*.

revengable (rē-venj'g-bl). *a.* [*revenge* + *-able*.] Capable of or suitable for being revenged. [Rare.]

The buzzard, for he doted more
And darc'd lesse than reason,
Through blind base love enduring wrong
Revengable in season.
Warner, Albion's England, vii. 342.

revengance (rē-venj'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revengance*; < *revenge* + *-ance*. Cf. *revengance*.] *Revonge*; vengeanee.

Hee would not negleete to take *revengance* of so foule an act.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 136.

revengeful (rē-venj'fūl), *a.* [*revenge* + *-ful*.]

1. Full of revonge or a desire to inflict injury or pain for wrong received; harboring feelings of revenge; vindictive; resentful.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo, here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 174.

2. Avenging; executing revenge; instrumental to revenge.

'Tis a meritorious fair design
To chase injustice with *revengful* arms.
Shak., Lucree, i. 1693.

=Syn. 1. *Unforgiving, implacable.* See *revenge*, *n.*, and *avenge*.

revengefully (rē-venj'fūl-i), *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

He smiled *revengfully*, and leapt
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance.
Dryden and Lee, Oedipus, v. 1.

revengfulness (rē-venj'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness. *Bailey*, 1727.

revengeless (rē-venj'les), *a.* [*revenge* + *-less*.] Without revenge; unrevenged. [Rare.]

We, full of hearty tears
For our good father's losse, . . .
Cannot so lightly over-jumpe his death
As leave his woes *revenglesse*.
Marston, Malcontent, iv. 3.

revengement (rē-venj'ment), *n.* [*revenge* + *-ment*.] *Revonge*; retaliation for an injury. [Rare.]

Things of honour are so delicate that the same day that any confesseth to have received an injury, from that day he blindeth himself to take *revengement*.
Quezara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 218.

Murther . . . hath more shapes than Proteus, and will shift himself, vpon any occasion of *revengement*, into a man's dish, his drinke, his apparell, his rings, his stirrups, his nosgay.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34.

revenger (rē-venj'jēr), *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.

Now, darling Porthia, art thou struck; and now
Pleased fortune does of Murens Crassus' death
Make me *revenger*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 1. 3.

revengingly (rē-venj'jūng-li), *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

I have belied a lady,
The princess of this country, and the air on't
Revengingly enteebles me. *Shak., Cymbeline*, v. 2. 4.

revenue (rev'g-nū-ā), *a.* [*revenue* + *-al*.] Pertaining to revenue; as, *revenue* expenditure. [Recent and rare.]

Admitting the restraint exercised to be due to a necessary caution in dealing with public funds, . . . the advantages of a more rapid advance might be secured without in the least involving *revenue* risks.
The Engineer, LXVI. 224.

revenue (rev'g-nū), formerly and still occasionally rē-ven'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *revenue*; < OF. *revenue*, *m.*, also *revenue*, *f.*, F. *revenu*, *m.* (ML. reflex *reventata*, *f.*, *reventum*, *m.*, also *revenue*, *f.*, also in pure L. form *reventus* and *reventio*), *revenue*, *rent*, < *revenu*, pp. of *revenir*, come back, return: see *reventant*. Cf. *arvenue, parvenue*.] 1. The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any kind of property, real or personal; income.

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart she scorns our poverty.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 83.

One that had more skill how to quail a cau
Than manage his *revenues*.
Times Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 61.

I call it a monastery of the Benedictine monks; . . . rich, because their yearly *revenue* amounted to one hundred thousand crowns.
Coryat, Crudities, i. 177.

2. The annual income of a state, derived from the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. [This is now the common meaning of the word, *income* being applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals.]

The common charity,
Good people's aims and prayers of the gentle,
Is the *revenue* must support my state.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 1.

A complete power, therefore, to procure a regular and adequate supply of *revenue*, as far as the resources of the community will permit, may be regarded as an indispensable ingredient in every constitution.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 30.

3. Return; reward.

Neither doe I know any thing wherein a man may more improve the *revenues* of his learning, or make greater shew with a little, . . . than in this matter of the Creation.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

Inland revenue, in Great Britain and Ireland, internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income-tax, and other taxes. The Board of Internal Revenue consists of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and three commissioners.—**Internal revenue**, that part of the revenue or income of a country which is derived from duties on articles manufactured or grown at home, on licenses, stamps, incomes, etc.; all the revenue of a country except that collected from export or import duties. In the United States the principal receipts are from spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors. During the period of the civil war taxes were imposed on many other manufactures, but they were removed in great part in 1868.—**Revenue cadet**, or cadet of the revenue-cutter service, an officer of the junior grade in the United States revenue marine, undergoing instruction preparatory to examination for the position of third lieutenant. The appointment is made after a competitive examination, to which young men between the ages of 18 and 25 are eligible, by the Secretary of the Treasury. A term of two years' service aboard a practice-vessel is required, which is followed by the examination for promotion.—**Revenue cutter**. See *cutter*.—**Revenue-cutter school-ship**, a vessel used for the purpose of instructing cadets in the revenue-cutter service in the duties of their profession, previous to commissioning them as third lieutenants.—**Revenue-cutter service**. See *revenue marine*.—**Revenue ensign**, a distinctive flag, authorized March, 1798, for revenue cutters, to distinguish them from other armed vessels of the United States. Previous to that date, the revenue cutters sailed under the same flag as other United States vessels. The revenue flag is also used over custom-houses. It consists of sixteen vertical stripes of red and white alternately, with a white union in which is a blue eagle carrying in his beak the motto "E pluribus unum," a shield with red and white stripes on his breast, and in his talons a bundle of arrows and a branch of olive, the whole surrounded by a semicircle of thirteen blue stars.—**Revenue law**. See *law*.—**Revenue marine**, or revenue-cutter service, a corps organized in 1790, by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of guarding the coast and estuaries of the United States for the protection of the customs revenue. During the period of its existence, the duties of the service have necessarily undergone many changes. The corps, combining both civil and military features, is employed in assisting to maintain law and order throughout United States territory.—**Revenue pennant**, a pennant used on revenue vessels in commission, and in the bow of boats when carrying an officer on duty. It is made up of alternate vertical red and white stripes, and has a white field carrying thirteen blue stars.—**Revenue tariff**. See *tariff*.—To defraud the revenue. See *defraud*. =Syn. *Profit*, etc. See *income*.

revenue (rev'g-nū), formerly rē-ven'ū), *a.* [*revenue* + *-ed*.] Endowed with a revenue or income.

Pray resolve me
Why, being a Gentleman of fortunes, meanes,
And well *revenue*, will you adventure thus
A doubtful voyage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 205).

revenue-officer (rev'g-nū-of'f'i-sēr), *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

revert, *n.* An obsolete form of *reaver*.

reversible (rē-vēr'g-bl), *a.* [*revere* + *-able*.] Worthy of reverence; capable of being revered.

The character of a gentleman is the most *reversible*, the highest of all characters. *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 167.

reverbi (rē-vēr'b'), *v. t.* [Erroneously abbr. from *reverberate*: see *reverberate*.] To reverberate. [Rare.]

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 150.

reverberant (rē-vēr'bēr-ant), *a.* [*L. reverberant* (t-s), pp. of *reverberare*, *reper*: see *reverberate*.] Reverberating; causing reverberation; especially, returning sound; resounding.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance,
Over the watery floor, and beneath the *reverberant* branches.
Longfellow, Evangeline, li. 2.

reverberate (rē-vēr'bēr-it), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *reverberated*, ppr. *reverberating*. [*L. reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare* (> It. *riverberare* = Sp. *Pg. reverberar* = OF. *reverberer*, F. *réverbérer*), beat back, < *re*, back, + *verberare*, beat: see *verberate*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To beat back; repel; repulse.

This blunke . . . serveth in stead of a strong wall to repulse and *reverberate* the violence of the furious waves of the Sea.
Coryat, Crudities, i. 199.

2. To return, as sound; echo.

Who, like an arch, *reverberates*
The voice again. *Shak., T. and C.*, iii. 3. 120.

3. To turn back; drive back; bend back; reflect: as, to *reverberate* rays of light or heat.—

4. Specifically, to deflect (flame or heat) as in a reverberatory furnace.—5. To reduce by reverberated heat; fuse.

Some of our chymicks facetiously affirm that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and *reverberated* into glass.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

6. To beat upon; fall upon.

The Sunne . . . goeth continually rounde about in circuit: so that his beames, *reverberating* heaven, repre-

septe such a manner of lyght as we have in Sommer two houres before the Sunne ryse.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlii.)
How still your voice with prudent discipline
My Prentice ear doth oft reverberate.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy-Crafts.
II. intrans. 1. To be driven back or reflected, as light or heat.

For the perpendicular beames reflect and reverberate in themselves, so that the heat is doubled, every beame striking twice.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 49.

2. To echo; reëcho; resound.

And even at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall reverberate all as well as thine.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 2. 170.

'Tis for a demi-groat this opened soul . . .
Reverberates quick, and sends the tuneful tongue
To lavish music on the rugged walls
Of some dark dungeon.
Shenstone, *Economy*, I.

Echoes die off, scarcely reverberate
Forever—why should ill keep echoing ill,
And never let our ears have done with noise?
Browning, *King and Book*, II. 27.

3. To apply reverberated heat; use reverberatory agency, as in the fusing of metals.

Sub. Out of that alk I have won the salt of mercury.
Main. By pouring on your rectified water?
Sub. Yes, and reverberating in Athanas.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

=*Syn.* Recoil, etc. See rebound.
reverberate (rē-vēr'ber-āt), *a.* [*L. reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare*, east back, repel: see the verb.] 1. Reverberated; east back; returned; reflected.

The lofty hills . . .
Sent forth such echoing shouts (which, every way so shrill,
With the reverberate sound the spacious air did fill),
That they were easily heard through the Vergilian main.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ix. 58.

2. Reverberant; causing reverberation.

Hailoo your name to the reverberate hills.
Shak., *T. N.*, I. 5. 291.

I was that bright face,
Reflected by the lake in which thy race
Read mystic lines, which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a reverberate glass.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Blackness*.

reverberation (rē-vēr-bēr-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. ME. reverberaciōn*, *< OF. reverberation*, *F. riverberation* = *Pr. reverberatio* = *Sp. reverberación* = *It. reverberazione*, *riverberazione*, *< L. riverberare*, pp. *reverberatus*, beat back: see *reverberate*.] 1. The act of reverberating, or of driving or turning back; particularly, the reflection of sound, light, or heat: now chiefly of sound.

Every sound
Nis but of air reverberaciōn.
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, I. 526.

Also another manner of fier: sette goure vessel forsole to the strong reverberaciōn of the sunne in some tymic, and lete it stonde there nyght and day.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.
The days are then very longe in that clime, and hot by reason of continual reverberation of the beames of the sonne, and shorte nyghtes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Cabot (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 287).

In these straights we frequently alighted, now freezing in the snow, and anon trying by the reverberation of the sun against the cliffs as we descend lower.

Dezobry, *Diary*, March 23, 1646.
My tale, which holds fifty-fold thy wisdom, would crack at the reverberation of thy voice.

Landor, *Dionenes and Plato*.
2. Resonance; sympathetic vibration.—3. That which is reverberated; reverberated light, heat, or sound: now chiefly sound.

Then through those realms of shade, in multiplied reverberations,
Heard he that cry of pain.
Longfellow, *Evangelist*, II. 5.

A . . . shiel, . . . in strong contrast to the room, was painted with a red reverberation, as from furnace doors.
J. L. Stevenson, *The Dynamiter*, p. 50.

4. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its deflection toward the hearth of the furnace, as in the reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*).

First ye moste the right blak earth of oon hide nature
[of vnklike nature, *Harl.* 853], in the furnes of glas mon
[made, *Harl.* 853], or ellis reverberaciōn, xxj. dayes cal-
cayne.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

The evolved heat [in a rotative furnace] is . . . trans-
mitted by reverberation and conduction to the mixture of
ores, fluxes, and coal.
Ure, *Dict.*, II. 945.

reverberative (rē-vēr'ber-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< reverberate* + *-ive*.] Tending to reverberate; reflecting; reverberant.

This reverberative influence is what we have intended
above as the influence of the mass upon its centres.
I. Taylor.

reverberator (rē-vēr'ber-ā-tor), *n.* [*< reverberate* + *-or*.] That which reverberates; espe-

cially, that which reflects light; a reflecting lamp.

reverberatory (rē-vēr'ber-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. réverbératoire* = *It. reverberatorio* = *It. riverbera-*
tino; as *reverberate* + *-ory*.] 1. Characterized

by or liable to reverberation; tending to reverberate.—2. Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating: as, a reverberatory furnace or kiln. See *reverberation*, 4, and *furnace*, and *ent under puddling-furnace*.

Reverdin's operation. See *operation*.
reverdure (rē-vēr'dūr), *v. t.* [*< re + verdure*.] To cover again with verdure. [*Rare*.]

The swete tyme of Marche was come, and the wyndes
were appeased, and ye waters swaged of their ragges, and
the wodes reverdured.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clix.

revere (rē-vēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revere*,
ppr. *revere*. [*< OF. revere*, *F. révéler* = *It. rerevere*, *riverere*, *< L. rereveri*, reverse, fear, < *re-*,
again, + *veri*, fear, regard, feel awe of, akin
to *E. ware*.] To regard with deepest respect
and awe; venerate; reverence; hold in great
honor or high esteem.

Whose word is truth, as sacred and reverat
As Heaven's own oracles from altars heard.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. l. 27.

I see men of advanced life, whom from infancy I have
been taught to revere.

D. Webster, *Speech at Concord*, Sept. 30, 1834.

The war-god of the Mexicans (originally a conqueror),
the most revered of all their gods, had his idol fed with
human flesh.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 259.

=*Syn.* Worship, Reverence, etc. See *adore*.

revere², *n.* A Middle English form of *river*.
reverence (rev'ē-rens), *n.* [*< ME. reverence*, *< OF. reverence*, *F. révérence* = *Pr. reverencia*, *reveren-*
za = *Sp. Pg. reverencia* = *It. reverenza*, *riverenza*, *< L. reverentia*, reverence, *< rerever(t)-s*,
reverent: see *revere*.] 1. A feeling of mingled
awe, respect, and admiration; veneration;
esteem heightened by awe, as of a superior;
reverent regard; especially, such a feeling toward
deity.

They have in more reverence the triumphs of Petrarche
than the Genesis of Moses.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 82.

With what authority did he [Jesus] both speak and live,
such as commanded a reverence, where it did not beget a
love!

Stillington, *Sermons*, I. vi.

With all reverence I would say,
Let God do his work, we will see to ours.

Waltier, *Abraham Davenport*.

Reverence we may define as the feeling which accompa-

nies the recognition of Superiority or Worth in others.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 225.

2. The outward manifestation of reverent feel-
ing; respect, esteem, or honor, as shown by
conduct. See *to do reverence*, below.

They give him the reverence of a master.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 52.

Honour due and reverence none neglects.

Milton, *P. L.*, III. 738.

3. An act or token of reverence. Specifically—(a)

A bow; a courtesy; an obeisance.

The lamentation was so great that was made through-
out Spaine for the death of this good King Alonso that
from thence forward every time that any named his name,
if he were a man he put off his cap, and if a woman she
made a reverence.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 230.

With a low submissive reverence
Say, "What is it your honour will command?"

Shak., *T. of the S.*, Ind., I. 53.

(b) The use of a phrase indicating respect. See *to do reverence*, below.

Not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence without a reverence.

B. Jonson, *Tale of n. Tub*, I. 4.

4. Reverend character; worthiness of respect
and esteem.

With him are the Lord Aumerle, Lord Salisbury,
Sir Stephen Scroop, besides a clergyman
Of holy reverence.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, III. 3. 29.

Hence—5. With a possessive personal pronoun,
a title of respect, applied particularly to a clergy-

man.
Will Av'rice and Conscience give place,
Char'm'd by the sounds—Your Reverence, or Your Grace?

Cowper, *Progress of Error*, I. 105.

Quoth I, "Your reverence, I believe you're safe."

Crabbe, *Works*, I. 134.

6. Precedence; preëminence.

And some knyght is wedded to a lady of royal blode;
she shal kepe the estate that she was before. And a lady
of lower degree shal kepe the estate of her lordes blode, &
therefore the royall blode shal have the reverence, as I
have shewed you here before.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 285.

At the reverence off, out of respect or regard for.

But I praye yow at the reverence of God that ye hem now
departe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

And, my Lord, hyt were to grete a thyng, and hyte laye
yn my power, but y wold do at the reverens of your Lord-
schyp, yu las than hyt schold hurt me to gretly, wyche y
wote wel your Lordschyp wol nevyr desyr.

Paston Letters, I. 75.

Save or saving your reverence, with all due respect to
you: a phrase used to excuse an offensive expression or
statement: sometimes contracted to *sir-reverence*.

To run away from the Jew, I should be miled by the
fiend, who, saving your reverence, is the devil himself.

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 2. 27.

This Natatle Beet . . . grows in wet, stinking Places,
and thrives no where so well as in Mud, or a Dunghill,
saving your Reverence.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 148.

To do reverence, to make reverence; show respect;
do honor; specifically, to do homage; make a bow or
obeisance.

Ech of hem doth al his diligence
To doon unto the feste reverence.

Chaucer, *Cleik's Tale*, I. 140.

"Apparalle the propriety," quod Pride, . . .
"Do no reverence to foole ne wise."

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

But yesterday the word of Caesar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.

Shak., *J. C.*, III. 2. 125.

To make reverence, to perform an act of worship;
worship.

Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe, and made
reverence to his Creatour, that he saughe not.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 94.

=*Syn.* 1. *Awe*, *veneration*, *Reverence*. Reverence is nearly
equivalent to *reneration*, but expresses something less of
the same emotion. It differs from *awe* in that it is not
akin to the feeling of fear, dread, or terror, while also im-

plying a certain amount of love or affection. We feel *re-*

verence for a parent and for an upright magistrate, but we
stand in awe of a tyrant.

reverence (rev'ē-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *re-*
verenced, ppr. *reverencing*. [*< ME. reverence*,
< OF. reverencer, *reverencier* = *Sp. Pg. reverenciar* = *It. riverenziare*, reverence, make a
reverence: from the noun.] 1. To regard with
reverence; look upon with awe and esteem;
respect deeply; venerate.

Those that I reverence those I fear, the wise.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, IV. 2. 65.

They too late reverence their advisers, as deep, fore-

seeing, and faithful prophets.

Bacon, *Moral Fables*, v., Expl.

The laws became ineffectual to restrain men who no
longer revered justice.

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 164.

2. To do reverence to; treat with respect; pay
respect to; specifically, to salute with a rever-
ence, bow, or obeisance.

Ieh a-roos vp ryght with that and reverenced hym fayre,
And yf hus will were he wolde hus name telle.

Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 243.

Reverence thil felawis; bygygne with hem no striff;
To thil power kepe pees al tid lif.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Nor wanted at his end
The dark retinue reverencing death
At golden thresholds.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

=*Syn.* 1. *Worship*, *Revere*, etc. See *adore*.

reverencer (rev'ē-ren-sēr), *n.* [*< reverence* +
-er.] One who feels or displays reverence.

The Athenians . . . quite sunk in their affairs, . . .
were becoming great reverencers of crowned heads.

Swift, *Nobles and Commons*, II.

reverend (rev'ē-rond), *a.* [= *OF. rereverent*, *F. révérend* = *Pr. reverent* = *Sp. Pg. It. reverenda*,
< L. reverendus, gerundive of *revereri*, revere;
see *revere*.] 1. Worthy to be revered; worthy
of reverence; entitled to veneration, esteem, or
respect, by reason of one's character or suered
office, as a minister of religion; especially, de-
serving of respect or consideration on account
of age; venerable.

If ancient sorrow he most reverend,
Give him the benefit of senility.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, IV. 4. 35.

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely bent to meditation

Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 7. 01.

His [Prodicus's] statue is made in free stone, . . .
having a long reverend beard.

Coryat, *Cruilities*, I. 185.

At length a reverend sire among them came.

Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 719.

The Duchess marked his weary pace,
His timid mien, and reverend face.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, Int.

I past beside the *reverend* walls
In which of old I wore the gown.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

2. Specifically, a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics; as, *Reverend* (or the *Reverend*) John Smith. In the Anglican Church deans are styled *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops (also the Bishop of Meath) *most reverend*. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of the religious orders are also styled *reverend*, the superiors being styled *reverend fathers* or *reverend mothers*, as the case may be. In Scotland the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*. Abbreviated *Rev.* (also, *the Rev.*) when used with the name of an individual.

The *reverend* gentleman was equipped in a buzzwig, upon the top of which was an equilateral cocked hat.
Scott, Antiquary, xvii.

3. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastics, or to the clerical office or profession.

Carlisle, this is your doom:
Choose out some secret place, some *reverend* room,
More than thou hast, and with it joy thy life.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 6. 25.

With all his humour and high spirits he [Sydney Smith] had always, as he said himself, fashioned his manners and conversation so as not to bring discredit on his *reverend* profession.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 178.

4†. Reverent. [A misuse formerly common.]

With a joy
As *reverend* as religion can make man's,
I will embrace this blessing.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 2.

Where'er you walk'd Trees were as *reverend* made
As when of old Gods dwelt in ev'ry shade.
Conley, The Mistress, Spring.

There are, I find, to be in it [the drama] all the *reverend* offices of life (such as regard to parents, husbands, and honourable lovers), preserved with the utmost care.
Steele, Tatler, No. 152.

reverendly (rev'-e-rend-lī), *adv.* [*< reverend + -ly*]. Reverently.

Others ther he
Which doe indeed esteem more *reverendly*
Of the Lords Supper.
Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I am not the first as, sir,
Ifas borne good office, and performed it *reverendly*.
Plecher (and another?), Prophets, l. 3.

reverent (rev'-e-rent), *a.* [*< ME. reverent, < OF. reverent = Sp. Pg. reverente = It. riverente, reverente, < L. reverent(-is), pp. of reverere, reverere; see rever(-)*]. 1. Feeling or displaying reverence; impressed with veneration or deep respect; standing in awe with admiration, as before superior age, worth, capacity, power, or achievement.

Lowly *reverent*
Towards either throne they bow.
Milton, P. L., III. 319.

The most awful, living, *reverent* flame I ever felt or beheld, I must say, was his [George Fox's] in prayer.
Penn., Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

O sacred weapon! lift for Truth's defence,
Reverent I touch thee, but with honest zeal.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 216.

I have known
Wise and grave men, who . . .
Were *reverent* learners in the solemn school
Of Nature
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of reverence; expressive of veneration or profound respect and awe; as, *reverent* conduct; a *reverent* attitude toward religious questions.

The *reverent* care I bear unto my lord
Made me collect these dangers in the duke
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 31.

3†. Reverend. [A misuse formerly common; compare *reverend*. 4.]

And I beseech your [mastership] that this symple skrowe may recomand me to my *reverent* and worshipful maistres your moder.
Paston Letters, I. 55.

A very *reverent* body; as, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say, "his reverence."
Shak., C. of E., III. 2. 91.

Yet, with good honest ent thrust usury,
I fear he li mount to *reverent* identity.
Martino, Scourge of Villanie, v. 67.

4. Strong; undiluted; noting liquors. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46. [Local, U. S.]

reverential (rev'-e-ren-shul), *a.* [*< OF. reverential, F. révérenciel = Sp. Pg. reverencial = It. reverenziale, reverenziale, < ML. reverentialis, reverential, < L. reverentia, reverence; see reverence.*] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; humbly respectful; reverent.

Their *reverential* heads did all incline,
And render meek obedience unto mine.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 91.

All, all look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law
Pope, Epil. to Satires, I. 167.

Rapt in *reverential* awe,
I sate obedient, in the fiery phre
Of youth, self-govern'd, at the feet of Law.
M. Arnold, Mycorinus.

reverentially (rev'-e-ren-shul-i), *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence.

reverently (rev'-e-rent-lī), *adv.* [*< ME. *reverently, reverentliche; < reverent + -ly*]. In a reverent manner; with reverence; with awe and deep respect.

Thauh he be here thyn vnderling, in heuene, paraunter,
He worth rather reseyued and *reverentliker* sette.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 44.

Read the same dilligently and *reverently* with prayer.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 37.

revere (rē-vēr'-ōr), *n.* [*< reverē + -er*]. One who roves or venerates.

The Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them [the divine revelations] that it was the business of the Minorites to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament.
Government of the Tongue.

reverence (rē-vēr'-jens), *n.* [*< LL. reverent(-is), pp. of reverere, incline toward, < L. re-, back, + vergere, bend, incline; see verge.*] A tending toward a certain character. [Rare.]

The evenold *reverence* of this subdivision is observable also in Parmelia perforata.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 22.

reverie, *revery* (rev'-e-ri or -rē), *n.*; pl. *reveries* (-rīz). [Formerly also *reserery*; *< OF. reserie, F. rêverie*, delirium, raving, dream, day-dream, *< reser, rever*, also *raver*, F. dial. *raver*, *< E. rare*: see *rave*. Cf. *ravary*.] 1. A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aimless fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing. The mind may be occupied, according to the age, tastes, or pursuits of the individual, by calculations, by profound metaphysical speculations, by fanciful visions, or by such trifling and transitory objects as to make no impression on consciousness, so that the period of reverie is left an entire blank in the memory. The most obvious external feature marking this state is the apparent unconsciousness or imperfect perception of external objects.

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *reverie*; our language has scarce a name for it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

Dream-forger, I refill thy cup
With *reverie's* wasteful pittance up.
Lovell, To C. P. Bradford.

In *reverie*, and even in understanding the communications of others, we are comparatively passive spectators of ideational movements, non-voluntarily determined.
J. Ward, Lueye. Brit., XX. 76.

2. A waking dream; a brown study; an imaginative, fanciful, or fantastic train of thought; a day-dream.

Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I,
From *reveries* so nry, from the toll
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up!
Couper, Task, III. 188.

3. The object or product of reverie or idle fancy; a visionary scheme, plan, aim, ideal, or the like; a dream.

The principle of asceticism seems originally to have been the *reverie* of certain hasty speculators, who . . . took occasion to quarrel with every thing that offered itself under the name of pleasure.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, II. 6.

4. In music, an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character.

reverist (rev'-e-rīst), *n.* [*< reverie + -ist*]. One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Their religion consisted in a kind of sleepy, vaporous ascension of the thoughts into the ideal. They were *reverists*, idealists.
H. W. Beecher, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 483.

revers†, *a.* An obsolete form of *reverse*.

revers† (rē-vār', commonly rē-vēr'), *n.* [F.: see *reverse*.] In dressmaking, tailoring, etc.: (a) That part of a garment which is turned back so as to show what would otherwise be the inner surface, as the lapel of a waistcoat or the cuff of a sleeve. (b) The stuff used to cover or face such a turned-over surface, as a part of the lining exposed to view.

reversability (rē-vēr-sā-bil'-i-tī), *n.* [*< reversable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *reversibility*.

reversible (rē-vēr'-sā-bil), *a.* [*< reverse + -able*.] Same as *reversible*.

reversal (rē-vēr'-sāl), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. réversal; as reverse + -al*]. 1. *n.* 1. The act of reversing, or of altering a position, direction, action, condition, or state to its opposite or contrary; also, the state of being reversed.

Time gives his hour-glass
Its due *reversal*;
Their hour is gone.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

It is assumed as possible that the astronomical conditions might be reversed without a *reversal* of the physical conditions.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 105.

2. In physics, specifically, the changing of a bright line in a spectrum, produced by an incandescent vapor, into a dark line (by absorption), and the reverse. The reversal of lines in the solar spectrum has been observed at the time of a total eclipse, when certain of the dark absorption-lines have suddenly become bright lines as the light from the body of the sun has been cut off. See *spectrum*.

3. The act of repealing, revoking, or annulling; a change or overthrowing: as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is erroneous and rendered void or terminated; the *reversal* of an attainder or of an outlawry.

Sho [Elizabeth] began her reign, of course, by a *reversal* of her sister's legislation; but she did not restore the Edwardian system. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 323.

4. In *biol.*, reversion.—Method of reversal. See *method*.

II.† *a.* Causing, intending, or implying reverse action; reversing.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers.
Dr. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Charles II.

reversatile (rē-vēr'-sā-tīl), *a.* [*< LL. reversatus*, pp. of *reversare*, reverse, + *-ile*]. Reversible; capable of being reversed.

reverse (rē-vēr'-s), *v.*; prot. and pp. *reversed*, pp. *reversing*. [*< ME. reversen, < OF. reverser, F. reverser, reverse, = Pr. reversar = Sp. reversar, reversar, revocar, vomit, = Pg. reversar, altornate, = It. riversare, upset, pour out, < LL. reversare, turn about, turn back, freq. of L. revertere, turn back, revert; see revert.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn about, around, or upside down; put in an opposite or contrary position; turn in an opposite direction, or through 180°; invert.

In her the stream of mild
Maternal nature had *reversed* its course.
Couper, Task, III. 436.

Reversed that spear, redoubtable in war,
Burns, Death of Sir J. H. Blair.

2. In *mach.*, to cause to revolve or act in a contrary direction; give an exactly opposite motion or action to, as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.—3. In general, to alter to the opposite; change diametrically the state, relations, or bearings of.

With what tyranny custom governs men! It makes that reputable in one age which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil.
Dr. J. Rogers.

He that seem'd our counterpart at first
Soon shows the strong similitude *reversed*.
Couper, Tirocinium, I. 443.

4. To overturn; upset; throw into confusion.

Puzzling contraries confound the whole;
Or affections quite *reverse* the soul.
Pope, Moral Essays, I. 66.

5. To overthrow; set aside; make void; annul; repeal; revoke: as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.

If the process be erroneous, let his council *reverse* it.
Paston Letters, I. 125.

Is Clarence dead? The order was *reversed*.
Shak., Rich. III., II. 1. 66.

When judgment pronounced upon conviction is falsified or *reversed*, all former proceedings are absolutely set aside, and the party stands as if he had never been at all accused.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxx.

6†. To turn back; drive away; banish.

That old Dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughters hart fond fancies to *reverse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

7†. To cause to return; bring back; recall.

Well knowing trew all that he did reverse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

Reversing counter-shaft. See *counter-shaft*.—*Reversing engine*, an engine provided with reversing valve-gear, by which it may be made to turn in either direction. Such engines are used on railways, for marine propulsion, in rolling-mills, and for other purposes. Compare *reversing-gear*.—*Reversing key*. See *telegraph*.—To *reverse* a battery or current, to turn the current in direction, as by means of a commutator or pole-changer.—Syn. 1. To invert.—5. To rescind, countermand.

II. *intrans.* 1. To change position, direction, motion, or action to the opposite; specifically, in round dances, to turn or revolve in a direction contrary to that previously taken: as, to *reverse* in waltzing.—2†. To be overturned; fall over.

The kyng presid fast away certayn,
Generides helde still the reane away;
And so, betwix the striving of them twayn,
The horse *reversed* bak, and ther he lay.
Generides (L. E. T. S.), I. 3476.

And hupped that Boydas and Braundalls mette hym bothe attouns, and snofe hym so on the shelde that he *reversed* on his horse croupe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 551.

3†. To turn back; return; come back.

Beene they all dead, and laide in dolefull herse,
Or doon they onely sleepe, and shall againe reverse?
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 1.

reverse (rê-vêrs'), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *reverse*, *revers*, < *OF.* *revers*, reverse, cross (as a noun *revers*, a back blow), = *Pr. revers* = *Sp. Pg. reverso* = *It. riverso*, < *L. reversus*, turned back, reversed, pp. of *revertere*, turn back, reverse: see *revert*.] 1. *a.* 1. Turned backward; opposite or contrary in position or direction; reversed: as, the reverse end of a lance; reverse curves; reverse motion.

The sword
Of Michael, . . . with swift wheel reverse, deep entering,
shined
All his rich' side.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 326.

Two points are said to be reverse of each other, with reference to two fixed origins and two fixed axes, when the line through the first origin and the first point meets the first axis at the point where the line through the second origin and the second point meets the same axis, while the line through the first origin and the second point meets the second axis at the same point where the line through the second origin and the first point meets the same axis.

2. Contrary or opposite in nature, effects, or relations: as, a reverse order or method.

A vice reverse unto this.
Goiter, *Conf. Amant.*, II.

He was troubled with a disease reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula, and would run dog-mad at the noise of music.
Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, xi.

3. Overturned; overthrown.

When the kynge that was called le roy de Cent Chyngers saugh the kynge Tradelynant reverse to the erliche, he was right wroth, for he hym loved with grete love.
Medin (*E. T. S.*), II. 157.

4. Upset; tossed about; thrown into confusion.

He found the sea dunerse,
With many a windy storme reverse.
Goiter, *Conf. Amant.*, vi.

5. In *conch.*, same as *reversed*, 5.—Reverse artillery fire. See *fire*, 13.—Reverse aspect or view, in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect or any part of it when the posterior extremity is toward the observer.—Reverse battery, current, fault. See the nouns.—Reverse bearing, in *naut.*, the bearing of a course taken from the course in advance, looking backward.—Reverse curve, in *raill.*, a double curve formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.—Reverse imitation, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation by inversion. See *inversion* (c), and *imitation*, 3.—Reverse jaw chuck. See *chuck*, 3.—Reverse motion, in *music*, same as *contrary motion* (which see, under *motion*, 14 (b)).—Reverse proof, in *engraving*, a counter-proof.—Reverse shell, in *conch.*, a univalve shell which has the aperture opening on the left side when placed point upward in front of the spectator, or which has its volutions the reverse way of the common screw; a sinistral shell. The cut shows the reverse shell of *Chryso-domus antiqua*, variety *contrarius*.—Reverse valve. See *valve*.

II. *n.* 1. Reversal; a change to an opposite form, state, or condition; a complete alteration. This pleasant and speedy reverse of the former words helps all the matter againe.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 231.
Base passion! said I, turning myself about, as a man naturally does upon a sudden reverse of sentiment.
Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 17.

2. A complete change or turn of affairs; a vicissitude; a change of fortune, particularly for the worse; hence, adverse fortune; a misfortune; a calamity or blow; a defeat.

Violence, unless it escapes the reverses and changes of things by untimely death, is commonly unprosperous in the issue.
Bacon, *Moral Fables*, vii., lxxxi.

My belief of this induces me to hope . . . that the same goodness will still be exercised toward me, in continuing . . . happiness, or enabling me to bear a fatal reverse.
B. Franklin, *Autobiography*, p. 4.

3. In *fencing*, a back-handed stroke; a blow from a direction contrary to that usually taken; a thrust from left to right. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

To see thee pass thy punto, thy stoek, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant.
Shak., *M. W.*, II. 3. 27.

4. That which is presented when anything, as a lance, gun, etc., is reversed, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position.

Any knight proposing to combat might . . . select a special antagonist from among the challengers, by touching his shield. If he did so with the reverse of his lance, the trial of skill was made with . . . the arms of courtesy.
Scott, *Ivanhoe*, viii.

5. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite; generally with the, "Out of woe in to woe, goure wyrdes shal chaunge."
As who so reuleth of the riche the reverse he may fynde.
Piers Plouman (*C.*), xlii. 210.

He . . . then mistook reverse of wrong for right.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, III. 103.

They are called the Constituent Assembly. Never was a name less appropriate. They were not constituent, but the very reverse of constituent.
Macaulay, *Mirabeau*.

6. In *numis.*, the back or inferior side of a coin or medal, as opposed to the *obverse*, the face or principal side. The reverse generally displays a design or an inscription; the obverse, a head. Usually abbreviated *Rev.* or *R.*. See cuts under *numismatics*, *picb*, and *pistole*.

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a reverse.
Addison, *Ancient Medals*, i.

7. In *her.*, the exact contrary of what has been described just before as an escentheon or a quartering. An early form of heraldic difference is the giving to a younger branch the reverse of the arms of the elder branch: thus, if the original escentheon is argent a chevron gules, a younger son takes the reverse, namely gules a chevron argent.

reversed (rê-vêrs'), *p. a.* 1. Turned in a contrary or opposite position, direction, order, or state to that which is normal or usual; reverse; upside down; inside out; hind part before.

In all superstition wise men follow fools; and arguments are fitted to practice in a reversed order.
Bacon, *Superstition*.

And on the gibbet tree reversed
His foeman's escentheon tied.
Scott, *Marmion*, I. 12.

2. Made void; overthrown or annulled: as, a reversed judgment or decree.—3. In *geol.*, nating strata which have been so completely overturned by crust-movements that older beds overlie those more recent, or occupy a reversed position.—4. In *bot.*, of flowers, resupinate (*Biglow*); of leaves, having the lower surface turned upward (*Imp. Diet.*).—5. In *conch.*, sinistral, sinistrorse, or sinistrorsal; turning to the left; reverse; heterostrophie. See cut under *reverse*, 6. In *her.*, facing in a position the contrary of its usual position: said of any bearing which has a well-defined position on the escentheon: thus, a chevron reversed is one which issues from the top of the escentheon, and has its point downward. Also *reverse*, *reversie*.

—Gutté reversed. See *gutté*.—Regardant reversed. See *regardant*.—Reversed arch. See *arch*.—Reversed motion, in *music*, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14 (b).—Reversed ogee. See *ogee*.—Reversed retrograde imitation, in *contrapuntal music*, retrograde imitation by inversion, the subject or theme being repeated both backward and in contrary motion.—Reversed wings, in *entom.*, wings which are deltaxed in repose, the upper wings lying closer to the body than the lower ones, which project beyond their anterior margins, as in certain *Lepidoptera*.

reversedly (rê-vêrs'ed-li), *adv.* Same as *reversely*. *Sp. Louth*, *Life of Wykeham*, ix.

reverseless (rê-vêrs'less), *a.* [*reverse* + *-less*.] Not to be reversed; unalterable.

'Tis now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence Fate
Throvs her pale eddies in reverseless doom!
A. Seaward, *To the Hon. T. Erskine*.

reverse-lever (rê-vêrs'lev'ér), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever or handle which operates the valve-gear so as to reverse the action of the steam.

reversely (rê-vêrs'li), *adv.* 1. In a reverse position, direction, or order.

Lourens . . . began to stampe beechen bark first into figures of letters, by which, reversely impressed one by one on paper, he composed one or two lines to serve as an example.
Eneida, *Brit.*, XIII. 689.

2. On the other hand; on the contrary.

That is properly credible which is not . . . certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or reversely by its effect; and yet . . . hath the attestation of a truth.
Bp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, I.

reverser (rê-vêrs'ér), *n.* 1. One who reverses; that which causes reversal; specifically, a device for reversing or changing the direction of an electric current or the sign of an electrostatic charge.—2. In *law*, a reversioner.—3. In *Scots law*, a mortgager of land.

reversal (rê-vêrs'ál), *n.* [*OF.* and *F.*: see *reversis*.] 1. Same as *reversis*.—2. A modern game played by two persons with sixty-four counters, differently colored on opposite sides, on a board of sixty-four squares. A player, on placing a counter on a vacant square, "reverses" (that is, turns over, and thus appropriates) all his opponent's pieces lying in unbroken line in any direction between the piece thus placed and any other of his own pieces already on the board. A counter cannot be removed from its square, but may be reversed again and again.

reversibility (rê-vêrs'i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réversibilité* = *It. riversibilità*; as *reversible* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The property of being reversible; the capability of being reversed. Also *reversability*.

Reversibility is the sole test of perfection; so that all heat-engines, whatever be the working substance, provided only they be reversible, convert into work (under given circumstances) the same fraction of the heat supplied to them.
P. G. Thue, *Baeyens, Brit.*, XXIII. 254.

reversible (rê-vêrs'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. réversible* = *Sp. reversible* = *Pg. reversível* = *It.*

reversibile; as *reverse* + *-ible*.] I. *a.* Capable of being reversed. Specifically—(a) Admitting, as a process, of change so that all the successive positions shall be reached in the contrary order and in the same intervals of time; thus, if the first process converts heat into work the second converts work into heat, and the like will be true of any other transformation of energy, form, state of aggregation, etc. See *reversible process*, below.

Although work can be transformed into heat with the greatest ease, there is no process known by which all the heat can be changed back again into work; . . . in fact, the process is not a reversible one.

W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature* (1st ed.), p. 66.

(b) Admitting of legal reversal or annulment.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law reversible by writ of error. *Sir M. Hale*, *Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, xxvi.

(c) Capable of being reversed, or of being used or shown with either side exposed: as, reversible cloth. Also *reversible*.—Doubly reversible polyhedron. See *polyhedron*.

—Reversible compressor, filter, lock. See the nouns.

—Reversible engine. See *Carnot's cycle*, under *cycle*.

—Reversible factors, commutative or interchangeable factors, as those of ordinary multiplication.—Reversible pedal, plow, etc. See the nouns.—Reversible pendulum. See *pendulum*, 2.—Reversible process, in *dyn.*, a motion which might, under the influence of the same forces, take place in either of two opposite directions, the different bodies running over precisely the same paths, with the same velocities, the directions only being reversed.

II. *n.* A textile fabric having two faces, either of which may be exposed; a reversible fabric. Reversibles usually have the two faces unlike, one of them being often striped or plaided while the other is plain.

reversibly (rê-vêrs'i-bl), *adv.* In a reversible manner.

reversie (rê-vêrs'i), *a.* [*OF.* *reverse*, pp. of *reverser*, reverse: see *reverse*.] In *her.*, same as *reversed*, 6.

reversing-cylinder (rê-vêrs'ing-sil'in-dér), *n.*

The cylinder of a small auxiliary steam-engine used to move the link or other reversing-gear of a large steam-engine, when the latter is too large to be quickly and easily operated by the hand; now much used in marine engines.

reversing-gear (rê-vêrs'ing-gér), *n.* Those parts of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive or marine engine, by which the direction of the motion is changed: a general term covering all such parts of the machine, including the reversing-lever, eccentrics, link-motion, and valves of the cylinders. The most widely used reversing-gear is that employing the link-motion. There are, however, many other forms in use. See *valve-gear*, *steam-engine*, and *locomotive*.

reversing-layer (rê-vêrs'ing-lā'ér), *n.* A hypothetical thin stratum of the solar atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the substances whose presence is shown by the dark lines of the solar spectrum, and supposed to be the seat of the absorption which produces the dark lines. The spectrum of this stratum, if it exists, must be one of bright lines—the negative of the ordinary solar spectrum—and should be seen at the moment when a solar eclipse becomes total. The observation of such a bright-line spectrum, first made by Professor C. A. Young in 1870, and since repeated more or less completely by several eclipse observers, led to the hypothesis. It still remains doubtful, however, whether all the Fraunhofer lines originate in such a thin stratum, or whether different regions of the solar atmosphere cooperate in their formation.

reversing-lever (rê-vêrs'ing-lev'ér), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever which operates the slide-valve so as to reverse the action of the steam and thus change the direction of motion.

reversing-machine (rê-vêrs'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *foundry*, a molding-machine in which the flask is carried on trunnions, so that it can be reversed and the sand rammed from either side.

reversing-motion (rê-vêrs'ing-mô'shon), *n.* Any mechanism for changing the direction of motion of an engine or a machine. A common device of this nature for a steam-engine is a rock-shaft to operate the valves, having, on opposite sides, two levers to either of which may be connected the rod from an eccentric on the main shaft. The most usual form of reversing-motion for a locomotive is the link-motion.

reversing-shaft (rê-vêrs'ing-shāft), *n.* A shaft connected with the valves of a steam-engine in such a manner as to permit a reversal of the order of steam-passage through the ports.

reversing-valve (rê-vêrs'ing-valv), *n.* The valve of a reversing-cylinder. It is often a plain slide-valve, but in some forms of steam reversing-gear piston-valves have been used. See *reversing cylinder*.

reversion (rê-vêrs'hn), *n.* [Formerly also *revertion*; < *OF.* *reversion*, *F. réversion* = *Pr. reversio* = *Sp. reversion* = *Pg. reversão* = *It. riversione*, < *L. reversio* (n-), < *revertere*, turn back: see *revert*, *reverse*.] 1. The act of reverting or returning to a former position, state, frame of mind, subject, etc.; return; recurrence.

After his reversion home [he] was spoiled also of all that he brought with him.
Foxe, *Acts*, etc., p. 152.

2. In *biol.*: (a) Return to some ancestral type or plan; exhibition of ancestral characters;



Reverse Shell

atavism; specifically, in botany, the conversion of organs proper to the summit or center of the floral axis into those which belong lower down, as stamens into petals, etc. Also *reversal*.

The simple brain of a microcephalous idiot, in as far as it resembles that of an ape, may in this sense be said to offer a case of *reversion*. *Darwin*, *Descent of Man*, I. 117.

(b) Return to the wild or feral state after domestication; exhibition of feral or natural characters after these have been artificially modified or lost.—3. In *law*: (a) The returning of property to the grantor or his heirs, after the granted estate or term therein is ended.

The rights of Guy devolved upon his brother; or rather Cyprus, for the *reversion* of which no arrangements had been made, fell to the lot of the possessor.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 170.

Hence—(b) The estate which remains in the grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself. (*Digby*.) (See *estate*, 5, and *remainder*.) The term is also frequently, though improperly, used to include future estates in remainder. (c) In Scots law, a right of redeeming landed property which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case the reversion is called *conventional*, in the latter case it is called *legat*. See *legat*.—4. A right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; succession.

As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects' neck degree in hope.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, I. 4. 35.

P. gen. My maid shall eat the relics.
Lick. When you and your dogs have dined! a sweet *reversion*.
B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, II. 1.

To London, concerning the office of Italian Secretary to his Majesty, a place of more honour and dignity than profit, the *reversion* of which he had promised me.

Erasmus, *Diary*, May 5, 1670.

He knows . . . who got his pension rug,
Or qulekened a *reversion* by a drug.
Pope, *Satires of Donne*, iv. 135.

54. That which reverts or returns; the remainder.

The small *reversion* of this great army which came home might be looked on by religious eyes as relics. *Fuller*.

6. In *annuities*, a reversionary or deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—7. In *music*, same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *retrograde*).—8. In *chem.*, a change by which phosphates (notably such as are associated with oxid of iron and alumina) which have been made soluble in water by means of oil of vitriol, become again insoluble.—Method of *reversion*, a method of studying the properties of curves, especially conics, by means of points the reverse of one another.—Principle of *reversion*, the principle that, when any material system in which the forces acting depend only on the positions of the particles is in motion, if at any instant the velocities of the particles are reversed, the previous motion will be repeated in a reverse order.—*Reversion of series*, the process of passing from an infinite series expressing the value of one variable quantity in ascending powers of another to a second infinite series expressing the value of the second quantity in ascending powers of the first.

reversionary (rē-vēr'shən-ē-ri), *a.* [*< reversion + -ary*.] 1. Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

These money transactions—these speculations in life and death—these silent battles for *reversionary* spoil—make brothers very loving towards each other in Vanity Fair.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xl.

2. In *biol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting reversion; tending to revert; reverse; atavie; as, *reversionary* characters; a *reversionary* process.—*Reversionary annuity*. See *annuity*.

reversioner (rē-vēr'shən-ēr), *n.* [*< reversion + -er*.] One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements after a particular estate granted is determined; loosely applied in a general sense to any person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

Another statute of the same antiquity . . . protected estates for years from being destroyed by the *reversioner*.
Blackstone, *Com.*, IV. xxviii.

reversis (rē-vēr'sis), *n.* [*< OF. reversis*, "*reversis*", a kind of trump (played backward, and full of sport) which the duke of Savoy brought some ten years ago into France" (*Cotgrave*), *< reverser*, reverse; see *reverse*.] An old French card game in which the player wins who takes the fewest tricks.

reversive (rē-vēr'siv), *a.* [*< reverse + -ive*.] 1. Causing or tending to cause reversal. [*Rare*.]

It was rather hard on humanity, and rather *reversive* of Providence, that all this care and pains should be lavished on cats and dogs, while little morsels of flesh and blood, ragged, hungry, and immortal, wandered up and down the streets.
R. T. Cooke, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 47.

2. Reverting; tending toward reversion; specifically, in *biol.*, returning or tending to return to an ancestral or original type; reversionary; atavie.

There is considerable evidence tending to show that people who possess *reversive* characters are more common among those classes of society properly designated low.

Amgr. Anthropologist, I. 70.

reverso (rē-vēr'sō), *n.* [*< It. "reverso, riezso"*; see *reverse*, *n.*] 1. In *fencing*, same as *reverse*, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your punto, your *reverso*, your stocato, your imboccato, your passada, your montanto, till they could all play very near or altogether as well as myself.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 5.

2. In *printing*, any one of the left-hand pages in a book: the opposite of *recto*.

reversor (rē-vēr'sor), *n.* [*< reverse + -or*.] A linkwork for reversing a figure.

revert (rē-vēr't), *v.* [*< ME. reverten*, *< OF. revertir* = *Pg. reverter* = *It. rivertere*, *< L. revertere*, *revertere*, also *deponere reverti*, *reverti*, pp. *reversus*, *reversus*, turn back, turn about, come back, return, *< re-*, back, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *invert*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn about or back; reverse the position or direction of.

Thane syr Priamus the prynee, In presens of lordes,
Presoz to his penowne, and perthly it hentes;
Reverted it redily, and a-waye rydys
To the ryalle rowte of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), I. 2919.

The trembling stream . . . bolls
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays. *Thomson*, *Spring*, I. 405.

With wild despair's *reverted* eye,
Close, close behind, he marks the throne.
Scott, *The Wild Huntsman*.

Yet ever runs she with *reverted* face,
And looks and listens for the boy behind.
Cotteridge, *Time, Real and Imaginary*.

24. To alter to the contrary; reverse.

Wretched her Subjects, gloomy sits the Queen
Till happy Chance *reverts* the cruel Scene.
Prior, *Intit. of Passage in Morle Encomium of Erasmus*.

3. To cast back; turn to the past. [*Rare*.]

Then, when you . . . chance to *revert* a look
Upon the price you gave for this sad thralldom,
You'll feel your heart stab'd through with many a woe.
Brown, *Northern Lass*, I. 7.

To *revert* a series, in *math.*, to transform a series by reversion. See *reversion of series*, under *reversion*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn back; face or look backward.

What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward
With the same idolatry with which we for ever *revert*!
Lamb, *Oxford in Vacation*.

2. To come back to a former place or position; return.

So that my arrows,
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my low goal.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 7. 23.

Did him [the goblin] labour, soon or late,
To lay these ringlets hank and straight: . . .
Th' elastic fibre . . . elipt, new force exerts,
And in more vigorous curls *reverts*.
Congreve, *An Impossible Thing*.

3. To return, as to a former habit, custom, or mode of thought or conduct.

Finding himself out of straits, he will *revert* to his customs.
Bacon, *Expense*.

The Christians at that time had *reverted* to the habit of wearing the white turban.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 341.

4. In *biol.*, to go back to an earlier, former, or primitive type; reproduce the characteristics of antecedent stages of development; undergo reversion; exhibit atavism.

I may here refer to a statement often made by naturalists—namely, that our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually but invariably *revert* in character to their original stocks.
Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 23.

5. To go back in thought or discourse, as to a former subject of consideration; recur.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to *revert* to the idea with which I commenced—the marvellous progress of the west.
Everett, *Orations*, I. 213.

Each punishment of the extra-legal step
To which the high-born preferably *revert*
Is ever for some oversight, some slip
I' the taking vengeance, not for vengeance' self.
Browning, *King and Book*, II. 83.

My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',
To search a meaning for the song,
Perforce will still *revert* to you.
Tennyson, *The Day-Dream*, L'Envol.

6. In *law*, to return to the donor, or to the former proprietor or his heirs.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king.
Bacon.

The earliest principle is that at a man's death his goods *revert* to the commonwealth, or pass as the custom of the commonwealth ordains.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 142.

7. In *chem.*, to return from a soluble to an insoluble condition: applied to a change which takes place in certain superphosphates. See *reversion*, 8.—Reverting draft. See *draft*.

revert (rē-vēr't or rē-vēr't), *n.* [*< revert, v.*]

1. One who or that which reverts; colloquially, one who is reconverted.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts*, to the faith. *Fuller*.

2. In *music*, return; recurrence; antistrophe.

Hath not music her figures the same with rhetoric? What is a *revert* but her antistrophe? *Peachment*, *Music*.

3. That which is reverted. Compare *introvert*, *n.* [*Rare*.]

revertant (rē-vēr'tant), *a.* [*< OF. revertant*, *< L. reverten* (*-t*), pp. of *revertire*, return: see *revert*.] In *her.*: (a) Flexed or reflexed—that is, bent in an S-curve. (b) Bent twice at a sharp angle, like a chevron and a half.—Issuant and revertant. See *issuant*.

reverted (rē-vēr'ted), *p. a.* 1. Reversed; turned back.—2. In *her.*, same as *revertant*.

reverter (rē-vēr'ter), *n.* 1. One who or that which reverts.—2. In *law*, reversion.—Formed in the *reverter*. See *formedon*.

revertible (rē-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* [*< revert + -ible*.] Capable of reverting; subject to reversion.

A female fief *revertible* to daughters.
W. Coxe, *House of Austria*, xlv.

revertive (rē-vēr'tiv), *a.* [*< revert + -ive*.] Turning back; retreating; retiring.

The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson, *To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton*.

revertively (rē-vēr'tiv-ly), *adv.* By way of reversion. *Imp. Dict.*

revery, *n.* See *reverie*.

revest (rē-vest'), *v.* [*< ME. revesten*, *< OF. revestir*, *revestir*, *F. revêtir* = *Pr. revestir*, *revestir* = *Sp. Pg. revestir* = *It. rivestire*, *< LL. revestire*, clothe again, *< L. re-*, again, + *vestire*, clothe: see *rest*. Doublet of *revert*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reclothe; cover again as with a garment.

Right so as this holtes and thiso hay is,
That hau in winter dede beu and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 353.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all *revest*
The flesh and bones that they at first possost.
Sylvestre, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 1.

24. To invest; robe; clothe, especially in the vestments of state or office.

Throly belles thay ryuce, and Requiem synags,
Dosse messes and matyns with mournaunde notes:
Relygous *reveste* in theire riche copes,
Pontificales and prelates in precyous weyds.
Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), I. 4335.

For the weale of the common wealth it is as necessarie that the knight doe arme as the priest *revest* himselfe: for, as prayers doe remove sinnes, even so doth armour defend from enemies.

Guerara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

3. To reinvest; vest again with ownership or office: as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.—4. To take possession of again; secure again as a possession or right.

If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby *revested*.
Kent, *Commentaries*, v.

Like others for our spoils shall we return;
But not that any one may then *revert*.
For 'tis not just to have what one casts off.
Longfellow, *tr. of Dante's Inferno*, xlii. 104.

II. *intrans.* To take effect again, as a title; return to a former owner: as, the title or right *reverts* in A after alienation.

revestiary (rē-ves'ti-ē-ri), *n.* [= *F. revestiaire*. *< ML. revestiarius*, an apartment in or adjoining a church where the priests robed themselves for divine worship, the sacristy, vestry, *< LL. revestire*, *revest*: see *revest* and *vestiary*. Cf. *revestry*.] The apartment in a church or temple in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept. Compare *vestry*.

The impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name which was *inlaid* in the *revestiary* of the temple.
Camden, *Remains*.

"Nay," said the Abbot, "we will do more, and will instantly despatch a servant express to the keeper of our *revestiary* to send us such things as he may want, even this night."
Scott, *Monastery*, xvi.

revestry (rē-ves'tri), *n.* [*< ME. revestry*, *revestrie*, *revestre*, *< OF. *revesterie*, *revestiere*, *revestiary*, *< ML. revestiarius*, vestry: see *revestiary*. Cf. *vestry*.] Same as *revestiary*.

Then y^e said Knight to bee conveyd into the *revestre*, and there to be vnyngd.

Book of Precedence (E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 35.

Bestrewe thine altars wth flowers thicke,
Scatter them wth odours Arrabique;
Perfumeinge all the *revestryes*,
Wth muske, cyvet, and ambergries?

Puttenham, *Partheniades*, xvi.

revestu (rē-ves'tū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *revestir*, *revest*: *re-vest*.] In *her.*, covered by a square set diagonally, or a lozenge, the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered by it: said of the field or of any ordinary, as a chief or fesse.

revesture (rē-ves'tūr), *n.* [*revest* + *-ure*. Cf. *re-turc*.] Vesture.

The authors of this chapel were hanged with riche *revesture* of cloth of gold tissue, embroidered with pearlys.
Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 12.

revet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *revet*.
revet (rē-vet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revetted*, ppr. *revetting*. [*F. revêtir*, clothe again, face or line, as a fortification, foss, etc., < OF. *revestir*, clothe again: see *revest*.] To face, as an embankment, with masonry or other material.

All the principal apartments of the palace properly so called were *revetted* with sculptural slabs of alabaster, generally about 9 ft. in height, like those at Nimroud.
J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 163.

revetment (rē-vet'ment), *n.* [Also *revetment*; < *F. revêtement*, < *revêtir*, line, revet: see *revet*.] 1. In *fort.*, a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; a retaining wall (which see, under *retaining*). In permanent works the revetment is usually of masonry; in field-works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, etc.

2. In *civil engin.*, a retaining wall or breast-wall; also, any method of protecting banks or the sides of a cut to preserve them from erosion, as the sheathing of a river-bank with mats, screens, or mattresses.
Back of all this rises a stone *revetment* wall, supporting the river street.
Harper's Mag., LXXXIX. 92.

3. In *arch.*, any facing of stone, metal, or wood over a less slightly or durable substance or construction.
The absence of any fragments of columns, friezes, cornices, etc. (except terra-cotta *revetments*), confirms the theory that the Etruscan temple was built of wood.
New Princeton Rev., V. 141.

revict, *v. t.* [*L. revictus*, pp. of *revincere*, conquer, subdue, refute: see *revince*. Cf. *convict*.] To reconquer; reobtain. *Bp. Hall*, *Autobiog.*, p. xxvii. (*Davies*).

revictant (rē-vik'shən), *n.* [*L. revivere*, pp. *revictus*, live again, revive: see *revive*.] Return to life; revival.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadduceism, so long since dead and forgotten?
Bp. Hall, *Mystery of Godliness*, § 9.

revictual (rē-vit'ul), *v.* [Formerly also *revittle*; < *re-* + *victual*.] I. *trans.* To victual again; furnish again with provisions.

We *revictualled* him, and sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defaultments.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 232.

II. *intrans.* To renew one's stock of provisions.

Ho [Captain Giles de la Roche] had design'd to *revittle* in Portugal.
Milton, *Letters of State*, Aug., 1656.

reviet (rē-vi'), *v.* [Also *revye*; < *re-* + *vie*.] I. *trans.* 1. To vie with again; rival in return; especially, at cards, to stake a larger sum against.

Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st;
If seen, and then *revy'd*, deny'st
Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou ly'st.
Quarles, *Emblems*, ii. 5.

To *revie* was to cover it [a certain sum] with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 1.

2. To surpass the amount of (a responsive challenge or bet): an old phrase at cards; hence, in general, to outdo; outstrip; surpass.

What shall we play for?—One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hold it?—Yes, sir, I would it, and *revye* it.
Florio, *Secret Frutes* (1591). (*Latham*.)

Here's a trick vied and *revied*!
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 1.
True rest consists not in the oft *revying*
Of worldly dross. . . *Quarles*, *Emblems*, i. 6.

II. *intrans.* To respond to a challenge at cards by staking a larger sum; hence, to retort; reexamine.

We must not permit vying and *revying* upon one another.

Chief Justice Wright, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.

review (rē-vū'), *n.* [*OF. revue*, *revue*, a reviewing or review, *F. revue*, a review, < *re-* +

pp. of *revoir*, < *L. revidere*, see again, go to see again, < *re-*, again, + *videre*, see: see *view*, and cf. *revise*. Cf. *Sp. Pg. revista* = *It. rivista*, review, of similar formation: see *cista*.] 1. A second or repeated view.

But the works of nature will bear a thousand views and reviews, and yet still be instructive and still wonderful.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. ii.

2. A view of the past; a retrospective survey.

Mem'ry's pointing wand,
That calls the past to our exact review.
Cooper, *Task*, iv. 184.

Is the pleasure that is tasted
Patient of a long review?
M. Arnold, *New Sirens*.

3. The process of going over again or repeating what is past: as, the review of a study; the class has monthly *reviews* in Latin.—4. A revision; a reexamination with a view to amendment or improvement: as, an author's review of his works. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Great importunities were used to His Sacred Majesty that the said Book might be revised. . . In which *review* we have endeavoured to observe the like moderation as we find to have been used in the like case in former times.
Book of Common Prayer (Church of Eng.), Pref.

5. A critical examination; a critique; particularly, a written discussion of the merits and defects of a literary work; a critical essay.

If a *review* of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to his mother at Fairoaks.
Thackeray, *Pendennis*, xli.

6. The name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications.

Novels (withness ev'ry month's review)
Bello their name, and offer nothing new.
Cooper, *Retirement*, I. 713.

7. The formal inspection of military or naval forces by a higher official or a superior in rank, with a view to learning the condition of the forces thus inspected, and their skill in performing customary evolutions and manœuvres.—8. In *law*, the judicial revision or reconsideration of a judgment or an order already made; the examination by an appellate tribunal of the decision of a lower tribunal, to determine whether it be erroneous.—A bill of review, in *law*, a bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in chancery if some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence were discovered after the decree was made.—Commission of review, in *Eng. law*, a commission formerly granted by the sovereign to revise the sentence of the now extinct Court of Delegates.—Court of Review, the court of appeal from the commissioners in bankruptcy, established by 1 and 2 Wm. IV., iv. 1, but abolished by 10 and 11 Vict., cii., etc.

review (rē-vū'), *v.* [*re-* + *view*; or < *review*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To see again.

When thou *reviewest* this, thou dost review
The very part was consecrate to thee.
Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxiv.

Backe he was sent to Brasil: and long it was before his longing could be satisfied to *review* his Countrey and friends.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 842.

2. To look back upon; recall by the aid of memory.

Let me *review* the scene,
And summon from the shadowy Past
The fumes that once have been.
Longfellow, *A Gleam of Sunshine*.

3. To repeat; go over again; retrace: as, to review a course of study.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?
Pope, *Odyssey*, iii. 127.

4. To examine again; go over again in order to prune or correct; revise.

Many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes
View, and *review*, each line, each word, as spies.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I maturely thought it proper,
When a' my works I did *review*,
To dedicate them, Sir, to you.
Burns, *Dedication* to Gavin Hamilton.

5. To consider or discuss critically; go over in careful examination in order to bring out excellences and defects, and, with reference to established canons, to pass judgment; especially, to consider or discuss critically in a written essay.

How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, . . .
How oft our slowly-growing works impart . . .
How oft *review*: each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame and something to commend!
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 21.

See honest Hallam lay aside his fork,
Resume his pen, *review* his Lordship's work,
And, grateful for the dainties on his plate,
Declare his landlord can at least translate!
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

By-the-way, when we come by-and-by to *revile* the exhibition at Burlington House, there is one painter whom we must try our best to crush.

Bulwer, *Kenelm Chillingly*, iv. 4.

6. To look carefully over; survey; especially, to make a formal or official inspection of: as, to review a regiment.

At the Mauchline muir, where they were *review'd*,
Ten thousand men in armour show'd.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The skilful nymph *reviews* her force with care.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 45.

7. In *law*: (a) To consider or examine again; revise: as, a court of appeal *reviews* the judgment of an inferior court. (b) To reexamine or retax, as a bill of costs by the taxing-master or by a judge in chambers.

II. *intrans.* 1. To look back.

His *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.
Sir J. Denham, *Cooper's Hill*.

2. To make reviews; be a reviewer: as, he reviews for the "Times."

reviewable (rē-vū'ā-bl), *a.* [*review* + *-able*.] Capable of being reviewed; subject to review.

The proceedings in any criminal trial are *reviewable* by the full bench, whenever the judge who presides at the trial certifies that any point raised at it is doubtful.
The Nation, Dec. 20, 1883.

reviewage (rē-vū'āj), *n.* [*review* + *-age*.] The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books, etc.; the work of reviewing. [Rare.]

Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage*, I shall of course excheat.
W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 30, 1807.

reviewal (rē-vū'al), *n.* [*review* + *-al*.] The act of reviewing; a review; a critique.

I have written a *reviewal* of "Lord Howe's Life."
Southey, To Mrs. J. W. Warter, June 5, 1838.

reviewer (rē-vū'ér), *n.* 1. One who revises; a reviser.

This rubric, being the same that we have in King Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipped into the present book through the inadvertency of the *reviewers*.
Wheatly, Illus. of Book of Common Prayer, ii. § 5.

2. One who reviews or criticizes; especially, one who critically examines and passes judgment upon new publications; a writer of reviews.

Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?
Their word's sufficient. *Churchill*, *The Apology*.

Those who have failed as writers turn *reviewers*.

Landor, *Imaginary Conversations*, Southey and Porson, i. Between ourselves, I think *reviewers*.
When call'd to truss a crowing bard,
Should not be sparing of the skewers.

F. Locker, *Advice to a Poet*.

He has never, he says, been a *reviewer*. He confesses to wanting a reviewer's gift, the power of being "blind to great merits and lynx-eyed to minute errors."
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 833.

revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), *v. t.* [*L. re-*, again, + *vigoratus*, pp. of *vigorare*, animate, strengthen, < *vigor*, vigor: see *vigor*. Cf. *invigorate*.] To give new vigor to. *Imp. Dict.*

revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), *a.* [*revigorate*, *v.*] Reinvigorated.

The fire which seem'd extinct
Hath risen *revigorate*.
Southey.

revile (rē-vīl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reviled*, ppr. *reviling*. [*ME. revilen*, *revylen*, < *re-* + *OF. aviler*, *F. avilir*, make vile or cheap, disprize, disesteem, < *a-*, to, + *vil*, vile, cheap: see *vile*.] I. *trans.* To cast reproach upon; vilify; especially, to use contemptuous or opprobrious language to; abuse; asperse.

Blessed are ye when men shall *revile* you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.
Mat. v. 11.

His eye *reviled*
Me, as his abject object.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1. 126.

No ill words: let his own shame first *revile* him.
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, ii. 4.

=*Syn.* To vilify, abuse, malign, lampoon, defame. (See *aspere*.) The distinction of *revile* from these words is that it always applies to persons, is generally unjust and always improper, generally applies to what is said to or before the person affected, and makes him seem to others vile or worthless.

II. *intrans.* To act or speak abusively.

Christ, . . . when he was reviled, *reviled* not again.

revile (rē-vīl'), *n.* [*revile*, *v.*] Revilement; abusive treatment or language; an insult; a reproach.

I have gain'd a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedeck't with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modern Confuter.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

revilement

revilement (rē-vīl'mont), *n.* [*< revile + -ment.*] The act of reviling; abuse; contemptuous or insulting language; a reproach.

Yet n'ould she stent
Her bitter rayling and foule revilement.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 12.

Scorns, and revilements, that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him.
Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 217. (*Latham.*)

reviler (rē-vī'lér), *n.* One who reviles; one who acts or speaks abusively.

Nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.
1 Cor. vi. 10.

revilingly (rē-vī'ling-li), *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

The love I bear to the elvily of expression will not suffer me to be revilingly broad.
Maine.

revinct (rē-vīn's), *v. t.* [= *It. rivincere*, *< L. revincere*, *refute, overcome, < re-, again, + vincere, overcome: see victor.* Cf. *convince, evince, and revict.*] To overcome; refute; disprove.

Which being done, when he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of Scriptures revincted, Luther should find no favour at his hands.
Foxe, *Acts* (ed. Cattle), IV. 280.

revindicate (rē-vīn'di-kāt), *v. t.* [Also *revendicate*; *< L.L. revindicatus*, pp. of *revindicare* (*> Sp. Pg. revindicar* = *F. revendiquer*), lay claim to, *< L. re-, back, + vindicare, claim: see vindicate.*] To vindicate again; reclaim; demand the surrender of, as goods taken away or detained illegally. *Mifford. (Imp. Dict.)*

revindication (rē-vīn-dī-kā'shun), *n.* [Also *revindication*; = *P. revindicação* = *Pg. revindicação*; as *revindicate + -ion.*] The act of revindicating, or demanding the restoration of anything taken away or retained illegally.

revire, *v. i.* [*< ME. reviren*, *< OF. revivre*, *revive: see revive.*] To revive.

Eko slitte and sonne-dried thou malst hem kepe,
And when the list in water hoote revire
Thai wol, and taste even as the list desire.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 53.

revirescence (rōv-i-res'ens), *n.* [*< L. revirescent(-is)*, ppr. of *revirescere*, grow green again, ineffectual of *revivere*, be green again, *< re-, again, + rivere*, become green or strong: see *verdant.*] The renewal of youth or youthful strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A serpent represented the divine nature, on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revirescence*.
Warton, *Divine Legation*, IV. 4.

A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mockery of *revirescence*.
Steuern, *Shakespeare*, p. 126.

revisal (rē-vī'zāl), *n.* [*< revise + -al.*] The act of revising; examination with a view to correction or amendment; a revision.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me.
Pope.

The theory neither of the British nor the state constitutions authorizes the *revisal* of a judicial sentence by a legislative act.
A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. 81.

revise (rē-vī'z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revised*, ppr. *revising*. [*< OF. (and F.) reviser* = *Sp. revisar*, *< ML. as if *revisare* for *L. revivere*, look back on, revisit (cf. *revivere*, see again), *< re-, again, back, + vivere*, survey, freq. of *videre*, pp. *visus*, see; see *vision*. Cf. *revert.*] 1. To look carefully over with a view to correction; go over in order to suggest or make desirable changes and corrections; review: as, to *revise* a proof-sheet; to *revise* a translation of the Bible; specifically, in *printing*, to compare (a new proof-sheet of corrected composition) with its previously marked proof, to see that all marked errors have been corrected.

He [Debendranath Tagore] revised the Brahmalite Covenant, and wrote and published his Brahmalite-dharma, or the religion of the one true God.
Max Muller, *Biog. Essays*, p. 41.

2. To amend; bring into conformity with present needs and circumstances; reform, especially by public or official action.

Fear for ages has hoded and moved and gibbered over government and property. That obscure bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be revised.
Emerson, *Compensation*.

Revised version of the Bible. See *version*.—**Revising barrister**, one of a number of barristers appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parliament, and holding courts for this purpose throughout the country in the autumn. [Eng.]

revise (rē-vī'z), *n.* [*< revise, v.*] 1. A revision; a review and correction.

Patently proceed
With oft re-vises Making sober speed
In dearest business, and obscure by proof
That What is well done is done soon enough.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

2. In *printing*, a proof-sheet to be examined by the reviser.

I at length reached a vaulted room, . . . and beheld, seated by a lamp, and employed in reading a blotted revise, . . . the Author of *Waverley*!

Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, Int. Ep., p. 5.
I require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise, and a double re-revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my productions, especially verse.
O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, II.

reviser (rē-vī'zér), *n.* [*< revise + -er*. Cf. *revisor*.] One who revises, reviews, or makes corrections or desirable changes, especially in a literary work; hence, specifically, in *printing*, one who revises proofs. Also *revisor*.

The generality of my scheme does not admit the frequent notice of verbal inaccuracies . . . which he [Bentley] imputed to the obtrusions of a reviser, whom the author's blindness obliged him to employ.
Johnson, *Milton*.

revision (rē-vī'zh'on), *n.* [*< OF. revision*, *F. révision* = *Sp. revisión* = *Pg. revisão* = *It. revisione*, *< L.L. revisio(n-)*, a seeing again, *< L. revivere*, pp. *revisus*, see again: see *revise, review*.] 1. The act of revising; reexamination and correction: as, the *revision* of statistics; the *revision* of a book, of a creed, etc.

I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last revision of the text.
Dr. Hordley, *Sermons*, I. viii.

All male peasants in every part of the empire are inscribed in census lists, which form the basis of the direct taxation. These lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the *revision*, from the new-born babe to the centenarian, are duly inscribed.
D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 123.

2. That which is revised; a revised edition or version; specifically [*cap.*], the revised English version of the Bible.—**Council of Revision.** See *council*.

revisional (rē-vī'zh'on-əl), *a.* [*< revision + -al.*] Revisionary.

revisory (rē-vī'zh'on-ē-ri), *a.* [*< revision + -ary.*] Of or pertaining to revision; of the nature of a revision; revising: as, a *revisory* work.

revisionist (rē-vī'zh'on-ist), *n.* [*< revision + -ist.*] 1. One who favors or supports revision, as in the case of a creed or a statute.—2. A reviser; specifically, one of the revisers of the English version of the Bible. See *revised version of the Bible*, under *version*.

"I had rather speak," etc., 1 Corinthians xiv. 10. The Victorian *revisionists* are content with "had" there.
Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 231.

revisit (rē-vī'zit), *v. t.* [*< OF. revisiter*, *F. revisiter* = *Sp. Pg. visitar* = *It. visitare*, *< L. revisitare*, visit again, *< re-, again, + vitare*, visit; see *visit, v. i.*] 1. To visit again; go back for a visit to; return to.

What may this mean,
That thou, dead corpse, again in complete steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon?
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 4. 53.

Thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.
Milton, *P. L.*, III. 23.

2. To revise; review.

Also they say that ye have not diligently *revisited* nor overseen the letters patentees given, accorded, sworn, and sealed by King Johan.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxii.

revisit (rē-vī'zit), *n.* [*< re- + visit.*] A visit to a former place of sojourn; also, a repeated or second visit.

I have been to pay a visit to St. James at Compostella, and after that to the famous Virgin on the other Side the Water in England; and this was rather a *revisit*, for I had been to see her three years before.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

revisitant (rē-vī'zit-ant), *a.* [*< L.L. revisitan(-is)*, ppr. of *revisitare*, revisit; see *revisit*.] Revisiting; returning, especially after long absence or separation.

Catching sight of a solitary acquaintance, (I) would approach him amid the brown shadows of the trees—a kind of medium fit for spirits departed and *revisitant*, like myself.
Hawthorne, *Bithedale Romance*, p. 242.

revisitation (rē-vī'zit-ā'shun), *n.* [*< re- + visitation.*] The act of revisiting; a revisit.

A regular concerted plan of periodical *revisitation*.
J. A. Alexander, *On Mark* vi. 6.

revisor (rē-vī'zör), *n.* [= *F. réviseur* = *Sp. Pg. revisor* = *It. revisore*; as *revise + -or*.] Same as *reviser*.

revisory (rē-vī'zō-ri), *a.* [= *Pg. revisorio*; as *revise + -ory*. Cf. *Sp. revisoria*, consorship.] Having power to revise; effecting revision; revising.

revitalization (rē-vī'tal-i-zā'shun), *n.* [*< revitalize + -ation.*] The act or process of revitalizing; the state of being revitalized, or informed with fresh life and vigor.

revival

revitalize (rē-vī'tal-iz), *v. t.* [*< re- + vitalize.*] To restore vitality or life to; inform again or anew with life; bring back to life.

Professor Owen observes that "there are organisms . . . which we can devitalize and *revitalize*—devive and revive—many times." That such organisms can be revived, all will admit, but probably Professor Owen will be alone in not recognising considerable distinction between the words *revitalizing* and *reviving*. The animalcule that can be revived has never been dead, but that which is not dead cannot be *revitalized*.
Beale, *Protoplasm* (3d ed.), p. 65.

revittlet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *revictual*.
revivability (rē-vī-vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< revivable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being revivable; the capacity for being revived.

The *revivability* of past feelings varies inversely as the vividness of present feelings.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 98.
revivable (rē-vī-vā-bl), *a.* [*< revive + -able.*] Capable of being revived.

Nor will the response of a sensory organ . . . be an experience, unless it be registered in a modification of structure, and thus be *revivable*, because a statical condition is requisite for a dynamical manifestation.

G. H. Lewes, *Trobs. of Life and Mind*, I. i. § 12.
revivably (rē-vī-vā-bl), *adv.* With a capacity for revival; so as to admit of revival.

What kind of agency can it then be . . . that *revivably* stores up the memory of departed phenomena?
Mind, IX. 350.

revival (rē-vī'vāl), *n.* [*< revive + -al.*] 1. The act of reviving, or returning to life after actual or apparent death; the act of bringing back to life; also, the state of being so revived or restored: as, the *revival* of a drowned person; the *revival* of a person from a swoon.—2. Restoration to former vigor, activity, or efficiency, after a period of languor, depression, or suspension; quickening; renewal: as, the *revival* of hope; the *revival* of one's spirits by good news; a *revival* of trade.

"I've thought of something," said the Doctor, with a sudden *revival* of spirits.
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xlii.

3. Restoration to general use, practice, acceptance, or belief; the state of being currently known or received; as, the *revival* of learning in Europe; the *revival* of bygone fashions; specifically [*cap.*], the Renaissance.

The man to whom the literature of his country owes its origin and its *revival* was born in times singularly adapted to call forth his extraordinary powers.
Macaulay, *Dante*.

4. Specifically, an extraordinary awakening in a church or a community of interest in and care for matters relating to personal religion.

There ought not to be much for a *revival* to do in any church which has had the simple good news preached to it, and in which the heart and life and better motives have been affectionately and persistently addressed.
Scribner's Mo., XIV. 256.

A *revival* of religion merely makes manifest for a time what religion there is in a community, but it does not exalt men above their nature or above their times.
H. B. Stone, *Oldtown*, p. 469.

5. The representation of something past; specifically, in *theatrical art*, the reproduction of a play which has not been presented for a considerable time.

One can hardly pause before it [a gateway of the seven-teenth century] without seeming to assist at a ten minutes' *revival* of old Italy.
H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 145.

Some of Mr. ———'s *revivals* have been beautifully continued.
The Century, XXXV. 544, note.

6. In *chem.*, same as *revivification*.—7. The reinstatement of an action or a suit after it has become abated, as, for instance, by the death of a party, when it may be revived by substituting the personal representative, if the cause of action has not abated.—8. That which is recalled to life, or to present existence or appearance. [Rare.]

The place [Castle of Blois] is full of . . . memories, of ghosts, of echoes, of possible evocations and *revivals*.
H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 29.

Anglo-Catholic revival, **Catholic revival**, a revival of Catholic or Anglo-Catholic principles and practices in the Church of England (see *Anglo-Catholic*, and *Catholic*, I, 3 (d)), also known, because begun in the University of Oxford, as the *Oxford movement*. It began in 1833, in opposition to an agitation for the expulsion of the bishops from the House of Lords and for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Its founder was H. J. Rose, with whom were joined Arthur Percival, Hurrell Froude, and William Palmer, and, a little later, John Henry Newman (originally an Evangelical) and John Keble, the publication of whose "Christian Year" in 1827 has been regarded as an important precursor of the movement. In its earlier stage the promoters of the revival were known as *Tractarians*. (See *Tractarian*.) After Newman had, in 1845, abandoned the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome, Dr. Edward B. Pusey became generally recognized as the leader of the movement, and its adherents were nicknamed *Puseyites* by their opponents. The revival of

doctrine was the main work of the movement, especially in its earlier stages, but this resulted afterward in a revival of ritual also, and this extension of the movement is known as *ritualism*. (See *ritualist*, 2.) The general object of the Catholic revival was to affirm and enforce the character of the Anglican Church as Catholic in the sense of unbroken historical derivation from and agreement in doctrine and organization with the ancient Catholic Church before the division between East and West.

revivalism (rē-vī'val-izm), *n.* [*< revival + -ism*.] That form of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals. [Recent.]

The most perfect example of *revivalism*, the one to which it constantly appeals for its warrant, was the rapt assembly at Pentecost, with its many-tongued psalmists and inspired prophets, its transports and fervors and miraculous conversions. *The Century*, XXXI, 80.

revivalist (rē-vī'val-ist), *n.* [*< revival + -ist*.] One who is instrumental in producing or promoting in a community a revival of religious interest and activity; specifically applied to an itinerant preacher who makes this his special work. [Recent.]

The conviction of enmity to God, which the *revivalist* assumes as the first step in any true spiritual life. *The American*, VIII, 126.

revivalistic (rē-vī'val-ist'ik), *a.* [*< revivalist + -ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a revivalist or revivalism.

Revivalistic success is seldom seen apart from a certain easily recognized type of man. *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1885.

2. Characterized by revivalism; of the nature of revivalism. [Recent and rare in both uses.]

Spiritual preaching is *revivalist*; it is not necessarily *revivalistic*. *The Century*, XXXI, 428.

revive (rē-vīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revived*, ppr. *reviving*. [*< OF. F. revivre = Pr. revivre = Cat. revivir = Sp. revivir = Pg. reviver = It. rivivere, < L. revivere, live again, revive (cf. ML. revivare, tr. revive), < re-, again, + vivere, live; see vivid. Cf. revive.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To return to life after actual or seeming death; resume vital functions or activities: as, to *revive* after a swoon.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. 1 Ki. xvii. 22.

Henry is dead, and never shall *revive*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 18.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain,
But, at her smile, the beam *revived* again.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 70.

2. To live again; have a second life. [Rare.] Emotionally we *revive* in our children; economically we sacrifice many of our present gratifications to the development of the race. *Pep. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII, 386.

3. To gain fresh life and vigor; be reanimated or quickened; recover strength, as after languor or depression.

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob *revived* his father. Gen. xiv. 27.

A spirit which had been extinguished on the plains of Philippi *revived* in Athanasius and Ambrose. *Macaulay*, History.

4. To be renewed in the mind or memory: as, the memory of his wrongs *revived* within him; past emotions sometimes *revive*.—5. To regain use or currency; come into general use, practice, or acceptance, as after a period of neglect or disuse; become current once more.

Then Sculpture and her sister arts *revive*. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 701.

This heresy having *revived* in the world about an hundred years ago, . . . several divines . . . began to find out farther explanations of this doctrine of the Trinity. *Swift*, On the Trinity.

His [Clive's] policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to *revive*. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

6. In *chem.*, to recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

II. trans. 1. To bring back to life; revivify; resuscitate after actual or seeming death or destruction; restore to a previous mode of existence.

To heal the sick, and to *revive* the dead. *Spenser*, F. Q., II, iii. 22.

What do these feeble Jews? . . . will they *revive* the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned? Neh. iv. 2.

Is not this boy *revived* from death? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 120.

2. To quicken; refresh; rouse from languor, depression, or discouragement.

Those gracious words *revive* my drooping thoughts,
And give my tongue-tied sorrows leave to speak. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 21.

Your coming, friends, *revives* me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 187.

3. To renew in the mind or memory; recall; reawaken.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II, x. § 2.

With tempers too much given to pleasure, it is almost necessary to *revive* the old places of grief in our memory. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

The beautiful specimens of pearls which he sent home from the coast of Paria *revived* the cupid of the nation. *Frescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

When I describe the moon at which I am looking, I am describing merely a plexus of optical sensations with sundry *revived* states of mind linked by various laws of association with the optical sensations. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 327.

4. To restore to use, practice, or general acceptance; make current, popular, or authoritative once more; recover from neglect or disuse: as, to *revive* a law or a custom.

After this a Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh Year of King Richard were *revived*, and the Acts made in his one and twentieth Year were wholly repealed. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 157.

The function of the prophet was then *revived*, and poets for the first time aspired to teach the art of life, and founded schools. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 92.

5. To renovate. [Colloq.]

The boy . . . appeared . . . in a *revived* black coat of his master's. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, l.

6. To reproduce; represent after a lapse of time, especially upon the stage: as, to *revive* an old play.

A past, vamp'd, future, old, *reviv'd* new piece,
'Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Corneille,
Can make a Cidder, Tibbals, or Ozell.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 284.

Already in the latter days of the Republic the multitude (including even the knights, according to Horace) could only be reconciled to tragedy by the introduction of that species of accessories by which in our own day a play of Shakspeare's is said to be *revived*. *J. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., i. 8.

7. In *law*, to restate, as an action or suit which has become abated. See *revival*, 7.—8. In *chem.*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state: as, to *revive* a metal after calcination. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To reanimate, reinvigorate, renew, reinvigorate, cheer, hearten. See the quotation under *revitalize*.

reviver, *n.* *Revival*: return to life.

Hee is dead, and therefore grieve not thy memorie with the imagination of his new *reviver*. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 60. (*Darvis*)

revivement (rē-vīv'mēt), *n.* [= *It. ravvivamento*; as *reviv* + *-ment*.] The act of reviving; revivification.

We have the sacred scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Reformation, or *revivement* rather, all on our side. *Fellham*, Letters, xvii. (*Latham*.)

reviver (rē-vīv'vēr), *n.* 1. One who revives or restores anything to use or prominence; one who recovers anything from inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the schoolmaster of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the reviver of vices, and mother of cowardice. *Nashe*, Pierce Penitence, p. 29.

Giotto was not a *reviver*—he was an inventor. *The Century*, XXXVII, 67.

2. That which invigorates or revives.

"Now, Mr. Tapley," said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, "just you attend to what I've got to say." *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxiii.

3. A compound used for renovating clothes.

'Tis a deceitful liquid, that black and blue *reviver*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, x.

4. In *law*. See *revivor*.

revivificate (rē-vīv'fi-kāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. revivificatus*, pp. of (ML.) *revivificare*, restore to life; see *revivify*.] To revive; recall or restore to life. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

revivification (rē-vīv'fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. revivification = Pg. revivificação, < ML. revivificatio(n)-, < revivificare*, revivify: see *revivificate*, *revivify*.] 1. Renewal of life; restoration to life; resurrection.

The resurrection or *revivification* (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225. (*Latham*.)

2. In *chem.*, the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.—3. In *surg.*, the dissection off of the skin or mucous membrane in a part or parts, that by the apposition of surfaces thus prepared union of parts may be secured.

revivify (rē-vīv'fi), *v.* [*< OF. revivifier, F. revivifier = Sp. Pg. revivificar = It. revivificare, < ML. revivificare (LL. in pp. revivificatus), restore to life, < L. re-, again, + LL. vivificare, restore to life; see vivify.*] *I. trans.* 1. To restore to life after actual or apparent death.

This warm libation . . . seemed to animate my frozen frame, and to *revivify* my body. *W. Hazlitt*, Historical Memoirs, I, 363.

2. To give new vigor or animation to; enliven again.

Local literature is pretty sure, . . . when it comes, to have that distinctive Australian mark . . . which may even one day *revivify* the literature of England. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

3. In *chem.*, to purify, as a substance that has been used as a reagent in a chemical process, so that it can be used again in the same way.

A description of the kiln in use for *revivifying* char will be found in the article on sugar. *Thorpe*, Dict. of Applied Chem., I, 171.

= *Syn.* See list under *revive*.

II. intrans. In *chem.*, to become efficient a second time as a reagent, without special chemical treatment, as by oxidation in the air, fermentation, etc.

revivifying (rē-vīv'ing-li), *adv.* In a reviving manner. *Imp. Dict.*

reviviscence (rev-i-vis'ens), *n.* [= *F. reviviscence = It. reviviscenza, < L. reviviscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Revival; reanimation; the renewal of life; in *nat. hist.*, an awakening from torpidity, especially in the case of insects after hibernation.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

reviviscency (rev-i-vis'ens-i), *n.* [As *reviviscence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reviviscence*.

Since vitality has, somehow or other, commenced without a designing cause, why may not the same cause produce a *reviviscency*? *T. Cogan*, Disquisitions, iii.

reviviscent (rev-i-vis'ent), *a.* [= *F. reviviscent, < L. reviviscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, revive, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Reviving; regaining life or animation.

All the details of the trial were canvassed anew with *reviviscent* interest. *The Atlantic*, LVIII, 390.

revivor (rē-vīv'vōr), *n.* [*< revive + -or*.] In *law*, the reviving of a suit which was abated by the death of a party, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or other cause. See *revival*, 7. Also spelled *reviver*.—*Bill of revivor*, a bill filed to revive a bill which had abated.—*Bill of revivor and supplement*, a bill of revivor filed where it was necessary not only to revive the suit, but also to allege by way of supplemental pleading other facts which had occurred since the suit was commenced.

revocability (rev'ō-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. révocabilité*; as *revocable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being revocable; revocableness. *Imp. Dict.*

revocable (rev'ō-kā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. revocable, F. révocable = Pr. Sp. revocable = Pg. revocable = It. revocabile, < L. revocabilis, < revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*.] Capable of being recalled or revoked: as, a *revocable* edict or grant. Compare *revokable*.

Howsoever you show bitterness, do not act anything that is not *revocable*. *Bacon*, Anger.

Treaties may . . . be *revocable* at the will of either party, or irrevocable. *Woolsey*, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 102.

revocableness (rev'ō-kā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being revocable. *Bailey*, 1727.

revocably (rev'ō-kā-bli), *adv.* In a revocable manner; so as to be revocable. *Imp. Dict.*

revocate† (rev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*.] To revoke; recall.

His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii. 83.

revocate† (rev'ō-kāt), *a.* [*< L. revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, call back; see *revoke*.] Repressed; checked; also, pruned.

But yf it axe to be *revocate*,
And yf the stok be holgh or concavate,
Purge of the dede [dead wood]. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (C. E. T. S.), p. 70.

revocation (rev'ō-kā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. revocation, F. révocation = Pr. revocation = Sp. revocacion = Pg. revogação, revogação = It. revocazione, < L. revocatio(n)-, < revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*, *revoke*.] 1. The act of revoking or recalling; also, the state of being recalled or summoned back.

One of the town ministers, that saw in what manner the people were bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection in this sort. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The faculty of which this act of *revocation* is the energy I call the reproductive. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

2. The act of revoking or annulling; the reversal of a thing done by the revoker or his predecessor in the same authority; the calling back of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed previously existing; also, the state

of being revoked or annulled; reversal; repeal; annulment: as, the *revocation* of a will.—*Revocation* of the edict of Nantes, a proclamation by Louis XIV. of France, in 1685, annulling the edict of Nantes, and discontinuing religious toleration to the Huguenots. The Protestant emigration in consequence of this revocation and of previous persecutions greatly injured the industries of France.—*Syn.* 2. See *renounce*, *abolish*.

revocatory (rev'ô-kā-tô-ri), *a.* [*< OF. revocatoire, F. revocatoire = Sp. revocatorio = Pg. revocatorio, revogatorio = It. rivocatorio, < LL. revocatorius, for calling or drawing back, < L. revocare, call back: see revoke.*] Tending to revoke; pertaining to a revocation; revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven. *World of Wonders* (1609), p. 137.

Revocatory action, in *civil law*, an action to set aside the real contracts of a debtor made in fraud of creditors and operating to their prejudice. *K. A. Cross, Pleading*, p. 251.

revoice (rê-vois'), *v. t.* [*< re- + voice.*] 1. In *organ-building*, to voice again; adjust (a pipe) so that it may recover the voice it has lost or speak in a new way.—2. To call in return; repeat. [*Rare.*]

And to the winds the waters hoarsely call,
And echo back again *revoced* all.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 64.

revokable (rê-vô-kā-bl), *a.* [*< revoke + -able.*] That can or may be revoked; revocable.

revoke (rê-vôk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revoked*, ppr. *revoking*. [*< ME. revoken, < OF. revoker, revocuer, F. révoquer = Pr. Sp. revocar = Pg. revocar, revogar = It. rivoicare, < L. revocare, call back, revoke, < re-, back, again, + vocare, call: see re- and vocation. Cf. avoke, convoke, evoke, provoke.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To call back; summon back; cause to return.

Christ is the glorious instrument of God for the *revoking* of Man. *G. Herbert, A Priest to the Temple*, l.

What strength thou hast
Throughout the whole proportion of thy limbs,
Revoke it all into thy manly arms,
And spare me not.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, l. 55).

Miss Anne Boleyn was . . . sent home again to her father for a season, wherent she smoked; . . . [but afterward she] was *revoked* unto the court.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey, p. 67.

How readily we wish time spent *revok'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 25.

2†. To bring back to consciousness; revive; resuscitate.

Hym to *revoken* she did al hire payne,
And at the laste he gan his breth to drawe,
And of his swough he gan efitr that adawe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1118.

3†. To call back to memory; recall to mind.
By *revoking* and recollecting . . . certain passages. *South.*

4. To annul by recalling or taking back; make void; cancel; repeal; reverse: as, to *revoke* a will; to *revoke* a privilege.

Let them assemble,
And on a safer judgement all *revoke*
Your ignorant election. *Shak., Cor.*, ii. 3. 226.
That forgiveness was only conditional, and is *revoked* by his recovery. *Fielding, Amelia*, iii. 10.
A devise by writing . . . may be also *revoked* by burning, cancelling, tearing, or obliterating thereof by the devisor, or in his presence and with his consent. *Blackstone, Com.*, II. xxiii.

5†. To restrain; repress; check.
She with pittly words, and counsell sad,
Still strove their stubborn rage to *revoke*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 28.

6†. To give up; renounce.
Nay, traitor, stay, and take with thee that mortal blow or stroke
The which shall cause thy wretched corpse this life for to *revoke*.
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamides.

=*Syn.* 4. *Recant, Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal, Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

II. intrans. 1. To recall a right or privilege conceded in a previous act or promise.

Thinke ye then our Bishops will forgoe the power of excommunication on whomsoever? No, certainly, unless to compass sinister ends, and then *revoke* when they see their time. *Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

I make a promise, and will not *revoke*.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 129.

2. In *card-playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can and should do so.

revoke (rê-vôk'), *n.* [*< revoke, v.*] 1. Revocation; recall. [*Rare.*]

How callous seems beyond *revoke*
The clock with its last listless stroke!
D. G. Rossetti, Soothsayer.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of revoking; a failure to follow suit when the player can and should do so. In whist the revoke is made when the

wrong card is thrown; but it is not "established" (incurring a severe penalty) till the trick on which it was made is turned or quitted, or till the revoking player or his partner has again played.

She never made a *revoke*; nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture.
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

revokement (rê-vôk'ment), *n.* [= *It. rivocamento*; as *revoke + -ment*.] The act of revoking; revocation; reversal.

Let it be noised
That through our intercession this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, i. 2. 100.

revoker (rê-vô-kér), *n.* One who revokes.
revolt (rê-vôlt' or rê-vôlt'), *n.* [*< OF. revolt, F. révolte = Sp. revuelta = Pg. revolta, < It. rivolta, revolta, a revolt, turning, overthrow, fem. of rivolto, revolto (< L. revolutus), pp. of revolvere, turn, overturn, overwhelm, revolve: see revolve.*] 1. An uprising against government or authority; rebellion; insurrection; hence, any act of insubordination or disobedience.

Their mutinies and *revolts*, wherein they show'd
Most valour, spoke not for them.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but you have heard long since of the *Revolt* of Catalonia from the K. of Spain.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 42.

On one side arose
The women up in wild *revolt*, and storm'd
At the Oppian law.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2†. The act of turning away or going over to the opposite side; a change of sides; desertion.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much
enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
The blood of youth burns not with such excess
As gravity's *revolt* to wantonness.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 74.

3†. Inconstancy; faithlessness; fickleness, especially in love.

Thou canst not vex me with inconstant mind,
Since that my life on thy *revolt* doth lie.
Shak., Sonnets, xcii.

4†. A *revolter*.
You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Nereos, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 151.

=*Syn.* 1. *Sedition, Rebellion*, etc. See *insurrection*.
revolt (rê-vôlt' or rê-vôlt'), *v.* [*< OF. revolt, F. révolter = Pg. revoltar = It. rivoltare, revoltare; from the noun.*] 1. *intrans.* 1†. To turn away; turn aside from a former cause or undertaking; fall off; change sides; go over to the opposite party; desert.

The stout Parisians do *revolt*,
And turn again unto the warlike French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 2.

Monsieur Arnaud . . . was then of the religion, but had promised to *revolt* to the King's side.

Life of Lord Herbert of Cheshbury (ed. Howells), p. 146.
2. To break away from established authority; renounce allegiance and subjection; rise against a government in open rebellion; rebel; mutiny.

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah.
2 Chron. xxi. 10.

Let the church, our mother, breathe her curse,
A mother's curse, on her *revolting* son.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 257.

3†. To prove faithless or inconstant, especially in love.

You are already Love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 59.

Live happier
In other choices, fair Amideia, 'tis
Some shame to say my heart's *revolted*.
Shirley, Traitor, ii. 1.

4. To turn away in horror or disgust; be repelled or shocked.

Her mind *revolted* at the idea of using violence to any one.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxiv.

II. trans. 1†. To roll back; turn back.

As a thunder bolt
Pereeth the yielding ayre, and doth displace
The soring clouds into sad showers ymolt;
So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 25.

2†. To turn away from allegiance; cause to rebel.

Whether of us is moste culpable, I in following and obeying the King, or you in altering and *revolting* ye kingdom.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwies, 1577), p. 236.

3. To repel; shock; cause to turn away in abhorrence or disgust.

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young and ingenious minds.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.
Hideous as the deeds
Which you scarce hide from men's *revolted* eyes.
Shelley, The Cenci, i. 1.

Revolt, in the sense of 'provoke aversion in,' 'shock,' is, I believe, scarce a century old; it being a neologism with Bishop Warburton, Horace Walpole, William Godwin, and Southey. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p. 292.

=*Syn.* 3. To disgust, sicken, nauseate.
revolter (rê-vôlt'ér or rê-vôlt'ér), *n.* One who revolts, or rises against authority; a rebel.

All their princes are *revolters*. *Hos. ix.* 15.
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber!
Milton, S. A., l. 1180.

revolting (rê-vôlt'ing or rê-vôlt'ing), *p. a.* 1. Given to revolt or sedition; rebellious.

Also they promise that his Majesty shall not permit to be given from henceforth fortress, Castell, bridge, gate, or towne . . . unto Gentlemen or knights of power, which in *revolting* times may rise with the same.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwies, 1577), p. 271.

2. Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust; shocking; repulsive.

What can be more unnatural, not to say more *revolting*, than to set up any system of rights or privileges in moral action apart from duties?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 95.

=*Syn.* 2. *Disgusting, nauseating, offensive, abominable.*
revoltingly (rê-vôlt' or rê-vôlt'ing-li), *adv.* In a revolting manner; offensively; abhorrently.
revolvable (rev'ô-lū-bl), *a.* [*< L. revolutilis*, that may be revolved or rolled, < *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] Capable of admitting of revolution. [*Rare.*]

Us then, to whom the thrice three year
Hath fill'd his *revolvable* orb, since our arrival here,
I blame not to wish home much more.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 256.

revolvably (rev'ô-lū-bli), *adv.* In a revolvable manner; so as to be capable of revolution. [*Rare.*]

The sight tube being clamped to the carriage (for transit-instruments), so as to be *revolvably* adjusted thereon.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 35.

revolute (rev'ô-lūt), *a.* [= *F. révolu*, < *L. revolutus*, pp. of *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.]

1. Rolled or curled backward or downward; rolled back, as the tips or margins of some leaves, fronds, etc.; in veneration and estivation, rolled backward from both the sides. See also cuts under *Nothochlæna*, *Pteris*, and *Rafflesia*.—*Revolute* antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are rolled or coiled spirally outward and backward, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

revolute (rev'ô-lūt), *v. i.* To revolve. [*Colloq.*]

Then he frames a second motion
From thy *revolving* eyes.
The Academy, March 1, 1890, p. 153.

revolution (rev'ô-lū'shon), *n.* [*< ME. revolucion, < OF. révolution, F. révolution = Pr. revolucio = Sp. revolucion = Pg. revolução = It. rivoluzione, rivoluzione = D. revolutie = G. Sw. Dan. revolution, < LL. revolutio(n-), a revolving, < L. revolvere, pp. revolutus, revolve, turn over: see revolve.*] 1. The act of revolving or turning completely round, so as to bring every point of the turning body back to its first position; a complete rotation through 360°. Where the distinction is of importance, this is called a *rotation*.

She was probably the very last person in town who still kept the time-honored spinning-wheel in constant *revolution*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. The act of moving completely around a circular or oval course, independently of any rotation. In a revolution without rotation, every part of the body moves by an equal amount, while in rotation the motions of the different parts are proportional to their distances from the axis. But revolutions and rotations may be combined. Thus, the planets perform *revolutions* round the sun, and at the same time *rotations* about their own axes. The moon performs a *rotation* on its axis in precisely the same time in which it performs a *revolution* round the earth, to which it consequently always turns the same side.

So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold, . . . and on their orbs impose
Such restless *revolution* day by day.
Milton, P. L., viii. 31.

3. A round of periodic or recurrent changes or events; a cycle, especially of time: as, the *revolutions* of the seasons, or of the hours of the day and night.

O God! that one might read the book of fate,
And see the *revolution* of the times
Make mountains level. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 1. 46.

The Duke of Buckingham himself flew not so high in so short a *Revolution* of Time. *Howell, Letters*, I. v. 32.



1. *Revolute*, margined leaf of *Andromeda polyfolia*. 2. The leaf as shown in transverse section.

There must be a strange dissolution of natural affection, a strange unthankfulness for all that homes have given . . . when each man would fain build to himself, and build for the little *revolution* of his own life only.

Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture, Memory, § 3.

Hence—4. A recurrent period or moment in time. [Rare.]

Thither by harpy-footed furies haled,
At certain *revolutions* all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 597.

5. A total change of circumstances; a complete alteration in character, system, or conditions.

Chapless, and knocked about the mazzard with a sex-ton's paddle: here's a fine *revolution*, and we had the trick to see it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. i. 93.

Religions, and languages, and forms of government, and modes of private life, and modes of thinking, all have undergone a succession of *revolutions*.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Specifically—6. A radical change in social or governmental conditions; the overthrow of an established political system, generally accompanied by far-reaching social changes. The term *Revolution*, in English history, is applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688. In American history it is applied to the war of independence. See below. [In this sense the word is sometimes used adjectively.]

The elections . . . generally fell upon men of *revolution* principles. *Snodgett*, Hist. Eng., i. 6.

The *revolution*, as it is called, produced no other changes than those which were necessarily caused by the declaration of independence. *Calhoun*, Works, i. 189.

A state of society in which *revolution* is always imminent is disastrous alike to moral, political, and material interests. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

7. The act of rolling or moving back; a return to a point previously occupied.

Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head. *Milton*, P. L., x. 515.

8†. The act of revolving or turning to and fro in the mind; consideration; hence, open deliberation; discussion.

But, Sir, I pray you, howe some ever my maister reckoneth with any of his servants, bring not the matter in *revolution* in the open Court. *Paston Letters*, i. 383.

9. The winding or turning of a spiral about its axis, as a spiral of a shell about the columella; one of the coils or whorls thus produced; a volution; a turn.—**AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, the series of movements by which the thirteen American colonies of Great Britain revolted against the mother country, and asserted and maintained their independence. Hostilities began in 1775, independence was declared in 1776, and the help of France was formally secured in 1778. The war was practically ended by the surrender of the chief British army at Yorktown in 1781, and the independence of the United States was recognized by treaty of peace in 1783.—**ANOMALISTIC REVOLUTION**. See *anomalistic*.—**ENGLISH REVOLUTION**, the movements by which James II. was forced to leave England, and a purer constitutional government was secured through the aid of William of Orange, who landed with an Anglo-Dutch army in November, 1688. In 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed constitutional sovereigns, and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.—**FRENCH REVOLUTION**, the series of movements which brought about the downfall of the old absolute monarchy in France, the establishment of the republic, and the abolition of many abuses. The States General assembled in May, 1789, and the Third Estate at once took the lead. The Bastille was stormed by the people, and in the same year the Constituent Assembly overthrew feudal privileges and transferred ecclesiastical property to the state. Abolition of titles and of right of primogeniture, and other reforms, were effected in 1791. The next year a constitution was adopted and the Constituent was succeeded by the Legislative Assembly. In 1792 a coalition of nations was formed against France, the royal family was imprisoned, and in September the Convention replaced the Legislative Assembly and proclaimed the republic. Louis XVI. was executed in 1793, and the Reign of Terror followed in 1793–4; royalist risings were suppressed, and the foreign wars successfully prosecuted. The revolutionary period may be regarded as ending with the establishment of the Directory in 1795, or as extending to the founding of the Consulate in 1799, or even later. Other French revolutions in 1830, 1848, and 1870 resulted respectively in the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy of the Restoration, of the monarchy of Louis Philippe, and of the Second Empire.—**POLE OF REVOLUTION**. See *pole* 2.—**REVOLUTION-INDICATOR**. Same as *operameter*.—**SOLID OF REVOLUTION**, a solid containing all the points traversed by a plane figure in making a revolution round an axis in its plane, and containing no others. The *ellipsoid*, *paraboloid*, *hyperboloid*, etc., of *revolution* are examples.—**SYN.** 6. See *insurrection*.

revolutionary (rev-ō-lū'shōn-ā-ri), a. and n. [= F. *révolutionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *revolucionario* = It. *rivoluzionario*; as *revolution* + -ary.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to a revolution in government, or [cap.] to any movement or crisis known as the *Revolution*; as, a *revolutionary* war; *Revolutionary* heroes; the *Revolutionary* epoch in American history.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless *revolutionary* struggle.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 170.

2. Tending to produce revolution; subversive of established codes or systems; as, *revolutionary* measures; *revolutionary* doctrines.

It is much less a reasoning conviction than unreasonable sentiments of attachment that enable governments to bear the strain of occasional maladministration, *revolutionary* panics, and seasons of calamity.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Revolutionary calendar. See *republican calendar*, under *calendar*.—**Revolutionary tribunal**. See *tribunal*.

II. n.; pl. *revolutionaries* (-riz). A revolutionist.

Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a *revolutionary*. *J. Wilson*.

It is necessary for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become *revolutionaries*, and what causes drive them to revolution.

Kingsley, Alton Locke, Pref. (1862). (*Davies*.)

revolutioner (rev-ō-lū'shōn-ēr), n. [*revolution* + -er². Cf. *revolutionary*.] Same as *revolutionary*.

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented *Revolutioners*. *Snodgett*, Hist. Eng., i. 4.

revolutionise, v. See *revolutionize*.

revolutionism (rev-ō-lū'shōn-izm), n. [*revolution* + -ism.] *Revolutionary* principles. *North Brit. Rev.* (Imp. Dict.)

revolutionist (rev-ō-lū'shōn-ist), n. [*revolution* + -ist.] One who desires or endeavors to effect a social or political revolution; one who takes part in a revolution.

If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre. *Burke*.

Many foreign *revolutionists* out of work added to the general misunderstanding their contribution of broken English in every most ingenious form of fracture. *Loudell*, Study Windows, p. 194.

revolutionize (rev-ō-lū'shōn-iz), v.; pret. and pp. *revolutionized*, ppr. *revolutionizing*. [*revolution* + -ize.] I. trans. 1. To bring about a revolution in; effect a change in the political constitution of: as, to *revolutionize* a government.

Who, in his turn, was sure my father plann'd
To *revolutionize* his native land. *Crabbe*, Tales of the Hall, x.

2. To alter completely; effect a radical change in.

We need this [absolute religion] to heal the ills of modern society, to *revolutionize* this modern feudalism of gold. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons, v.

I even think that their [the rans'] employment will go as far to *revolutionize* the conditions of naval warfare as has the introduction of breech-loading guns and rifles those of fighting ashore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 434.

II. intrans. To undergo a revolution; become completely altered in social or political respects.

Germany is by nature too thorough to be able to *revolutionize* without *revolutionizing* from a fundamental principle, and following that principle to its utmost limits. *Marx*, quoted in *Rae's Contemporary Socialism*, p. 124.

Also spelled *revolutionise*.

revolutive (rev'ō-lū-tiv), a. [*F. révolutif* (in sense 2); as *revolute* + -ive.] 1. Turning over; revolving; cogitating.

Being so concerned with the inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man. *Fellham*, Letters, xvii. (*Latham*.)

2. In bot., same as *revolute*, or sometimes restricted to the case of venation and estivation. **revolvable** (rē-vol'vā-bl), a. [*revolve* + -able.] Capable of being revolved.

The upper cap of the mill is *revolvable*. *Nature*, XL. 643.

revolve (rē-volv'), v.; pret. and pp. *revolved*, ppr. *revolving*. [*ME. revoluen*, *OF. revolver* = Sp. Pg. *revolver*, stir, = It. *rivolvere*, *L. revolvere*, roll back, *revolve*, *re-*, back, + *volvare*, roll: see *volvare*, *volvare*, *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*.] I. intrans. 1. To turn or roll about on an axis; rotate.

Beware

Lest, where you seek the common love of these,
The common hate with the *revolving* wheel
Should drag you down. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. To move about a center; circle; move in a curved path; follow such a course as to come round again to a former place: as, the planets *revolve* about the sun.

In the same circle we *revolve*. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

Minds roll in paths like planets; they *revolve*,
This in a larger, that a narrower ring,
But round they come at last to that same phase. *O. W. Holmes*, Master and Scholar.

3. To pass through periodic changes; return or recur at regular intervals; hence, to come around in process of time.

In the course of one *revolving* moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 549
To mute and to material things
New life *revolving* summer brings. *Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

4. To pass to and fro in the mind; be revolved or pondered.

Much of this nature *revolved* in my mind, thrown in by the enemy to discourage and cast me down. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 205.

5. To revolve ideas in the mind; dwell, as upon a fixed idea; meditate; ponder.

If this [letter] fall into thy hand, *revolve*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 155.

Still

My mother went *revolving* on the word. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

6†. To return; devolve again.

On the desertion of an appeal, the judgment does, ipso jure, *revolve* to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

II. trans. 1. To turn or cause to roll round, as upon an axis.

Then in the east her turn she [the moon] shines,
Revolved on heaven's great axle. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 381.

2. To cause to move in a circular course or orbit: as, to *revolve* the planets in an orrery.

If the diurnal motion of the air
Revolves the planets in their destined sphere,
How are the secondary orbs impelled?
How are the moons from falling headlong held?
Chatterton, To Rev. Mr. Catecott.

3. To turn over and over in the mind; ponder; meditate on; consider.

The ancient authors, both in divinity and in humanity, which had long time slept in libraries, began generally to be read and *revolved*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 39.

Long stood Sir Bealvere,
Revolving many memories.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4†. To turn over the pages of; look through; search.

I remember, on a day I *revolved* the registers in the capitol, I red a right mercurial thynge. *Golden Book*, xii.

Straight I again *revolved*

The law and prophets, searching what was writ
Concerning the Messiah. *Milton*, P. R., i. 250.

revolve (rē-volv'), n. [*revolve*, v.] 1. A revolution; a radical change in political or social affairs.

In all *revolves* and turns of state
Decreed by (what dee call him) fate.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies*.)

2. A thought; a purpose or intention.

When Middleton saw Grinull's hie *revolve*,
Past hope, past thought, past reach of all aspire,
Once more to moue him lie, he doth resolve.
G. Mirkham, Sir R. Grinulle, p. 59. (*Davies*.)

revolved (rē-volv'd), a. [*revolve* + -ed.] In zoöl., same as *revolute*.

revolvement (rē-volv'ment), n. [= Sp. *revolvimiento* = Pg. *revolvimento*; as *revolve* + -ment.] The act of revolving or turning over, as in the mind; reflection. *Worcester*.

revolvency (rē-vol'ven-si), n. [*L. revolvē(-t)s*, ppr. of *revolvere*, *revolve*: see *revolve*.] The state, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world.
Couper, Task, i. 372.

revolver (rē-vol'vēr), n. [*revolve* + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which revolves.—2. Specifical-

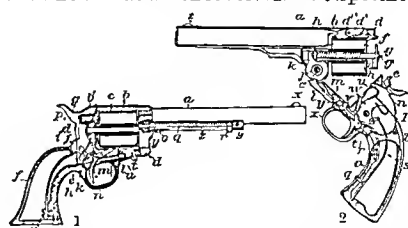


Fig. 1. Army Revolver, 45-caliber. a, barrel; b, frame; c, cylinder; d, center-pin; e, guard; f, back-strap; g, hammer; h, mainspring; i, hammer-roll and hammer rivet; j, hammer screw; k, hammer-can; l, hand and hand-spring; m, stop bolt and stop-bolt screw; n, trigger; o, center-pin bushing; p, firing-pin and firing-pin rivet; q, ejector-rod and spring; r, ejector-rod; s, ejector-tube screw; t, guard-screw; u, rear and stop bolt spring combined; v, back-strap screw; w, main spring-screw; x, front sight; y, center-pin catch screw; z, ejector-tube. By removing the center pin d, the cylinder c may be taken out of the frame b for cleaning and reloading. In cocking the hand and hand-roll i revolve the cylinder through an arc limited by the stop, stop-bolt, and stop-bolt spring, bringing another cartridge into position for firing. The cylinder has six chambers. The stock (not shown) is fastened to the sides of the frame by screws. The recoil-pin is shown at d.

Fig. 2. Partial Longitudinal Section of Common Revolver. a, barrel; b, frame; c, joint pivot screw; d, cylinder-catch; e, cylinder-catch screw; f, cylinder-catch; g, barrel-catch; h, cylinder; i, extractor; j, extractor-stud; k, extractor stem with coiled extractor-spring; l, steady-pin; m, friction-collar; n, lifter; o, pawl and pawl pin; p, pawl spring; q, hammer; r, mainspring; s, mainspring screw; t, hammer-stud; u, trigger; v, recoil plate; w, stop, stop-pin, and stop-spring; x, hand, hand-spring, and hand-spring pin; y, guard; z, guard-screw; z, front sight.

ly—(a) A revolving firearm, especially a pistol, having a revolving barrel provided with a number of bores (as in earlier styles of the weapon), or (as in modern forms) a single barrel with a revolving cylinder at its base, provided with a number of chambers. When the barrel or cylinder revolves on its longitudinal axis, the several bores or chambers are brought in succession into relation with firing-mechanism for successive and rapid firing. In the modern forms of the arm the chambers of the cylinder are, by such revolution, brought successively into line with the bore in the barrel, which is also the firing position. In this position each chamber respectively forms a continuation of the bore in the barrel. Six is the common number of chambers. The most vital distinction between early and modern revolving firearms is that the barrels of the former were directly revolved by the hand; while in the latter the revolving-mechanism is connected with the firing-mechanism, the cocking of which automatically revolves the cylinder. Metal cartridges with conical bullets are used in all modern revolvers, the loading being done at the breech. Some are self-cocking—that is, are cocked by pulling the trigger which also discharges them. Some, by peculiar mechanism (though, for general use, they may be cocked in the ordinary way for taking deliberate aim), are by a quick adjustment changed into self-cocking pistols for more rapid firing in emergencies where accurate aim is of subordinate importance. Colonel Colt of the United States was the first to produce a really serviceable and valuable revolving arm, though the principle was known in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. (b) A revolving cannon.—3. A revolving horse-rake.

revolving (rē-vol'ving), *p. a.* Turning; rolling; moving round.—**Revolving brush**, ear, diaphragm, grate, harrow, light, mill, oven. See the nouns.—**Revolving cannon**. See *machine-gun*.—**Revolving furnace**, a furnace used extensively in making ball soda or black-ash, consisting of a large cylinder of iron hooped with solid steel tires shrunk on the shell, which is supported by and turns on friction-wheels or rollers. Unlike the revolving furnaces for chloridizing ores, this furnace has no interior partition. The heat is supplied by a Siemens regenerative gas-furnace, or by a coal-furnace, and the hot flame circulates longitudinally through the cylinder into a smoke-stack or chimney. The charging is done through a hole in the side of the cylinder, and the crude soda, rolled into balls by the motion of the cylinder, is discharged through the same opening.—**Revolving pistol**. Same as *revolver*.—**Revolving press**. See *press*.—**Revolving storm**, a cyclone.

revomit (rē-vom'it), *v. t.* [= *It. vomitare*; as *re- + vomit*. Cf. *F. vomir*, < *L. vomere*, vomit forth again, disgorgo, < *re-*, again, + *vomere*, vomit; see *vomit*.] To vomit or pour forth again; reject from the stomach.

They poure the wine downe the throte . . . that they might cast it vp againe and so take more in the place, vomiting and revomiting . . . that which they have drunke. *Hakewell, Apology*, iv. 3.

revulse (rē-vuls'), *v. t.* [= *F. revulser*, < *L. revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*, pluck back; see *revell*.] 1. To affect by revulsion; pull or draw back; withdraw.

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and revulse the peccant humours from the relaxed bowels. *G. Cheyne, Natural Method*. (*Latham*.)

2. To draw away; applied to counter-irritation. **revulsent** (rē-vul'sent), *a.* and *n.* [*< revulse + -ent*.] 1. *a.* Same as *revellent*.

II. *n.* A counter-irritant.

revulsion (rē-vul'shun), *n.* [*< OF. revulsion*, *F. revulsion* = *Sp. revulsión* = *Pg. revulsão* = *It. revulsione*, < *L. revulso* (to), a tearing off or away, < *revellere*, pp. *revulsus*, pluck back; see *revell*.] 1. The act of pulling or drawing away; abstraction; forced separation.

The revulsion of capital from other trades of which the returns are more frequent.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

2. In *med.*, the diminution of morbid action in one locality by developing it artificially in another, as by counter-irritation.—3. A sudden or violent change, particularly a change of feeling.

A sudden and violent revulsion of feeling. *Macaulay*.

He was quite old enough . . . to have seen with his own eyes the conversion of the court, [and] its revulsion to the ancient worship under Julian the Apostate. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 140.

revulsive (rē-vul'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. révulsif* = *Sp. Pg. It. revulsivo*, < *L. revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*, pull away; see *revell*.] 1. *a.* Having the power of revulsion; tending to revulsion; capable of producing revulsion.

The way to cure the megrim is diverse, according to the cause: either by cutting a vein, purging, *revulsive* or local remedies. *Rec. P. Adams, Works*, I. 473.

II. *n.* That which has the power of withdrawing; specifically, an agent which produces revulsion.

Salt is a *revulsive*. *Parés* the salt.

It. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 133.

revulsor (rē-vul'sor), *n.* [*< revulse + -or*.] An apparatus by means of which heat and cold can be alternately applied as curative agents.

Rev. Ver. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the English Bible).

revyet, *v.* See *revie*.

rew¹, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row²*.

rew², *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *row¹*.

rew³ (rō). An obsolete preterit of *row¹*.

rewake, *v.* An erroneous form, found in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer, for *re-roke*.

rewaken (rē-wā'kn), *v.* [*< re- + waken*.] To waken again.

Love will . . . at the spiritual prime
Reawaken with the dawning soul.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

rewall, *r.* A (perverted) Middle English form of *rule¹*. *Lydgate*.

rewalt, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME.; origin obscure.] To give up or surrender. *Halliwel*.

reward (rē-wārd'), *v.* [*< ME. rewarden*, < *OF. rewarder*, *rewarder*, an older form of *regarder*, *regarder*, regard, < *re-*, back, + *warder*, *garder*, mark, heed; see *guard*. Doublet of *regard*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To mark; regard; observe; notice carefully.

Hit you hehenth *rewarde* and behold
Ho shall doo governe and rule this contrie.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2367.

2. To look after; watch over; have regard or consideration for.

As if ye richo have reuthe and *rewarde* wel the pore, . . .
Criste of his curteisye shal comforte you alle laste.
Piers Plouman (B), xiv. 145.

3. To recompense; requite; repay, as for good or evil conduct (commonly in a good sense); remunerate, as for usefulness or merit; compensate.

Kyng Aulerus ther with he was contente,
And hym *rewardid* well for his presente.
Generules (L. L. T. S.), I. 2407.

I'll follow as they say, for reward. He that *rewards* me,
God *reward* him! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 167.

4. To make return for; give a recompense for.

Reward not hospitality
With such black payment.
Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 575.

5. To give in recompense or return, as for either good or evil.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil.
1 Sam., xxiv. 17.

A blessing may be *rewarded* into the bosom of the faithful and tender brother or sister that . . . admonisheth. *Penn. Travels in Holland*, etc.

6. To serve as a return or recompense to; be a reward to.

No petty post *rewards* a nobleman
For spending youth in splendid lackey-work.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 60.

7. To serve as return or recompense for.

Still happier, if he till a thankful soul,
And fruit *reward* his honourable toll.
Corper, Hope, I. 761.

The central court of the Harem is one of the richest discoveries that *rewarded* M. Plancé's industry.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 173.

II. *intrans.* To make requital; bestow a return or recompense, especially for meritorious conduct.

But you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to employ with countenance and encouragement, but *reward* with austerity and disgrace.

Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

reward (rē-wārd'), *n.* [*< ME. rewarder*, *reward*, < *OF. reward*, an earlier form of *regard*, *regard*, regard, < *rewarder*, *regarder*, regard; see *reward*, *regard*, *v.* and cf. *regard*, *n.*] 1. Notice; heed; consideration; respect; regard.

Thaune Reson rod forth and tok *reward* of no man,
And duide as Conscience kenned till he the kyng mette.
Piers Plouman (C), v. 40.

Men take more *rewards* to the nombre than to the sapience of persons.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

2. The act of rewarding, or the state of being rewarded; requital, especially for usefulness or merit; remuneration.

The end for which all profitable laws
Were made looks two ways only, the *reward*
Of innocent good men, and the punishment
Of bad delinquents.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corluth, v. 4.

The hope of *reward* and fear of punishment, especially in a future life, are indispensable as auxiliary motives to the great majority of mankind.

Forster, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 159.

3. That which is given in requital of good or evil, especially good; a return; a recompense; commonly, a gift bestowed in recognition of past service or merit; a guerdon.

Now-a-days they call them gentle *rewards*: let them leave their coloring, and call them by their Christian name, bribes. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now *rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 9.

A man that fortune's buffets and *rewards*
Hast ta'en with equal thanks.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 72.

Hanging was the *reward* of treason and desertion.

Stobbs, Const. Hist., § 16.

4. The fruit of one's labor or works; profit; return.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward*.

Ecc., ix. 5.

5. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.—In *reward* off, in comparison with.

Yit of Daunger cometh no blame,
In *reward* of my daughter Shame.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 3254.

= *Syn.* 3. Pay, compensation, remuneration, requital, retribution.

rewardable (rē-wārd'a-bl), *a.* [*< reward + -able*.] Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense.

No good woork of man is *rewardable* in heauen of his owne nature, but through the mere goodnes of God.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 25.

Rewards do always presuppose such duties performed as are *rewardable*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. II.

rewardableness (rē-wārd'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being rewardable, or worthy of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?

J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conference, p. 2.

rewardably (rē-wārd'a-bli), *adv.* In a rewardable manner; so as to be rewardable. *Imp. Dict.*

rewarder (rē-wārd'ēr), *n.* One who rewards; one who requites or recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends.

Shak., *Rich.*, III., I. 3. 123.

rewardful (rē-wārd'fūl), *a.* [*< reward + -ful*.] Yielding reward; rewarding. [Rare.]

Whose grace was great, and bounty most *rewardful*.

Spenser, Colin Clout, I. 187.

rewardfulness (rē-wārd'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being rewardful; capability of yielding a reward.

Of the beauty, the *rewardfulness*, of the place I cannot trust myself to speak.

The Century, VI. 30.

rewardless (rē-wārd'les), *a.* [*< reward + -less*.] Having no reward.

rewa-rewa (rā'wā-rā'wā), *n.* [New Zealand.] See *Knights*.

rewbarb, *n.* An obsolete form of *rhubarb*.

rewel. An obsolete form of *ruel*, *ruel²*, *row²*.

reweigh (rē-wā'), *v. t.* [*< re- + weigh*.] To weigh a second time; verify the weight of by a second test or trial.

It only remained now to remove the condensers, and *reweigh* them with all necessary precautions.

Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 97.

rewel¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *ruel¹*.

rewel-bonet, *n.* [*< ME. reel-boon*, *rowel-boon*, *reuel-bone*, *ruelle-bone*, *reuyll-bone*, < *reuel*, *rowel* (of uncertain meaning, in form like *rowel*, lit. a little wheel, < *OF. rouelle*, a little wheel; see *rowel*), + *boon*, *bone*, appar. same as *bone¹*.] A word of unknown meaning, occurring in the line:

His sadel was of *reuel-boon*. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas*, I. 167.

Ruel-bone is mentioned by Chaucer . . . as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that *ruel-bone* was commonly or even actually used for that purpose. . . . In the Tournament of Tottenham Tibbe's garland is described as "fulle of *ruelle bones*," which another copy alters to *rouande bones*. In the romance of *Reunbrun*, p. 458, the coping of a wall is mentioned as made "of lin *ruical*, that schon swithe bughte."

Halliwel.

rewet (rō'et), *n.* [*< F. rouet*, little wheel, gun-lock, dim. of *roue*, a wheel, < *L. rota*, a wheel; see *rotary*, *rowel*.] 1. Originally, the revolving part of a wheel-lock. Hence—2. The wheel-lock itself.—3. A gun fitted with a wheel-lock. See *harquebus*.

rewful, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruful*.

rewfulliche, *adv.* A Middle English form of *rufully*. *Chaucer*.

rewin (rē-wīn'), *v. t.* [*< re- + win*.] To win a second time; win back.

The Palatinate was not worth the *rewinning*. *Fuller*.

rewliche, *a.* See *ruyl¹*.

rewmet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ream*.

rewood (rē-wūd'), *v. t.* [*< re- + wood¹*.] To plant again with trees; reforest.

Recoiling the high lands where the streams take rise.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.
reword (rē-wōrd'), *v. t.* [*< re- + word.*] 1. To put into words again; repeat.

It is not madness
That I have uttered; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will re-word; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 143.*
2. To reëcho.

A hill whose concave womb re-ordered
A plaintful story from a sistering vale.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 1.

3. To word anew; put into different words: as, to reword a statement.
rewrite (rē-wī'), *v. t.* [*< re- + write.*] To write a second time.

Write and rewrite, blot out, and write again,
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen.
Young, To Pope.

rewthet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth*.
rewthlest, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruthless*.

rex (rēks), *n.* [*< L. rex (reg-), a king (= Oir. rig, Ir. righ = Gael. righ = W. rhi = Skt. rājan, a king; see Raja²), < regere (Skt. √ rāji), rule: see regent, and rich, rieche. Hence ult. roy, royal, regal, real², regale², etc.*] A king.—To play *rex*, to play the king; act despotically or with violence; handle a person roughly; "play the mischief." This phrase probably alludes to the *rex*, or king, in the early English plays, a character marked by more or less violence. The noun in time lost its literal meaning, and was often spelled *reks*, *reks* ("keep a *reks*," etc.), and used as if meaning "tricks."

I . . . think it to be the greatest indignity to the
Queen that may be to suffer such a carthyll to play snell
Rez.

The sound of the hautboys and bagpipes playing *reks*
with the high and stately timber.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2.

Love with Baze kept such a *reks* that I thought they
would have gone mad together.
Bretton, Dream of Strange Effects, p. 17.

Then came the English ordinance, which had been
brought to land, to play such *reks* among the horse that
they were forced to fly.

Court and Times of Charles I., l. 256.

rexen, *n.* A plural of *resh²*, a variant of *rush¹*.
Hallivell.

rex-player, *n.* [Found only in the form *reks-
player*; < *rex*, in to play *rex* (*reks*), + *player*.]
One who plays *rex*.

Rikbur, a disordered roaver, jettor, swaggerer, out-
ragious *reks* player, a robber, ransacker, bootfialer, prey-
er upon passengers, etc. *Colgrave.*

reyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ray¹*.
reyalt, *n.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

reyn¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *rain¹*.
reynald¹, *n.* An obsolete variant of *reynard*.

reynard (rā-nīrd or ren-īrd), *n.* [Formerly also *reynold*, *reynald*; < late ME. *reynard*, < OF. *reynard*, *regnard*, *regnar*, *reguard*, *renard*, *renard*, F. *renard* = Pr. *raynard* = OCat. *ranart*, a fox, < OFlem. (OLG.) *Reinaerd*, *Reinaert* (G. *Reinhart*, *Reinecke*), a name given to the fox in a famous epic of Low German origin ("Reynard the Fox"), in which animals take the place of men, each one having a personal name, the lion being called *Noble*, the cat *Tibert*, the bear *Bruin*, the wolf *Isegrim*, the fox *Reynard*, etc., and which became so popular that *renard* in the common speech began to take the place of the vernacular OF. *goupil*, *goupil*, fox, and finally supplanted it entirely; < MHG. *Reinhart*, OHG. *Reginhart*, *Raginhart*, a personal name, lit. "strong in counsel," < *ragin*, *regin*, counsel (cf. Icel. *regin*, pl., the gods; see *Ragnarök*, and cf. AS. *regn* (= Icel. *regin*), intensive prefix in *regn-heard*, very hard, etc., *regn-meld*, a solemn announce-ment, *regn-theóf*, an arch-thief, etc., and in per-sonal names such as *Regen-here*, etc., = Goth. *ragin*, an opinion, judgment, decree, advice), + *hart*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*: see *hard* and *-ard*.] A name of the fox in fable and poetry, in which the fox figures as cunning personified.

Hyer [here] begynneth the hystorye of *reynard* the
fox. *Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (ed. 1481), p. 16.*

Now read, Sir *Reynold*, as ye be right wise,
What course ye weene is best for us to take.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

Reynosia (rā-nō'si-ī), *n.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1866); after Alvaro *Reynoso* of Havana.] A ge-nus of imperfectly known polypotulous plants, assigned to the order *Rhamnaeeæ*, consisting of a single Cuban species, *R. latifolia*, extending into Florida, where it is known as *red ironwood*.
reynung (rē-yung'), *v. t.* [*< re- + young.*] To make young again. [Rare.]

With rapid rush,
Out of the stone a plentiful stream doth gush,
Which murmurs through the Plain: proud, that his glass,
Gliding so swift, so soon re-yongs the grass.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

reyse¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise¹*.
reyse², *v.* A Middle English form of *raise¹*.

rezban¹ (rez-ban'yit), *n.* [*< Rez-Bánya* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in massive forms having a metallic luster and light lead-gray color. It is found at Rez-Bánya, Hungary.

rezedt, *a.* Same as *reasted*.

rf., **rfz.** Abbreviations of *rinforzando* or *rinforzato*.

rh. [*L.*, etc., *rh-*, used for *hr-*, a more exact ren-dering of the Gr. *ρ*, the aspirated *p* (*r*).] An initial sequence, originally an aspirated *r*, oc-curring in English, etc., in words of Greek origin. In early modern and Middle English, as well as in Spanish, Italian, Old French, etc., it is also or only written *r*. When medial, as it becomes in composition, the *r* is doubled, and is commonly written *rrh*, after the Greek form *ρρ*, which, however, is now commonly written *rr*. In modern formations medial *rrh* is often reduced to *rh*. (For examples of *rh*, see the words following, and *carrh*, *diarrhæa*, *hemorrhage*, *myrrh*, *pyrrhic*, etc.) The combination *rh* properly occurs only in Greek words; other instances are due to error or confusion, or are exceptional, as in *rhyme* for *rimel*, *rhine* for *rine*, *rhone* for *rone*, etc.

Rh. The chemical symbol of rhodium.
rha (rā), *n.* [NL., < *L. rha* (*barbarum*), < Gr. *ῥα*, *rhubarb*, so called, it is said, from the river *Rha*, Pā, now called *Volga*. See *rhubarb* and *Rheum²*.] *Rhubarb*.

Neere unto this is the liver *Rha*, on the sides whereof
groweth a comfortable and bolson root so named *rha*,
good for many uses in physick.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, xxii. 8. 28.

rhabarbaratē (ra-bār'ba-rāt), *a.* [*< NL. rha-
barbaratus*, < *rhabarbarum*, *rhubarb*: see *rha-
barbarum*.] Impregnated or tinctured with *rhu-
barb*.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate,
rhabarbarate, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added,
or the purging waters.

Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

rhabarbarin, **rhabarbarine** (ra-bār'ba-rin), *n.* [*< rhabarbarum* + *-in²*, *-ine²*.] Same as *chryso-
phanic acid*. See *chrysophanic*.

rhabarbarum (ra-bār'ba-rum), *n.* [NL., < *L. rha-
barbarum*, *rhubarb*: see *rhubarb* and *rha*.] *Rhubarb*.

rhabd (rabd), *n.* [Also *rabd*; < NL. *rhabdus*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod; see *rhabdus*.] A rhabdus.

Rhabdammina (rab-da-mī'nī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ἀμμος*, sand, + *-ina¹*.] The typical genus of *Rhabdammina*. O. Sars, 1872.

Rhabdammina (rab-dam-i-nī'nī), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Rhabdammina* + *-ina²*.] A group of marine imperforate foraminiferous protozoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdammina*. The test, composed of cemented sand-grains often mixed with sponge-spicules, is of some tubular form, free or fixed, with one or a few apertures, and sometimes segmented. The genus *Italiphysema*, supposed to be a sponge, and made by Haeckel the type of a class *Phygmaria*, has been as-signed to this group. Also *Rhabdammina*, as a sub-family of *Astrotrichidae*.

rhabdi, *n.* Plural of *rhabdus*.

rhabdia, *n.* Plural of *rhabdium*, 1.

rhabdichnite (rab-dik-nī'tē), *n.* [*< NL. Rha-
bdi-chnite*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *χῆνος*, a track, + *-ite²*. Cf. *ichnite*.] A fossil trace or track of uncertain character, such as may have been made by various animals in crawling or other-wise.

Rhabdichnites (rab-dik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., also *Rabdi-chnites* (J. W. Dawson, 1875): see *rha-
bdi-chnite*.] A hypothetical genus of no defini-tion, covering organisms which are supposed to have left the traces called *rhabdichnites*.

Rhabdichnites and *Eophyton* belong to impressions ex-pleable by the trails of drifting sea-weeds, the tail-mark-ings of Crustacea, and the ruts ploughed by bivalve mol-lusks, and occurring in the Silurian, Erian, and Carbonif-erous rocks. *Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 30.*

rhabdite (rab'dit), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-ite²*.] 1. One of the three pairs of appendages of the abdominal sternites which unite to form the ovipositor of some insects.—2. A refrac-tive rod-like body of homogeneous structure and firm consistency, found in numbers in the cells of the integument of most turbellarian worms. They may be entirely within these cells, or pro-trude from them, are readily pressed out, and often found in abundance in the mucus secreted and deposited by the worms. The function of the rhabdites seems related to the tactile sense. They vary in size and form, and also in their local or general dispersion on the body of the worm. They are produced in the ordinary epidermic cells, or in special formative cells beneath the integument, whence they work their way to the surface. Some similar bodies, of granular instead of homogeneous structure, are distin-guished as *pseudo-rhabdites*. See *sagittocyst*.

3. A member of the genus *Rhabditis*.—4. A phosphide of iron, occurring in minute tetrago-nal prisms in some meteoric irons.

rhabditic (rab-dit'ik), *a.* [*< rhabdite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a rhabdite, in any sense.

Rhabditis (rab-dī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod.] A generic name of minute nematoid worms of the family *Anguillulidae*, under which various species of different genera of this family have been described in certain stages of their transformations. Worms of this form develop from the embryo in damp earth, where they lead an independent life till they migrate into their host, where, after further transformations, they acquire the sex-ually mature condition, though this is sometimes attained while they are still free. Members of the genera *Leyda-dera*, *Pelodera*, *Rhabdonema*, and others have been referred to *Rhabditis* under various specific names.—*Rhabditis genitalis*, a small round worm which has been found in the urine.

rhabdium (rab'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod.] 1. Pl. *rhabdia* (-ī). A striped muscu-lar fiber. [Rare.]

The voluntary muscles of all vertebrates and of many invertebrates consist of fibers, the contents of which are perfectly regularly disposed in layers and transversely striped. For shortness, this striped mass may be called *rhabdia*. *Nature, XXXIX. 45.*

2. [cap.] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schaum, 1861.*

Rhabdocarpus (rab-dō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A generic name given by Göppert and Berger, in 1848, to a fossil fruit of very uncertain affinities. Specimens referred to this genus have been described by various authors as occurring in the coal-measures of France, Germany, England, and various parts of the United States.

rhabdocæl (rab'dō-sæl), *a.* Same as *rhabdocæ-lous*.

Rhabdocæla (rab-dō-sē'lā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *καὶ*, hollow.] A prime di-

vision of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Tur-bellaria*, contrasted with *Dendro-cæla* (which see), contain-ing small forms whose intes-tine, when present, is straight and simple. The body is cylindric (as compared with other flatworms), but more or less flattened; the sexual organs are usually her-maphrodite; there is no anus (see *Aprocta*), but a mouth, the position of which varies extremely in differ-ent genera, and usually a protru-sile pharynx or buccal proboscis. In most forms the alimentary canal is distinct; in others (see *Aceola*) it is not fairly differentiated from the general digestive parenchyma. There are numerous forms of this group, mostly inhabiting fresh water, though some are marine. They live on the juices of small worms, crustaceans, and insects, which they suck after enveloping their prey in a sort of mucus se-creted by the skin and containing rhabdites. (See *rhabdite*, 2.) The group is divided, mainly upon the character of the intestine, into three sections: (1) *Aceola*, without differ-entiated intestine, represented by the family *Convolutidae*; (2) *Rhabdo-cæla* proper, with definite intes-tinal tract, a nervous system and excretory organs present, compact male and female generative glands, complicated pharynx, and gener-ally no otoliths—embracing num-erous forms of several different families, both of fresh and salt water; (3) *Altaecæla*, resembling (2), but with otoliths, represented by one family, *Monotidae*. Another divi-sion, based mainly upon the position or other character of the mouth, is directly into a number of families, as *Convolutidae*, *Ophisthomidae*, *Derostomidae*, *Nesostomidae*, *Prostomi-idae*, and *Microstomidae*. Also called *Rhabdocælia*.

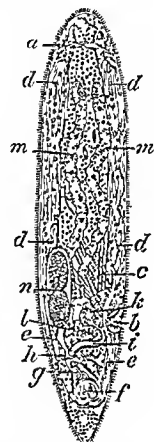
rhabdocælan (rab-dō-sē'lan), *n.* and *a.* [*< Rha-
docæla* + *-an*.] 1. *n.* A member of the *Rha-
docæla*.

II. *a.* Same as *rhabdocælanous*.
Rhabdocælica (rab-dō-sē'li-dā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Rhabdocæla* + *-ida*.] Same as *Rhabdocæla*.

rhabdocælican (rab-dō-sē'li-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Rhabdocælica* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocælica*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocælica*.
rhabdocælanous (rab-dō-sē'lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *καὶ*, hollow.] Having, as a turbel-larian, a simple straight digestive cavity; or of pertaining to the *Rhabdocæla*.

Rhabdocrepida (rab-dō-krep'i-dī), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κρηπίς* (*κρηπίς*), a founda-tion.] A suborder or other group of lithisti-dan tetractinellidan sponges, with diversiform desmas produced by the various growth of silica over uniaxial spicules. The families *Me-gamorinidae* and *Allicomorinidae* represent this group.



A Species of *Ophisthomium*, illustrating the structure of *Rhabdocæla*.
a, central nervous system, close to which are seen ramifications of the water-vascular vessels; b, mouth; c, proboscis; d, testes; e, vasa deferentia; f, vesicula seminis; g, penis; h, sexual aperture; i, spermatheca; j, germarium; k, vitellarium; l, uterus with two ova enclosed in hard shells.

rhabdoid (rab'doid), *n.* [Also *rabdoid*; < Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής*, like a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ειδής*, form.] In *bot.*, a spindle-shaped or acicular body, chemically related to the plastids, which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting irritability, such as *Drosera*, *Dionaea*, etc., and which probably plays an important part in this function. The position in the cell is such that it stretches diagonally across the cell from end to end.

rhabdoidal (rab-doi'dal), *a.* [Also *rabdoidal*; < *rhabdoid* + *-al*.] Rod-like; specifically, in *anat.*, sagittal: as, the *rhabdoidal* suture.

rhabdolith (rab'dō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A minute rhabdoidal concretion of calcareous matter occurring in globigerina-ooze—one of the elements which cover a rhabdosphere.

The clubs of the *rhabdoliths* get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field.

Sir C. W. Thomson, *Voyage of Challenger*, I. iii.

rhabdolithic (rab-dō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *rhabdolith* + *-ic*.] Concreted in rhabdoidal form, as calcareous matter; of or pertaining to rhabdoliths.

rhabdology (rab-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [Also *rabdology*; < *ῥαβδολογία*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The act or art of computing by Napier's rods or Napier's bones. See *rod*.

rhabdom (rab'dom), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods: see *rhabdome*.] In *entom.*, a special structure in the eye, consisting of a confluence of the rods developed on the cells of the retina, when these cells are themselves united in a retinula.

The rods also become united, and form a special structure, the *rhabdom*, in the long axis of a group of combined retinal cells. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 264.

rhabdomal (rab'dō-mal), *a.* [< *rhabdome* + *-al*.] Having the character of a rhabdome; pertaining to a rhabdome.

rhabdomancer (rab'dō-man-sēr), *n.* [Also *rabdomancer*; < *rhabdomancy* + *-er*.] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a rhabdomancer of the divining-rod; a blotonist; a donser.

rhabdomancy (rab'dō-man-si), *n.* [Also *rabdomancy*; < *ῥαβδομαντεία*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; specifically, the attempt to discover things concealed in the earth, as ores, metals, or springs of water, by a divining-rod; blotonism; donsering.

Agreeably to the doctrines of *rhabdomancy*, formerly in vogue, and at the present moment not entirely discarded, a twig, usually of witchhazel, borne over the surface of the ground, indicates the presence of water, to which it is instinctively alive, by stirring in the hand.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 9.

rhabdomantic (rab-dō-man'tik), *a.* [Also *rabdomatic*; < *rhabdomancy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to rhabdomancy, or the use of the divining-rod.

rhabdome (rab'dōm), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod. Cf. *rhabdomyoma*.] In sponges, the shaft of a chelidose rhabdus, bearing the cladome.

The rhabdus then (i. e., when cladose) becomes known as the shaft or *rhabdome*, and the secondary rays are the arms or clad, collectively the head or cladome of the spicule. W. J. Sollas, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

rhabdomere (rab'dō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the chitinous rods which, when united, form a rhabdom. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIV. 373.

Rhabdomesodon (rab-dō-mes-ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέσος*, middle, + *ὄδον* (ὄδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of polyzoans, typical of the family *Rhabdomesodontidae*. *R. gracile* is a characteristic species.

Rhabdomesodontidae (rab-dō-mes-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdomesodon* + *-idae*.] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdomesodon*. They had a ramose polycary composed of slender cylindrical solid or tubular branches with the cell-apertures on all sides. The cell-mouth was below the surface, and opened into a vestibule or orthonchium which constituted the apparent cell-aperture on the surface. The species lived in the Carboniferous seas.

rhabdomyoma (rab'dō-mi-ō-mī), *n.* [pl. *rhabdomyomata* (-mā-tī).] [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *NL. myoma*, q. v.] A myoma consisting of striated muscular fibers.

Rhabdonema (rab-dō-nē-mī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of small nematoid worms referred to the family *Anguillulidae*, containing parasitic species, some

of which are known to pass through the *Rhabditis* form. Such is *R. nigrovenosum*, a viviparous parasite of the lungs of batrachians, half to three quarters of an inch long, whose embryos make their way into the intestine and thence to the exterior, being passed with the feces into water or mud, where they acquire the *Rhabditis* form. These have separate sexes, and the females produce living young, which finally migrate into the batrachian host. Another species, which occurs in the intestine of various animals, including man, is *R. strongyloides*, formerly known as *Anguillula intestinalis*.

rhabdophane (rab'dō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *φάνης*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths from Cornwall in England, and also from Salisbury in Connecticut, where the variety called *scovillite* is found.

Rhabdophora (rab-dōf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **rhabdophorus*: see *rhabdophorous*.] A group of fossil organisms: same as *Graptolithina*: so called by Allman from the chitinous rod which supports the perisarc.

rhabdophoran (rab-dōf'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhabdophora* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdophora*; graptolithic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdophora*; a graptolite.

rhabdophorous (rab-dōf'ō-rns), *a.* [< NL. **rhabdophorus*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *φέρω* = *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Same as *rhabdophoran*.

Rhabdopleura (rab-dō-plō'rū), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1869), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *πλευρά*, a rib.] The typical genus of *Rhabdopleuridae*, having the tentacles confined to a pair of outgrowths of the lophophore containing each a cartilaginous skeleton. *R. normani* is a marine form found in deep water of the North Atlantic, off the coasts of Shetland and Normandy. It is a small branching organism, apparently a molluscoid of polyzoan affinities, living in a system of delicate membranous tubes, each of which contains its polypide, free to crawl up and down the tube by means of a contractile stalk or cord called the *gynacanthus*.

Rhabdopleuræ (rab-dō-plō'rō), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhabdopleura*.] An order of marine polyzoans, represented by the family *Rhabdopleuridae*. Also *Rhabdopleura*.

Rhabdopleuridae (rab-dō-plō'rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdopleura* + *-idae*.] The family represented by the genus *Rhabdopleura*. Together with *Cephalodiscidae* the family forms a particular group of molluscoids, related to polyzoans, and named by Lankester *Pterobranchia*. It forms the type of the suborder *Aspidophora* of Allman.

rhabdopleurous (rab-dō-plō'rūs), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhabdopleuridae*, or having their characters.

rhabdosphere (rab'dō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere: see *sphere*.] A minute spherical body bristling with rhabdoliths rods, found in the depths of the Atlantic, whose nature is not yet determined. Sir C. W. Thomson, *Voyage of Challenger*, I. 220.

Rhabdosteidae (rab-dos-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Rhabdosteus*, having the rostrum prolonged like a sword, and maxillary bones bearing teeth on their proximal portion. By some paleontologists it is referred to the family *Platanistidae*. The only known species lived in the Eocene of eastern North America.

Rhabdosteioidea (rab-dos-tē-ō'i-dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-oidea*.] The *Rhabdosteioidea* rated as a superfamily of *Denticelle*. Gill.

Rhabdosteus (rab-dos'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1867), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *όστέον*, a bone.] The typical genus of *Rhabdosteidae*.

Rhabdostyla (rab-dō-s'tī-lī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *στυλός*, a pillar.] A genus of poritrichous ciliate infusorians, related to *Forcella*, but having a rigid instead of a contractile pedicel. Six species are described, all of fresh water.

rhabdous (rab'dūs), *a.* [Also *rabdous*; < *rhabdus*, + *-ous*.] Having the character of a rhabdus; exhibiting the uniaxial biradiate type of structure, as a sponge-spicule.

rhabdus (rab'dūs), *n.*; pl. *rhabdi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, stick, staff, wand, twig, switch.] I. A sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type; a simple straight spicule. There are several kinds of rhabdi, named according to their endings. A rhabdus sharp at both ends is an *acra*; blunt at both ends, *n. strongyle*; knobbed at both ends, a *tylote*; knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, a *tylotoxoa*; blunt at one end and sharp at the other, a *strongyloxa*. The last two forms are scarcely distinguishable from the stylus.

2. In *bot.*, the stipe of certain fungi.

rhachial, **rhachialgia**, etc. See *rachial*, etc.

rhachilla, *n.* See *rachilla*.

Rhachiodon, **rhachiodont**, etc. See *Rachiodon*, etc.

rhachiomylitis (rā'ki-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord, usually called *myelitis*.

rhachiotome (rā'ki-ō-tōm), *n.* Same as *rachiotome*.

rhachiotomy (rā-ki-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *ταμείν*, cut.] Incision into an opening of the spinal canal.

rhachipagus, **rhachis**, *n.* See *rachipagus*, etc.

rhachischisis (rā-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine, + *σχίζω*, a cleaving, < *σχίσμα*, cleave: see *schism*.] In *pathol.*, incomplete closure of the spinal canal, commonly called *spina bifida*.

rhachitic, **rhachitis**. See *rachitic*, etc.

rhachitome, **rhachitinous**. See *rachitome*, etc.

Rhacochilus (rak-ō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *χίλος*, lip.] In *ichth.*, a genus of embiotocoid fishes. *R. toxotes* is the *alfonsa*. See cut under *alfonsa*.

Rhacophorus (rā-koif'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ῥακοφόρος*, wearing rags, < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A genus of batrachians of the family *Ranidae*, containing arboreal frogs with such long and so broadly webbed toes that the feet serve somewhat as parachutes by means of which the creature takes long flying leaps. *R. reinhardtii* is one of the largest tree-frogs, with the body three inches in length, the hind legs six inches. See cut under *flying-frog*.

Rhacophyllum (rak-ō-fī'lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A generic name given by Schimper (1869) to certain fossil plants found in the coal-measures of England and Germany, and supposed to be related to the ferns, but of very uncertain and obscure affinities. Lesquereux has described under this generic name a large number of species from the Carboniferous of various parts of the United States.

Rhadamanthine, **Rhadamantine** (rad-a-man'thin, -tin), *a.* [< L. *Rhadamanthus*, < Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθυς*, Rhadamanthus (see def.).] Pertaining to or resembling Rhadamanthus, in Greek mythology one of the three judges of the lower world, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Minos: applied to a solemn and final judgment.

Your doom is *Rhadamantine*. Carlyle, Dr. Francia.

To conquer in the great struggle with the devil, with incarnate evil, and to have the sentence pronounced by the *Rhadamanthine* voice of the past—Well done!

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 73.

Rhadinomus (rad'i-nō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1840), < Gr. *ῥαδινός*, *Æolic* *ῥαδινός*, slender, taper, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of weevils or *Curculionidae*. Formerly called *Leptosomus*, a name preoccupied in ornithology.

Rhætian (rē'shian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Rhetian*; < *Ῥητιέτις*, < L. *Rhætius*, prop. *Rætius*, < *Ῥητι*, *Ræti*, the Rhetians, *Rhæti*, *Ræti*, their country.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Rheti or their country Rhetia, corresponding nearly to the modern Grisons, Vorarlberg, and western Tyrol: as, the *Rhætian* Alps.

II. *n.* A native of Rhetia.

Rhætic (rē'tik), *a.* [Also *Rhetic*; < L. *Rhætiens*, prop. *Rætiens*, < *Ῥητι*, *Ræti*, the Rhetians: see *Rhætian*.] Of or belonging to the Rhetian Alps.—*Rhætic* beds, in *geol.*, certain strata, particularly well developed in the Swiss and Tyrolean Alps, which are regarded as being beds of passage between the Trias and the Jura. One of the most important divisions of the Rhetic series in England is the so-called *bone-bed*, which abounds in bones and teeth of fish, corallites, and other organic remains.

rhætizite (rē'ti-zit), *n.* [Prop. **Rhæticite*, irreg. < *Rhætic* + *-ite*.] A white variety of cyanite, found at Greiner in Tyrol. Also *rhetizite*.

Rhæto-Romanic (rē'tō-rō-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhætic* + *Romanic*.] Belonging to, or a member of, the group of Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, part of Tyrol, and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic. Also *Rheto-Romanic*.

rhagades (rag'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rhagades*, < Gr. *ῥαγάς*, pl. *ῥαγάδες*, a cleft, crack, rent, a crack of the skin, < *ῥαγνύμι*, *ῥαγνύμι*, break: see *break*.] Fissures of the skin; linear excoriations.

rhagite (rag'it), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαγή*, a crack (< *ῥαγνύμι*, *ῥαγνύμι*, break), + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of bismuth occurring in yellow or yellowish-green crystalline aggregates at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Rhagodia (rā-gō'di-jī), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named from the resemblance of the clustered fruit to grapes; < Gr. *ῥαγώδης*, like grapes,

[< *páz* (*pay-*), a grape.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceae* and tribe *Chenopodieae*, characterized by glomerate flowers, a horizontal seed, and fleshy fruit crowning the persistent five-lobed calyx. The 13 species are all Australian. They are shrubs or rarely herbs, either slender or robust, usually minutely woolly, bearing chiefly alternate leaves and small greenish flowers which are spiked or panicle, and are followed by globose or flattened berries, often red. General names for the species are *red-berry* and *scaberry*. *R. Eillardii* is a semi-shrub with somewhat fleshy shoots and leaves, straggling or 5 or 6 feet high, of some use in binding sands. *R. hastata* is the *salop-bush*, an undershrub with small soft leaves, introduced at Hong-Kong and elsewhere as food for cattle.

rhagon (rag'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *páz* (*pay-*), a grape.] A type of sponge-structure resulting from the modification of a primitive form, as an olynthus, by the outgrowth of the endoderm into a number of approximately spherical chambers communicating with the exterior by a pro-opyle and with the paragastric cavity by an apopyle (see *prosopyle*), with conversion of the flagellated into pavement epithelium except in the chambers. The rhagon occurs as a stage in the early development of some sponges, and others exhibit it in the adult state. The structure is named from the grape-like form of the spherical chambers. The term is correlated with *ascot*, *leucon*, and *eycon*. Also called *dyssacus*.

This may be termed the aphodal or racemose type of the *Rhagon* system, since the chambers at the ends of the aphodi radiating from the excurrent canal look like grapes on a bunch. W. J. Sollas, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 415.

rhagonate (rag'ō-nāt), *a.* [< *rhagon* + *-ate*.] Having the character of a rhagon; of or pertaining to a rhagon; rhagose.

rhagose (rag'ōs), *a.* [< Gr. *páz* (*pay-*), a grape, + *-ose*.] Racemose, as the rhagon type of sponge-structure; rhagonate. W. J. Sollas.

Rhamnaceae (ram-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Rhamnus* + *-aceae*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the series *Disciflorae*. It is unlike the rest of its cohort *Celastrales* in its valvate calyx-lobes, and resembles the related *Ampelidaceae*, or grape family, in its superior ovary and the position of its stamens opposite the petals; it is distinguished by its habit, strongly perigynous stamens, concave petals which are not caducous, larger and valvate sepals, and fruit not a berry. It includes about 475 species, classed in 5 tribes and 42 genera, widely diffused through warm countries. They are commonly erect trees or shrubs, often thorny, bearing undivided alternate or opposite stipulate leaves, which are often coriaceous and three- to five-nerved. The small flowers are greenish or yellow, commonly in axillary cymes, which are followed by three-celled capsules or drupes, sometimes edible, sometimes hard and indehiscent. It is often called the *buckthorn family*, from the common name of *Rhamnus*, the type genus. See cut under *Rhamnus*.

rhamnaceous (ram-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Rhamnus* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the order *Rhamnaceae*.

Rhamneae (ram-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rhamnus* + *-eae*.] The principal tribe of the order *Rhamnaceae*, characterized by a dry or drupaceous fruit containing three stones which are indehiscent or two-valved. Although this name was originally employed for the order, it is better to restrict it to the tribe, and adopt the later form *Rhamnaceae* of Lindley for the ordinal term, as is very generally done. See *Rhamnus*, *Ceanothus*, *Sageretia*, and *Pomaderris* for the chief among its 21 genera.

Rhamnegin (ram-nē-jin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-eg-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*.] A glucoside ($C_{24}H_{32}O_{14}$) found in buckthorn-berries.

rhamnetin (ram-nē-tin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-et-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*.] A decomposition-product ($C_{12}H_{10}O_5$) formed from rhamnin.

rhamnin (ram-nin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-in*.] A crystallizable glucoside found in buckthorn-berries.

rhamnoxanthin (ram-nok-san'thin), *n.* [< NL. *Rhamnus* + Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*.] Same as *frangulin*.

Rhamnus (ram'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhamnos*, < Gr. *pámpas*, the buckthorn, Christ's-thorn.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs and trees, including the buckthorn, type of the order *Rhamnaceae* and of the tribe *Rhamneae*. It is characterized by a thin disk sheathing the bell-shaped calyx-tube and bearing the four or five stamens on its margin; by a free ovary often immersed within the disk; and by its fruit, an oblong or spherical drupe, surrounded at its base by the small calyx-tube, and containing two, three, or four hard one-seeded stones. There are about 65 species, natives of warm and temperate regions, frequent in Europe, Asia, and America, rare in the tropics. They bear alternate petioled and feather-veined leaves, which are either entire or toothed, deciduous or evergreen, and are furnished with small deciduous stipules. The flowers are in axillary racemes or cymes, and are commonly dioecious in the typical section, but not so in the principal American species (the genus *Frangula* of Brongniart), which also differ in their unfurrowed seeds and flat fleshy seed-leaves. A general name for the species is *buckthorn*, the common buckthorn being *R. cathartica* of the northern Old World, planted and sparingly nat-

uralized in the United States. It is used as a hedge-plant. Its bark is medicinal, like that of *R. Frangula*; its black berries afford a now nearly disused cathartic, and with



Branch of Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) with fruit. a, female flower; b, male flower; c, leaf, showing the venation.

those of some other species yield by treatment the pigment known as *rap-green*. *R. Frangula*, of the same nativity, called *black* or *berry-bearing alder*, *alder-buckthorn*, and (*black*) *dogwood*, affords one of the very best gunpowder-charcoals, while its bark is an official cathartic. (See *Frangula*, *frangulin*.) The fruit of *R. infectoria* and other species forms the French, Turkey, or Persian berries of the dyers. (See under *Persian*.) In China the bark of *R. tinctoria* (*R. chloraphora*) and *R. auriculata* (*R. utilis*) affords the famous green indigo, or *lokno*, there used to dye silks, also introduced at Lyons. (For other Old World species, see *alaternus* and *lotus-tree*, 3.) *R. Ceratium* of the southern United States is a shrub or small tree, bearing a sweet and agreeable fruit. The berries of *R. croceus* of California are much eaten by the Indians. *R. Californicus*, the California coffee-tree, yields an unimportant coffee-substitute. *R. Purshiana* of the western coast yields the cascara sagrada bark (see under *bark*), sometimes called *chittam-bark*, whence probably, in view of the hard fine wood, the name *shittim-wood*. See *barberry*, 2, and *redwood*, 2.

Rhamphalcyon (ram-fal'si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *άλκυων*, the kingfisher: see *alcyon*, *halcyon*.] A genus of Alcedinidae: same as *Pelargopsis*. Reichenbach, 1851.

Rhamphastidae (ram-fas'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-idae*.] A family of pterian birds, typified by the genus *Rhamphastos*; the toucans. They have a bill of enormous size, though very light, the interior bony structure being highly cancellous and pneumatic; the tongue is long, slender, and feathery; the toes are four, yoked in pairs; there are ten tail-feathers; the vomer is truncate; the manubrium sterni is pointed; the clavicles are separate; the carotid is single; the oil-gland is tufted; and there are no eeca. The legs are homalognatous, and the feet are antipalmous. The tail can be thrown up on the back in a peculiar manner. The cutting edges of the bill are more or less serrate, and there is a naked space about the eye. The coloration is bold and varied. There are upward of 50 species, confined to the warmer parts of continental America. The leading genus besides *Rhamphastos* is *Pteroglossus*. See *toucan*, *toucanet*, and cuts under *Rhamphastos*, *Selenidera*, and *aracari*.

Rhamphastinae (ram-fas'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-inae*.] 1. The *Rhamphastidae* as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A subfamily of *Rhamphastidae*, contrasted with *Pteroglossinae*.

Rhamphastos (ram-fas'tos), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766, after Aldrovandus, 1599), more prop. *Rhamphastes* (Gesner, 1560) (cf. Gr. *pámpas*, a fish, prob. the pike), < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak.] The typical genus of *Rhamphastidae*, formerly coextensive with the fam-



Arici Toucan (*Rhamphastos arici*).

ily, now restricted to large species having the bill at a maximum of size, as *R. picatus*, the

toeo tonean, or *R. arici*. Usually written *Ramphastos*.

Rhamphobatis (ram-fob'a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *βατίς*, a flat fish.] Same as *Rhina*, 1 (b).

Rhamphocelus (ram-fō-sē'lus), *n.* [NL. (Demarest, 1805, as *Ramphocelus*), < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *ῥήν*, tumor; altered to *Rhamphocelus* (Selater, 1886), on the presumption that the second element is < Gr. *καίλας*, hollow.] A remarkable genus of tanagers, having the rami of the under mandible peculiarly tumid and colored, and the plumage brilliant scarlet or yellow and black in the male. There are about 12 species, all of South America, especially Brazil, as *R. brasilius* and *R. jacapa*.

Rhamphocottidae (ram-fō-kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-idae*.] A family of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphocottus*. The body is compressed, and the head also compressed and with a projecting snout; there are a short spinous and oblong soft dorsal fins, and the ventrals are subabdominal and imperfect.

Rhamphocottinae (ram'fō-ko-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-inae*.] The *Rhamphocottidae* considered as a subfamily of *Cottidae*.

Rhamphocottoidea (ram'fō-ko-toi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the family *Rhamphocottidae*, and distinguished by the development of the post-temporal bones.

Rhamphocottus (ram-fō-kot'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1874), < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *κόττος*, a river-fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb: see *Cottus*.] A genus of mail-cheeked fishes having a projecting snout, typical of the family *Rhamphocottidae*. The only known species, *R. richardsoni*, is an inhabitant of the colder waters of the Pacific coast of North America.

Rhamphodon (ram'fō-don), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831, as *Ramphodon*), < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *δοῦν* (*doon-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of *Trochilidae*, so called from the serration of the bill of the male; the saw-billed humming-birds, as the Brazilian *R. nevius*: synonymous with *Grypus*, 1.

rhamphoid (ram'foid), *a.* [< Gr. *pámpas*, beak-shaped, < *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *είδος*, form.] Beak-shaped.—**Rhamphoid** cusp, a cusp on a plane curve, where the two branches lie on the same side of the tangent at the cusp; the union of an ordinary cusp; an inflexion, a binode, and a bitangent.

Rhampholeon (ram-fō-lē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *λέων*, a lion: see *lion*, and cf. *chameleon*.] A genus of chameleons, having the tail non-prehensile. *R. spectrum* is a Madagascan species. Günther, 1874.

Rhamphomicron (ram-fō-mik'ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *μικρός*, little.] A notable genus of *Trochilidae*, including large humming-birds with short weak bill, no crest, and a beard of pendent metallic feathers, ranging from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia. *R. stanleyi* and *R. herrani* are examples. They are known as *thornbills*.

Rhamphorhynchinae (ram'fō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphorhynchus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of pterodaetyls, typified by the genus *Rhamphorhynchus*.

rhamphorhynchine (ram-fō-ring'kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhamphorhynchinae*.

Rhamphorhynchus (ram-fō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *ῥήν*, a beak, snout.] A genus of pterodaetyls, differing from *Pterodactylus* in having the tail very long with immobile vertebrae, the metacarpus less than half as long as the forearm, and the ends of the jaw produced into a toothless beak which was probably sheathed in horn. One of the species is *R. gemmingi*.

Rhamphosidae (ram-fos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphosus* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct hemibranchiate fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphosus*. They had normal anterior vertebrae, plates on the nape and shoulders only, a tubiform mouth, subthoracic ventrals, and a dorsal spine behind the nuchal plates. They lived in the Eocene seas.

Rhamphosus (ram'fō-sus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), with term. *-osus* (see *-ose*), < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak.] An extinct genus of hemibranchiate fishes, representing the family *Rhamphosidae*.

rhamphotheca (ram-fō-thē'kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pámpas*, a curved beak, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the whole beak, of which the rhamphotheca, dertrotheca, and gnathotheca are parts.

rhamphothecal (ram-fō-thō'kal), *a.* [*< rhamphotheca + -al.*] Sheathing or covering the beak, as integument; of or pertaining to the rhamphotheca.

Rhamphus (ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798, as *Ramphus*), *< Gr. ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] A genus of coleopterous insects, giving name to the *Rhamphidae*, but usually placed in the family *Curculionidae*, having a few European species.

rhaphe, *n.* See *rapha*.

Rhaphidia, *Rhaphidiidae*. See *Raphidia*, etc.

Rhaphidopsis (raf-i-dōp'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), *< Gr. ῥάφης* (*raphid-*), needle, + *opsis*, face, aspect.] A genus of exclusively African longicorn beetles, of eleven known species, generally of handsome coloration.

Rhaphiosaurus (raf-i-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάφιον*, a little needle or pin (dim. of *ῥάφης*, needle, pin), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil lizards of the Cretaceous period, so called from the acicular teeth. Usually *Raphiosaurus*.

rhaphe, *n.* See *raphis*.

Rhapidophyllum (rap'i-dō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Wendland and Drinde, 1876), *< Gr. ῥάπης* (*raphid-*), a rod, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Corypheae*. It is characterized by globose, partly illicious flowers, with three broad and imbricated petals, six stamens with large linear and versatile anthers, and an ovary of three free ovoid carpels, tapering into a short curved stigma, only one carpel usually ripening, forming a one-seeded nut tipped by a persistent subterminal stigmatic and composed of a hard crust covered with a lilaceous pericarp which is clad in a loose wool. It is distinguished from the allied and well known genus *Chamaerops* by the fruit and by its spines. The only species, *R. Hydris* (*Chamaerops Hydris*), is the blue palmetto of Florida, etc., a low palm with the leaves deeply pinnate and cut, and the minute salver flowers sessile on the branches of the two to five spindles, which are surrounded by woolly spathe. See *blue palmetto*, under *palmetto*.

Rhapis (rá'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1789), so called in allusion to the wand-like stem; *< Gr. ῥάπης*, a rod.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Corypheae*. It is characterized by a fruit of one to three small obovoid one-seeded carpels, each tipped by a terminal style with a fleshy pericarp which is fibrous within, and with a soft endocarp, and by flowers mostly dioecious, sessile and solitary on the slender branches of a leafy spathe, with a three-cleft valvate corolla, anthers opening outward, and three distinct ovary carpels borne on an elongated pedicel or carpophore. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of China and Japan. They are low palms with reed-like stems springing up in dense tufts from the same root, each stem wrapped in a network of fibers which are the remnants of leaf-sheaths. They bear alternate and terminal roundish leaves, irregularly and radiately parted into linear, wedge-shaped or elliptical segments with conspicuous transverse veins. The yellowish flowers are borne on a spadix which is shorter than the leaves and is sheathed along its axis with deciduous bracts, the whole at first inclosed within two or three membranous spathe. The slender stems of *R. blattifolium*, the ground-rattan, are available for numerous uses (see *rattan*), and the plant is one of the best for table decoration. *R. humilis* is a beautiful species, rare in collections.

rhapontic (ra-pon'tik), *n.* [= OF. *rhepontiue* = Sp. *rapontico* = Pg. *ruiponto* = It. *rapontica*, *< L. rhaponticum*, orig. *ῥα Ποντικόν*, rhubarb, lit. 'Pontic rha': see *rha* and *Pontic*, and cf. *rhubarb*.] Rhubarb; chiefly in *phar.* in composition, *rhapontic-root*.

rhapsode (rap'sōd), *n.* [= F. *rapsode*, *chapsode* = Sp. *ropsoda* = It. *rapsodo*, *< Gr. ῥαψῳδός*, a writer of epic poetry, a bard who recites poetry, lit. 'one who strings or joins songs together,' *< ῥάπτειν* (*rap-*), stitch together, fasten together, + *ὄδῃ*, song, ode: see *ode*.] A rhapsodist.

I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Kheisthene by reciting, not the Homeric Hymn, but the Homeric Thebais and Epigoni.

Græc. Hist. Greece, i. 21, note.

rhapsoder (rap'sō-dér), *n.* [*< rhapsode + -er*.] A rhapsodist.

By this occasion [printing my own poems] I am made a *rhapsoder* of mine own rags, and that cost me more diligence to seek them than it did to make them.

Donne, Letters, II.

rhapsodic (rap-sōd'ik), *a.* [= F. *rapsodique*, *chapsodique*, *< Gr. ῥαψῳδικός*, *ῥαψῳδικός*, rhapsody: see *rhapsody*.] Same as *rhapsodical*.

rhapsodical (rap-sōd'ik-al), *a.* [*< rhapsodic + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of rhapsody; of the nature of rhapsody; hence, enthusiastic to extravagance; exaggerated in sentiment and expression; gushing.

They [Pyrrhæ's works] . . . by the generality of Scholars are looked upon to be rather *rhapsodical* and confused than any way polite or concise. Wood, Athens Oxon., II. 439.

The odes of Jean Baptiste Rousseau . . . are animated, without being *rhapsodical*. II. Blair, Rhetoric, xxix.

rhapsodically (rap-sōd'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

rhapsodise, *v.* See *rhapsodize*.

rhapsodist (rap'sō-dist), *n.* [= F. *rapsodiste*, *chapsodiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodista*; as *rhapsode*

+ *-ist*.] 1. Among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited, or sang rhapsodies; especially, one who made it his profession to recite or sing the compositions of Homer and other epic poets.

While the latter [the poet] sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions to the accompaniment of his lyre, the *rhapsodist* . . . rehearsed . . . the poems of others.

II. More, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 4.

The *rhapsodist* did not, like the early minstrel, use the accompaniment of the harp; he gave the verses in a flowing recitative, bearing in his hand a branch of laurel, the symbol of Apollo's inspiration. Encyc. Brit., XI. 137.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes and recites verses extempore.

As to the origin of this [harvest] song — whether it came in its actual state from the brain of a single *rhapsodist*, or was gradually perfected by a school or succession of *rhapsodists* — I am ignorant. George Eliot, Adam Bede, liii.

3. One who speaks or writes with exaggerated sentiment or expression; one who expresses himself with more enthusiasm than accuracy or logical connection of ideas.

Let me ask our *rhapsodist*, — "If you have nothing . . . but the beauty and excellency and loveliness of virtue to preach, . . . and . . . no future rewards or punishments . . . how many . . . vicious wretches will you ever reclaim?" Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. x. § 11.

rhapsodistic (rap-sō-dis'tik), *a.* [*< rhapsodist + -ic*.] Same as *rhapsodical*.

rhapsodize (rap'sō-diz), *v.* pret. and pp. *rhapsodized*, pp. *rhapsodizing*. [*< rhapsode + -ize*.] I. *intrans.* To recite rhapsodies; act as a rhapsodist; hence, to express one's self with poetic enthusiasm; speak with an intenseness or exaggeration due to strong feeling.

You will think me *rhapsodizing*; but . . . one cannot fix one's eyes on the commonest natural production without finding food for a rambling fancy.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlii.

Walter, the young Transcendental knight, with his *rhapsodizing* and love making, needs a representative with a good voice and a good appearance.

The Academy, No. 68, p. 46.

II. *trans.* To sing or narrate or recite as a rhapsody; rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody.

Upon the banks of the Garonne, . . . where I now sit *rhapsodizing* all these allusions.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 28.

Also spelled *rhapsodise*.

rhapsodomancy (rap'sō-dō-man-si), *n.* [*< F. rhapsodomancie* = Sp. Pg. *rapsodomancia*, *< Gr. ῥαψῳδία*, a rhapsodist (see *rhapsode*), + *μαντία*, divination.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapsodomancy*. Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on so many pieces of wood, paper, or the like, shook them together in an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written, and that on which the die lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they particularly called the *Sortes Prænestinae*, and afterwards, according to the poet this made use of, *Sortes Homericae*, *Sortes Virgilianæ*, &c. Keer, Cyclopædia.

rhapsody (rap'sō-di), *n.*; pl. *rhapsodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *rhapsodie*, *rapsodie*; *< OF. rapsodie*, *F. rapsodie*, *rhapsodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodia*, *< L. rhapsodia*, *< Gr. ῥαψῳδία*, the reciting of epic poetry, a part of an epic recited at a time, a rhapsody, a tirade, *< ῥαψῳδός*, a rhapsodist: see *rhapsode*.] 1. The recitation of epic poetry; hence, a short epic poem, or such a part of a longer epic as could be recited at one time: as, the Homeric *rhapsodies*.

A *rhapsody* Of Homer's.

R. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 151.

Rhapsody, originally applied to the portions of the poem habitually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books into which each work [the Iliad and the Odyssey] was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians.

II. More, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 5.

2. The exaggerated expression of real or affected feeling or enthusiasm; an outburst of extravagant admiration or regard; especially, a poetic composition marked rather by exaggerated sentiment or fancy than by sober, connected thought.

Then my breast Should warble airs whose *rhapsodies* should feast The ears of scrupulous. Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15.

Spend all the powers

Of rant and *rhapsody* in virtue's praise.

Corper, Task, v. 677.

3. In music, an instrumental composition in irregular form, somewhat like a caprice, impromptu, or improvisation, though properly more important: as, Liszt's Hungarian *rhapsodies*. — 4. Any rambling composition; a cento; hence, a medley; a jumble.

O, such a deed As from the body of contraction plucks The very soul, and sweet religion makes A *rhapsody* of words. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 48. He was very light-headed, and had uttered nothing but a *rhapsody* of nonsense all the time he stayed in the room. Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

rhatany, *n.* See *ratany*.

rhaw, *n.* [W. *rhaw*, a shovel, spade.] A measure of peat in Wales, 140 or 120 cubic yards.

Rhe (rē), *n.* A variant of *Ra*.

Rhea (rē'ā), *n.* [= F. *Rhée*, *< L. Rhea*, *< Gr. Ῥέα*, Rhea (see def. 1).] 1. In *anc. myth.*, a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and Earth, wife and sister of Kronos, and mother of various divinities.

However intimate the connection, however inextricable the confusion between the Great Mother and *Rhea*, even down to late days the memory remained that they were not in origin one and the same.

Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. 51.

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*: (a) The only genus of *Rheidae*; the only American genus of living ratite birds; the only three-toed ostriches. *R. americana* is the common American ostrich, avestruz, or



South American Ostrich (*Rhea americana*).

nandu. *R. darwini* is a second very distinct species, sometimes placed in another genus, *Pterocnemis*, owing to the extensive feathering of the legs. *R. macrorhynchos* is a third species, which is closely related to the first. (b) [L. c.] An American ostrich. — 3. The fifth satellite of Saturn.

rhea (rē'ā), *n.* [Also *rhēa*; E. Ind.] The ramie-plant or fiber.

Rheæ (rē'ā), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *Rheæ*, 2.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, including only the *Rheidae*, or family of the American ostriches.

rhea-fiber (rē'ā-fī'bēr), *n.* Same as *ramie*.

rhea-grass (rē'ā-grās), *n.* The ramie-plant. See *ramie*.

rheebok, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *recolob*.

rheic (rē'ik), *a.* [*< F. rhétique*; as *Rheum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from rhubarb. — *Rheic acid*, *C₁₅H₁₀O₄*, the yellow crystalline granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by extraction with potash solution, precipitation with hydrochloric acid, and purification by crystallizing from a solution in chloroform. Also called *rheumatic acid* and *chrysophanic acid*.

Rheidae (rē'ā-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Rhea* + *-idae*.] A family of living ratite birds confined to America and having three toes, typified by the genus *Rhea*; the *nandus* or American ostriches. There is an ischial symphysis beneath the sacral vertebra, but no pubic symphysis; the maxillopalatines are free from the vomer; the coracoid is single, slender; the lower larynx is specialized and has a pair of intrinsic laryngeal muscles; the amblens is present; the gall-bladder is absent; the wing-bones are unusually well developed for ratite birds; and the manus has three digits.

rhein (rē'in), *n.* [*< Rheum* + *-in*.] Same as *rheic acid* (which see, under *rheic*).

Rhein-berry (rin'ber'i), *n.* [Also *Rhine-berry*; early mod. E. *rhēyn-berry*; appar. accom. *< MD. reyn-besie*, also *rijn-besie*, D. *rijn-bezie*, blackberry, = G. *rheinherr* (Webster), as if 'Rhine-berry' (berry growing along the Rhine ?); *< MD. reyn-, riyn-*, occurring also, appar., in other plant-names, namely *reyn-bloeme*, *rijn-bloeme* (D. *rijnbloeme*), eudweed; *reynweide*, also *reyn-wilghe*, *rijn-wilghe*, privet; *reynvaeren*, *reynvaer* (D. *reinvaer*), tawny; the element *reyn-, riyn-*, being uncertain.] The common buckthorn.

rhematic (rē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ῥηματικός*, belonging to a verb, *< ῥήμα*, a word, a verb, lit. 'that which is said or spoken,' *< ῥέναι*, *τίπειν*, say, speak: see *rhetor* and *verb*.] I. *n.* Pertaining to or derived from a verb.

Such [adjectives in -able] as are derived from verbs deserve the precedence. And these, in avoid the ambiguity of the term verbal, I shall take leave to denominate *rhematic*.

1. *Ball*, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.

II. *u*. The doctrine of propositions or sentences. *Coleridge*.

Rhemish (rē'mish), *a.* [*Rheims* + -ish¹.] Pertaining to Rheims or Reims, a city of north-eastern France.—*Rhemish* version, the version of the New Testament in the Douay Bible. See *Bible*.

rhene, *n.* An erroneous form of *rhine*.
Rhenish (ren'ish), *a.* and *n.* [*G. rheinisch*, MHG. *rinisch*, *rinesch*, *rinsch* (= *D. rijnisch* = *Dan. rhinsk* = *Sw. rhensk*), < *Rhein*, MHG. *Rin*, OHG. *Rin*, *Brin* (= *D. Rijn* = *ME. Rin*) (< *Rhenus*, Gr. *Ῥῆνας*), the Rhine; a name prob. of Celtic origin.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rhine, a river of Europe which rises in Switzerland, traverses Germany and the Netherlands, and empties into the North Sea.—**Rhenish architecture**, the local form assumed by Romanesque or round-arched architecture in the eleventh and twelfth centuries in the regions bordering upon the Rhine. The earliest churches seem to have



Rhenish Architecture — Apse of the Church of the Apostles, Cologne.

been circular; the circular original in the later rectangular type may perhaps be represented by the semicircular western apse in addition to that at the east end, characteristic of those regions. In buildings of this style small circular or octagonal towers are frequent. Arcaded galleries beneath the eaves, and richly carved capitals, often resembling Byzantine work, are among the most beautiful features. The Rhenish buildings are, however, despite much dignity and manifest suitability to their purpose, inferior in both design and ornament to those of the French Romanesque.—**Rhenish wine**. See *wine*.

II. *n.* Rhine or Rheinish wine. See *wine*.

A' paired a flagon of *Rhenish* an my head once.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 197.

rheochord (rē'ō-kōrd), *n.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + *χορδή*, a chord; see *chord*.] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance or varying the strength of an electric current, in proportion to the greater or less length of it inserted in the circuit.

Rheoidea (rē'oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rheia* + -oidea.] The *Rheidae* rated as a superfamily: same as *Rheae*.

rheometer (rē'om'e-tēr), *n.* [Also *reometer*; = *F. rhéomètre*; irreg. < *Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring an electric current; an electrometer or galvanometer.—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-flow.

rheometric (rē'ō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + -ic.] Pertaining to a rheometer or its use; galvanometric.

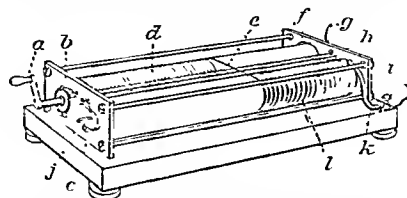
rheometry (rē'om'e-tri), *n.* [As *rheometer* + -y.] 1. In *math.*, the differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—2. The measurement of electric currents; galvanometry.

rheomotor (rē'ō-mō-tōr), *n.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + *μωτορ*, a mover.] Any apparatus, as an electric battery, by which an electric current is originated.

rheophore (rē'ō-fōr), *n.* [Also *reophore*; < *Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + *φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A general name given by Ampère to the conductor joining the poles of a voltaic cell.

rheoscope (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric current may be ascertained; an electroscope.

rheoscopic (rē'ō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + -ic.] Same as *electroscopic*.—**Rheoscopic limb**, the gastrocnemius of the frog with sciatic nerve attached, used to show the variations of electric currents, as in another similar preparation when its nerve is stimulated.
rheostat (rē'ō-stat), *n.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἵσταναι*, stand: see *static*.] In *electromagnetism*, an instrument for regul-



Rheostat.

a, crank; *b*, spring and ratchet for preventing motion in the wrong direction; *c*, spring for other barrel or cylinder; *d*, non conducting cylinder; *e*, wire; *f* and *g*, contact springs for carrying current to and from binding posts *g* and *f*; *h*, scale for showing number of revolutions; *i*, conducting cylinder; *j*, pin for crank when reversing motion.

lating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of resistance may be maintained; a resistance-coil. See *resistance*, 3.

rheostatic (rē'ō-stat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + -ic.] Pertaining or relating to a rheostat: incorrectly used to note a device of Planté's, which is essentially a commutator, by means of which the grouping of a number of secondary cells can be rapidly changed.

In the second class naturally figure induction coils, Planté's rheostatic machine, and the secondary batteries. *E. Hospitalier*, *Electricity* (trans.), p. 101.

rheostatics (rē'ō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *rheostatic* (see -ics).] The statics of fluids; hydrostatics.

rheotannic (rē'ō-tan'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + -ic.] Used only in the phrase below.—**Rheotannic acid**, $C_{26}H_{26}O_{11}$, a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

rheotome (rē'ō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + *τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *taimēn*, cut.] A device by means of which an electric circuit can be periodically interrupted; an interrupter.

rheotrope (rē'ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *reotrope*; < *Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + *τροπή*, < *τρέπω*, *trēpō*, turn.] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. *Faraday*.

rheotropic (rē'ō-trōp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + *τροπή*, < *τρέπω*, *trēpō*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, determined in its direction of growth by a current of water. See *rheotropism*.

rheotropism (rē'ō-trōp'izm), *n.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + -ism.] In *bot.*, a term introduced by Jönsson to denote the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant-growth. In some cases the plant grows with the current, then exhibiting positive rheotropism; in some cases against the current, exhibiting negative rheotropism.

rhesian (rē'shi-an), *a.* [*Gr. ῥῆν, flow*, + -ian.] Characteristic of the rhesus; monkey-like: ns, *rhesian* antics. *Literary World*, Oct. 31, 1885.

rhesus (rē'sus), *n.* [NL., < *L. Rhesus*, < *Gr. Ῥῆσος*, a king of Thracia, a river of the Trons, a river in Bithynia, etc.] 1. A macaque, *Macacus rhesus*, one of the sacred monkeys of India. It is 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches, and mostly of a yellowish-brown color. It is a near relative of the common Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, of the Malay archipelago.



Rhesus Monkey (*Macacus rhesus*).

It is 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches, and mostly of a yellowish-brown color. It is a near relative of the common Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, of the Malay archipelago. The rhesus is widely distributed in India, both in the hill-country and on the plains, where it is known by the native name *bander*. It runs into several varieties, which have received technical specific names, and is among the monkeys commonly seen in zoological gardens and menageries. 2. [cap.] [NL.] In *minim.*, same as *Macacus*.—3. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Lacordaire*, 1869.

Rhetian, *a.* and *n.* See *Rhætian*.

Rhetic, *a.* Same as *Rhetic*.

rhetizite, *n.* See *rhetizite*.

rhetor (rē'tor), *n.* [*ME. rethor*, < OF. *retor*, *F. rheteur* = *It. retare*, < *L. rhetor*, a teacher of oratory, a rhetorician, also an orator, < *Gr. ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, orator, < *ῥῆν, flow* (pret.

ῥήτκα; < *ῥῆν, say, speak*; see *verb*.] 1. A rhetorician; a master or teacher of rhetoric.

Myn English eek is insufficient;

It moste ben a *rethor* excellent;

That coude his colours longing for that art,

If he sholde his dislerven every part.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 30.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike?

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 514. (*Latham*.)

2. Among the ancient Greeks, an orator. Specifically—(a) One who made it his occupation to speak in the ecclesia or public assembly, and often to devote himself unofficially to some particular branch of the administration; a political orator or statesman. (b) One who made it his occupation to prepare speeches for other citizens to deliver in their own cases in court, and to teach them how to deliver them, not as an advocate, give instruction in the art of rhetoric, and deliver panegyrics or epideictic orations; hence, a professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician.

They are (and that cannot be otherwise) of the same profession with the *rhetorics* [read *rhetores*?] at Rome, as much used to defend the wrong as to protect and maintain the most upright cause. *Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, i. 72.

When a private citizen had to appear before court, the *rhetor* who wrote the speech for him often tried to make him appear at his best. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VI. 341.

rhetoriant, *a.* [ME. *rethoryen*; < *rhetor* + -ian.] Rhetorical.

The suasion of swetnesse *rethoryen*.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 1.

rhetoric (ret'or-ik), *n.* [Early mod. *E. rhetorick*, *rhetoryck*; < ME. *retorike*, *rhetoryke*, *retoryke*, *retoryk* (also *rethorice*, after *L. rhetorice*), < OF. *rhetorique*, *reclorique*, *F. rhétorique* = *Pr. rethorica* = *Sp. retórica* = *Ec. rhetorica* = *It. retorica*, *rettorica*, < *L. rhetorica* (se. *ars*), also *rhetorice*, < *Gr. ῥητορικὴ* (se. *τέχνη*), the rhetorical art, fem. of *ῥητορικός* (> *L. rhetoricius*), of or pertaining to a speaker or orator, rhetorical, < *ῥῆν, flow*, a speaker, orator: see *rhetor*.] 1. The art of discourse; the art of using language so as to influence others. Rhetoric is that art which consists in a systematic use of the technical means of influencing the minds, imaginations, emotions, and actions of others by the use of language. Primarily, it is the art of oratory, with inclusion of both composition and delivery; secondarily, it also includes written composition and recitation. It is also used in narrower senses, as to present the idea of composition alone, or the idea of oratorical delivery (eloquence) alone. Etymologically, rhetoric is the art, rather than the technique, somewhat different in scope from our art, of the rhetor, that is, either the popular (political) orator or the judicial and professional rhetor. Accordingly, ancient writers regarded it mainly as the art of persuasion, and something of this view almost always attaches to the word even in modern use, so that it appears to be more or less inappropriate to use *rhetoric* of mere scientific, didactic, or expository composition. The element of persuasion, or at least of influence of thought, belongs, however, to such composition also in so far as accurate and well-arranged statement of views leads to their adoption or rejection, the very object of instruction involving this. On the other hand, poetry and epideictic oratory chiefly address the imagination and emotions, while the most important branches of oratory (deliberative and judicial oratory) appeal especially to the mind and emotions with a view to influencing immediate action. The theory of science underlying the art of rhetoric, and sometimes called by the same name, is essentially a creation of the ancient Greeks. Rhetoric was cultivated on its more practical side first of all by the earlier rhetors (so-called "sophists") and orators (Empedocles—considered the inventor of rhetoric—Gorgias, Isocrates, etc.), many of whom wrote practical treatises (*ῥητορικά*) on the art. The philosophers, on the other hand, among them Aristotle, treated the subject from the theoretical side. The system of rhetoric which finally became established, and has never been superseded, though largely mutilated and misunderstood in medieval and modern times, is that founded upon the system of the Stoic philosophers by the practical rhetorician Hermagoras (about 60 B. C.). Its most important extant representatives are Hermagenes (about A. D. 165) among the Greeks, and Quintilian (about A. D. 95) among the Latins. This theory recognizes three great divisions of oratory. (See *oratory*.) The art of rhetoric was divided into five parts: invention, disposition, elocution (not in the modern sense, but comprising diction and style), memory (mnemonics), and action (delivery, including the modern elocution).

With *rethorice* com forth Musice, a damsel of pure haws.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 1.

General report, that surpasseth my praise, condemneth my *rethorike* of dulnesse far so colde a commendation.

Nashe, quoted in *Int.* to *Pierce Penilesse*, p. xxv.

For *rhetoric*, he could nat ope

His mouth, but out there lieth a trope.

Butler, *Hudibras*, i. 81.

2. Skill in discourse; artistic use of language.—3. Artificial oratory, as opposed to that which is natural and unaffected; display in language; ostentatious or meretricious declamation.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay *rhetorick*,

That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 790.

Like quicksilver, the *rhet'ric* they display

Shines as it runs, but, grasp'd nt, slips away.

Cowper, *Progress of Error*, l. 21.

4. The power of persuasion; persuasive influence.

Every part of the Tragedy of his (the Son of God's) life, every wound at his death, every groan and sigh which he uttered upon the Cross, were designed by him as the most prevailing *Rhetoric*, to persuade men to forsake their sins, and be happy. *Stillingsfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

She was long deaf to all the sufferings of her lovers, till . . . the *rhetoric* of John the hostler, with a new straw hat and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 18.

Chambers of rhetoric. See *chamber*. = Syn. *Elocution*, *Eloquence*, etc. See *oratory*.

rhetorical (rê-tor'i-kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *rethoriceall*; < *rhetoric* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing rhetoric; oratorical: as, the *rhetorical* art; a *rhetorical* treatise; a *rhetorical* flourish.

A telling quotation, when the whole point lies perhaps in some accidental likeness of words and names, is perfectly fair as a *rhetorical* point, as long as it does not pretend to be an argument. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 224.

Rhetorical accent, in music. See *accent*, 8 (a).—**Rhetorical algebra**, algebra without a special notation; an analysis of problems in the manner of algebra, but using only ordinary language.—**Rhetorical figure.** See *figure*, 16.—**Rhetorical question.** See *question*.—**Rhetorical syllogism**, a probable argumentation: so called by Aristotle, from the ancient notion that science should rest on demonstrative and not on probable reasoning—an opinion which constituted the great fault of ancient science.

rhetorically (rê-tor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric: as, to treat a subject *rhetorically*; a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

rhetoricate (rê-tor'i-kât), *v. i.* [*LL. rhetoriceatus*, pp. of *rhetoriceari*, speak rhetorically, < *L. rhetoricea*, rhetoric: see *rhetoric*.] To play the orator.

A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to *rhetoricate*, or make flourishes. *South*.

rhetorication (rê-tor-i-kâ'shon), *n.* [*< rhetoricate* + *-ion*.] Rhetorical amplification.

"When I consider your wealth I do admire your wisdom, and when I consider your wisdom I do admire your wealth." It was a two-handed *rhetorication*, but the citizens [of London] took it in the best sense. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir M. Fleetwood.

Their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions. *Waterland*, Charge (1732), p. 0.

rhetorician (ret-q-rish'an), *n.* and *a.* [*< OF. rhetoricien*, *rethoricien*, *F. rhetoricien*; as *rhetoric* + *-ian*.] *I. n.* 1. A teacher of rhetoric or oratory; one who teaches the art of correct and effective speech or composition.

The most sophisticated and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon*.

All a *rhetorician's* rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 89.

2. One who is versed in the art and principles of rhetoric; especially, one who employs rhetorical aid in speech or written composition; in general, a public speaker, especially one who speaks for show; a declaimer.

He speaks handsomely;
What a rare *rhetorician* his grief plays!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize,
For which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 66.

A man is held to play the *rhetorician* when he treats a subject with more than usual gaiety of ornament; and perhaps we may add, as an essential element in the idea, with conscious ornament. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

The "understanding" is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere *rhetorician*. *F. W. Robertson*.

II. a. Belonging to or befitting a master of rhetoric.

Boldly presum'd, with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iii.

rhetoriously, *adv.* [*ME. rethoriously*; < **rhetorios* (< *rhetor* + *-ios*) + *-ly*.] Rhetorically.

Now ye all that shall thus behold or rede,
Remembereth myn unconyng simplesse;
Thought *rhetoriously* painted be not in-dede,
As other han don by their discretnesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 6611.

rhetorize (ret'or-iz), *v.* [*< OF. rhetoriser*, < *LL. rhetorissare*, < *Gr. ῥητορίζω*, speak rhetorically, < *ῥήτωρ*, an orator: see *rhetor*.] *I. intrans.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave*.

II. trans. To represent by a figure of oratory; introduce by a rhetorical device.

No less was that before his book against the Brownists to write a Letter to a prosopopea, a certain *rhetoriz'd* woman whom he calls mother. *Milton*, Apology for Smeetyminous.

Rheto-Romanic, a. and n. Same as *Rhæto-Romanic*.

rheum¹ (röm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reume*, *reume*; < *ME. reume*, *reem*, < *OF. reume*, *rheume*, *F. rhume* = *Pr. Sp. rouma* = *Pg. rheuma* = *It. reuma*, *reuma*, a cold, catarrh, rheum, < *L. rheuma*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, a flow, flood, flux, rheum, < *ῥέω*

(*ῥέω*, orig. *ῥεῖν*), flow, = *Skt. ῥσru*, flow: see *stream*. Hence *rheumatism*, etc.; from the same *Gr. verb* are ult. *E. catarrh*, *diarrhea*, *rhythm*, etc.] 1. A mucous discharge, as from the nostrils or lungs during a cold; hence, catarrhal discharge from the air-passages, nose, or eyes.

Your Lordship doth write that by sleeping upon the ground you have taken a pestilent *rheum*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 134.

I have a *rheum* in mine eyes too.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 105.

A mist falling as I returned gave me such a *rheume* as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1656.

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth, as tears, saliva, and the like.

Reume of the head or of the breste. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 432.
You that did void your *rheum* upon my beard.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 118.

Flows a cold sweat, with a continual *rheum*,
Forth the resolved corners of his eyes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3†. Spleen; cholera.

Nay, I have my *rheum*, and I can be angry as well as another, sir. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Rheum² (rê'um), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737)*, < *ML. rheum*, < *Gr. ῥῆμα*, the rhubarb; according to some, so named from its purgative properties, < *ῥέω*, flow (see *rheum*), but prob. an accom. form of *ῥῆμα*, rhubarb: see *rha*, *rhubarb*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceæ* and tribo *Rumiceæ*. It is characterized by its (usually) nine stamens, and its six-parted perianth which remains unchanged in fruit, around the three-winged and exerted fruit. There are about 20 species, natives of Siberia, the Himalayas, and western Asia. They are stout herbs from thick and somewhat woody rootstocks, with large toothed or lobed and wavy leaves, and loose dry stipular sheaths. The small white or greenish pedicelled bractless flowers are in racemed fascicles, the racemes panicle. The floral leaves are in some species small, in others large and colored, as in *R. nobile*, a remarkable species of the Sikkim Himalayas. For this and other species, see *rhubarb*, the common name of the genus. See also cuts under *pumila* and *rhubarb*.

rheuma (rô'mâ), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. rheuma*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, a flow, flood, flux: see *rheum*.] Same as *rheum*¹.—**Rheuma epidemicum**. Same as *influenza*. **rheumatitis** (rô-mâr-thrî'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-itis*. Cf. *arthritis*.] Acute articular rheumatism (see *rheumatism*), and such chronic forms as have the same etiology.

rheumathrosis (rô-mâr-thrô'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-osis*. Cf. *arthrosis*.] Same as *rheumatitis*. **rheumatalgia** (rô-mâ-tal'jî-i), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Rheumatic pain.

rheumatic (rô-mat'ik, formerly rô'mâ-tik), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. *rheumatik*, *reumatik*, *reumatik*, *reumatik*; < *OF. reumatique*, *reumatique*, *F. rhumatique* = *Pr. reumatic* = *Sp. reumatico* = *Pg. reumatico* = *It. reumatico*, *reumatico*, < *L. rheumaticus*, < *Gr. ῥευματικός*, of or pertaining to a flux or discharge, < *ῥεῦμα*, a flux, rheum: see *rheum*.] *I. a.* 1†. Pertaining to a rheum or catarrhal affection; of the nature of rheum.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatic* diseases do abound.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 105.

2†. Having a rheum or cold; affected by rheum.

By sleeping in an ayrie place you have bene very *rumatike*. . . . (but) it is lesse euil in Summer to sweate then to cough. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 122.

3†. Causing rheum; unhealthy; damp.

The sun with his flame-coloured wings hath fanned away the misty smoke of the morning, and refined that thick tobacco-breath which the *rheumatik* night throws abroad. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 62.

Now time is near to pen our sheep in fold,
And evening air is *rheumatik* and cold.
Peck, An Eclogue.

4. Pertaining to or caused by rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism: as, *rheumatic* symptoms.

The patched figure of good Uncle Venner was now visible, coming slowly from the head of the street downward, with a *rheumatic* limp, because the east wind had got into his joints. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

5. Affected by rheumatism; subject to rheumatism: as, a *rheumatic* patient.

O'erworm, despised, *rheumatic*, and cold.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 135.

The electrical sensibility of the skin connected with an acutely *rheumatic* joint has been described by Drosdoff as being remarkably diminished. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1357.

6†. Splenetic; choleric.

rheumatoidal

You two never meet but you fall to some discord; you are both, i' good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 62.

Acute rheumatic polyarthritis. Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*.—**Chronic rheumatic arthritis.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*), or as *chronic articular rheumatism* (which see, under *rheumatism*).—**Eruptive rheumatic fever, dengue.**—**Rheumatic amygdalitis**, amygdalitis of rheumatic origin.—**Rheumatic atrophy**, atrophy associated with rheumatism.—**Rheumatic apoplexy**, the stupor or coma sometimes developing in the course of acute rheumatism.—**Rheumatic atrophy**, loss of size and strength of muscles after rheumatism.—**Rheumatic bronchitis**, an attack of bronchitis which is supposed to depend on a rheumatic diathesis or an attack of acute rheumatism.—**Rheumatic contraction**. Same as *astheny*.—**Rheumatic diathesis**, the condition of body tending to the development of rheumatism.—**Rheumatic dysentery**, dysentery accompanied by rheumatic inflammation of one or several joints, with synovial effusion, pleurodynia, and catarrh of the bronchial mucous membranes.—**Rheumatic fever**. Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*.—**Rheumatic gout**. Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).—**Rheumatic inflammation**, inflammation due to rheumatism.—**Rheumatic iritis**, inflammation of the iris resulting from cold, especially in weak subjects.

II. n. 1. One who suffers from or is liable to rheumatism: as, a confirmed *rheumatic*.—2. *pl.* Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. [Colloq.]

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
Rheumatics gnaw, or cholick sneezes,
Our neighbour's sympathy may ease us.
Burns, To the Toothache.

rheumatical (rô-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*< Rheumatic* + *-al*.] Same as *rheumatic*.

rheumaticky (rô-mat'ik-i), *a.* [*< Rheumatic* + *-y*.] Rheumatic. [Colloq.]

rheumatism (rô'mâ-tizm), *n.* [= *F. rhumatisme* = *Sp. It. reumatismo* = *Pg. reumatismo*, < *L. rheumatismus*, < *Gr. ῥευματισμός*, liability to rheum, a humor or flux, < *ῥεῦμα*, a flux, < *ῥέω*, a flux: see *rheum*.] The disease specifically known as *acute articular rheumatism* (see below)—the name including also subacute and chronic forms apparently of the same causation. The word is used with a certain and unfortunate freedom in application to joint pains of various origins and anatomical forms.—**Acute articular rheumatism**, an acute febrile disease, with pain and inflammation of the joints as the prominent symptom. It is to be separated as of distinct, possibly bacterial, origin from joint affections caused by gout, plumbism, scarlatina, gonorrhea, septicaemia, tuberculosis, or syphilis. It often begins suddenly; a number of joints are usually attacked one after the other; the fever is irregular; there is apt to be profuse sweating; endocarditis, pericarditis, pleuritis, sudamina, erythema nodosum, hyperpyrexia, and delirium are more or less frequent features of the cases. Its duration is from one to six weeks or more. It is most frequent between 15 and 35, but may occur in the first year of life or after 50. One attack does not protect, but, as in pneumonia and erysipelas, is often succeeded by others. It almost always issues in recovery, but frequently leaves permanent cardiac lesions. Also called *acute rheumatism*, *rheumatitis*, *rheumatic fever*, *acute rheumatic polyarthritis*.—**Chronic articular rheumatism**, the result, commonly, of one or more attacks of acute rheumatism, characterized by a chronic inflammation of one or more joints without profound structural alteration.—**Gonorrheal rheumatism**, an inflammation of the joints occurring in persons having gonorrhea.—**Muscular rheumatism**, a painful disorder of the muscles, characterized by local pain, especially on use of the muscles affected: same as *myalgia*.—**Progressive chronic articular rheumatism**. Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).

rheumatismal (rô-mâ-tiz'mal), *a.* [*< Rheumatism* + *-al*.] Rheumatic.

rheumatism-root (rô'mâ-tizm-rôt), *n.* 1. The twinleaf. See *Jeffersonia*.—2. The wild yam, *Dioscorea villosa*. See *yam*.

rheumatiz, rheumatize (rô'mâ-tiz), *n.* Rheumatism. [Vulgar.]

I did feel a *rheumatize* in my back-spauld yestreen. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

rheumatizy (rô'mâ-tiz-i), *n.* Same as *rheumatiz*. [Vulgar.]

Eh, my *rheumatizy* be that bad howiver be I to win to the burnin'. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

rheumatocoeles (rô-mat-ô-sô'lêz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *κύημα*, tumor.] Same as *purpura rheumatica* (which see, under *purpura*).

rheumatoid (rô'mâ-toid), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥευματοῖδης*, like a flux, < *ῥεῦμα*, flux, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling rheumatism or some of its characters: as, *rheumatoid* pains.—**Rheumatoid arthritis**, a disease of the joints characterized by chronic inflammatory and degenerative changes, which involve the structure of the various articulations, resulting in rigidity and deformity. Also called *chronic rheumatic arthritis*, *rheumatic gout*, *progressive chronic articular rheumatism*, *chronic osteoarthritis*.

Chronic rheumatism of the most severe degree thus merges into, if it be not actually identical with, the class of diseases known as *rheumatoid* or "rheumatic" arthritis. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1367.

rheumatoidal (rô-mâ-toi'dal), *a.* Same as *rheumatoid*.

rheumic (rū'mik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Rheum*² + *-ic*.] Related to *rhubarb*.—**Rheumic acid** (C₂₀H₁₀O₆), *n.* product of the treatment of rheotannic acid with dilute acids.

rheumophthalmia (rō-mof-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ρῆυμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Rheumatic ophthalmia.

rheumy (rō'mi), *a.* [< *rheum*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Affected by rheum; full of rheum or watery matter.

So, too-much Cold covers with hoary Fleece
The head of Age. . . hollows his rheumy eyes,
And makes himselfe even his owne selfe despise.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

2. Causing rheum.

And tempt the rheumy and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 266.

Rhexia (rek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., in def. 1 (Linnaeus, 1753), < *L. rhexia*, a plant, prob. *Echinum rubrum*; in def. 2 (Stål, 1867), directly from the Gr.; < Gr. *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, rent, rupture, < *ῥήνναι*, break, burst forth: see *break*.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceae*, type of the tribe *Rhexieae*. It is characterized by the four obovate petals, the smooth ovary, and the eight equal anthers with a thickened or spurred connective, each anther long and slender, incurved, and opening by a single terminal pore. The 7 species are natives of North America, and are the only members of their large family which pass beyond the tropics, except the 2 species of *Bredia* in eastern Asia. Three or four species extend to the Middle Atlantic States, and one is found in New England. They are herbs or erect undershrubs, branched and usually set with conspicuous, dark, gland-bearing bristles. Their leaves are oblong, short-petioled, three-nerved, entire or bristletoothed, the flowers solitary or cymose, commonly of a purplish-red color with yellow stamens, and very pretty.



The inflorescence of Meadow-beauty (*Rhexia virginica*).
a, the fruit; b, a stamen; c, a leaf.

They bear the names *deer-grass* and *meadow-beauty*, the latter applying especially to *R. virginica*, the best-known and most northern species, sometimes cultivated.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.
Rhexieae (rek'si-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candelolle, 1838), < *Rhexia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Melastomaceae*. It is characterized by a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules fixed upon a placenta projecting from the inner angle of the cell, a capsular fruit, spirally coiled seeds, and anthers with their connective commonly produced behind into a spur or tail. It includes about 37 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Rhexia* is the type and *Monochatum* the largest genus, containing 25 species of unimportant plants of western tropical America.

rhigolene (rig'ō-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίγος*, cold (prob. = *L. frigus*, cold, < *frigere*, be cold: see *frigid*), + *oleum*, oil, < Gr. *ἐλαίον*: see *oil*.] A product obtained in the distillation of petroleum. It is probably the most volatile fluid known, and one of the very best for use in producing intense cold; when atomized it gives a temperature of -9° C. Its specific gravity is .603 to .629 (105° to 55° F.); it boils at 18° C. It is used as a local anesthetic. Also *rhigoline*.

rhime, **rhimer**, etc. See *rimel*, etc.

Rhina (rī'nā), *n.* [NL., < *L. rhina*, < Gr. *ῥίνη*, a filo or rasp, a shark with a rough skin.] In *ichth.*: (a) An old generic name (Klein, 1745) of the angel-fish or monk-fish: now called *Squatina*. See *Rhinacanth*. (b) A genus of rays of the family *Rhinobatidae*, having a broad and obtuse snout, as *R. anelystomus*. Also called *Rhamphobatis*. Bloch and Schneider, 1801.

Rhina² (rī'nā), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Rhinacanthus (rī-na-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), so called in allusion to the shape of the flower; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἀκανθος*, acanthus.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Acanthaceae*, tribe *Justicieae*, and subtribe *Euphorbieae*. It is characterized by its two anthers, each having two blunt cells without spurs, one cell placed higher than the other; and by the slenderly cylindrical

elongated corolla-tube, with a linear and recurved upper lip, the lower broad, flat, and spreading. The 4 species are natives of tropical and southern Africa, India, and the Moluccas. They are next allied to *Dianthera*, the water-willow of the United States, but are readily distinguished by their inflorescence and shrubby habit. They bear entire leaves, and small axillary clusters of flowers which often form a large loose-branched panicle or dense terminal thyrus of crowded cymes. *R. communis* is a slender shrub, whose root and leaves are used in India and China as an application for ringworm and other cutaneous diseases, whence called *ringworm-root*.

Rhina (rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), pl. of *Rhina*, *q. v.*] In *ichth.*, one of the main divisions of sharks, represented only by the angel-sharks or *Squatinidae*. Also called *Squatinoidae*, as a superfamily.

Rhinæsthesia (rī-nēs-thē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *αἰσθάναι*, perception: see *æsthesia*.] Sense of smell; olfaction.

Rhinæsthesia (rī-nēs-thē'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *Rhinæsthesia*.] Same as *Rhinæsthesia*.

Rhinæsthetics (rī-nēs-thet'iks), *n.* [As *Rhinæsthesia* (-æsthesia) + *-ics*. Cf. *æsthetics*.] The science of sensations of smell.

Rhinal (rī'nāl), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), later also *ῥίς*, the nose, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial: as, the *rhinal* cavities (that is, the nasal passages).

To make the laryngeal and rhinal mirrors available, the artificial illumination of these parts [hidden behind and above the palate] is necessary. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 170.

Rhinalgia (rī-nāl'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgic pain, in the nose.

Rhinanthaceæ (rī-nan-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1803), < *Rhinanthus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledons established by Jussieu, but now incorporated with the *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Rhinanthus (rī-nan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named from the compressed and beaked upper lip of a former species; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Euphrasieae*. It is characterized by a long two-lipped corolla, the upper lip entire, straight, compressed, and helmet-like, by a swollen and compressed four-toothed calyx, inflated in fruit, by four unequal stamens with equal anther-cells, and by a roundish capsule containing few winged seeds. The 2 or 3 very variable species are natives of temperate and northern regions in Europe, Asia, and America. They are annual erect herbs, more or less parasitic on the roots of grasses. They bear opposite ciliate leaves, and yellow, violet, or bluish flowers sessile in the axils of deep-cut floral leaves, the upper flowers condensed into a spike. *R. Crista-galli* of the northern Old World is the common rattle, yellow rattle, or rattlebox of Great Britain: also called *penny-grass* and *cockscorn*. It is often injurious to herbage on account of its parasitic habit.

Rhinarium (rī-nā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. rhinaria* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *-arium*.] In *entom.*, the nostril-piece; the front part of the nasus, or elypeus, or its equivalent when reduced in size: used in the classification of the *Neuroptera*. In certain lamellicorn beetles it forms a large sclerite between the clypeus and the labrum. Kirby and Spence.

Rhinaster (rī-nas'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *αστήρ*, a star.] 1. The common two-horned African rhinoceros, *R. bicornis*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] (a) The genus of two-horned rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidae*. (b) The genus of star-nosed moles: synonymous with *Condylura*. Wagner, 1843.

Rhind-mart, *n.* See *rindmart*.

Rhine, *n.* A spelling of *rhine*.

Rhine-berry (rīu'ber'i), *n.* Same as *Rheiberry*.

Rhinencephal (rī-nen'se-fal), *n.* Same as *Rhinencephalon*.

Rhinencephala, *n.* Plural of *Rhinencephalon*.

Rhinencephali, *n.* Plural of *Rhinencephalus*.

Rhinencephalic (rī-nen-se-fal'ik or -sef'ā-lik), *a.* [< *Rhinencephal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the rhinencephalon; olfactory, as a lobe or segment of the brain.—**Rhinencephalic segment** of the brain, the rhinencephalon.—**Rhinencephalic vertebra**, the foremost one of four cranial vertebra or segments of which the skull has been theoretically supposed by some anatomists, as Owen, to consist.

Rhinencephalon (rī-nen-sef'ā-lon), *n.*; *pl. rhinencephala* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] The olfactory lobe of the brain; the foremost one of the several morphological segments of the encephalon, preceding the prosencephalon. In the lower vertebrates the rhinencephalon is relatively large, and evidently a distinct part of the brain. In the higher it gradually diminishes in size, becoming relatively very small, and apparently a mere outgrowth of the cerebrum. Thus, in man the rhinencephalon is reduced to the so-called pair of olfactory nerves, from their roots in the cerebrum to the olfactory bulbs whence are given off the numerous filaments, the proper olfactory nerves,

which pierce the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and ramify in the nose. The rhinencephalon, like other encephalic segments, is paired and double—that is, consists of right and left halves. It is primitively hollow, or has its proper ventricle, which, however, is entirely obliterated in the adults of the higher vertebrates. This hollow is a prolongation of the system of cavities common to the other encephalic segments, and known as the *rhinencephalic*. See cuts under *Petromyzontidae*, *Rana*, *brain* (cut 2), and *encephalon*.

Rhinencephalous (rī-nen-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [< *Rhinencephal* + *-ous*.] Same as *Rhinencephalic*.

Rhinencephalus (rī-nen-sef'ā-lus), *n.*; *pl. rhinencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), the nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *teratol.*, a cyclops. Also *Rhinencephalus*.

Rhinestone (rīn'stōn), *n.* [Tr. F. *cailloux du Rhine*, rhinestones, so called from the river Rhine, in allusion to the origin of strass, invented at Strasburg in 1680.] An imitation stone made of paste or strass (a lead glass), generally cut in the form of a brilliant and made and cut to imitate the diamond, set usually in silver or other inexpensive mounting. Rhinestones were extensively worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and are now much used in shoe-buckles, clasps, and ornaments for the hair.

Rhineurynter (rī-nū-rin'tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *εὐρύς* (an assumed form), < *εὐρύς*, widen, < *εὐρύς*, wide.] A small inflatable elastic bag used for plugging the nose.

Rhinichthys (rī-nik'this), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoid fishes from the fresh waters of North America. They are known



Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronaso*).

as long-nosed or black-nosed dace. They are abundant in clear fresh streams and brooks of the United States, and include some of the prettiest minnows, as *R. cataraeta* and *R. atronaso*.

Rhinidae (rīn'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhina*¹ + *-idae*.] A family of plagiostomous fishes, named from the genus *Rhina*: same as *Squatinidae*.

Rhinitis (rī-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the nose, especially of the nasal mucous membrane.

Rhino (rī'nō), *n.* [Also *rhino*; of obscure cant origin, perhaps a made word.] Money; cash. [Slang.]

"The Seaman's Adieu," an old ballad dated 1670, has the following:

Some as I know
Have parted with their ready rhino.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 417.

To sum up the whole, in the shortest phrase I know,
Beware of the Rhine, and take care of the rhino.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 45.

No doubt you might have found a quarry,
Perhaps a gold-mine, for aught I know,
Containing heaps of native rhino.
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., Int.

Rhinobatidae (rī-nō-bat'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinobatus*¹ + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinobatus*; the shark-rays or boned rays. They are shark-like rays, whose trunk gradually passes into the long strong tail, which is provided with two well-developed dorsal fins, a caudal fin, and a conspicuous dermal fold on each side. The rayed part of the pectoral fins is not extended to the snout. Three to five genera are recognized, with about 16 species, of warm seas.

Rhinobatoid (rī-nōb'ā-toid), *a. and n.* [< *Rhinobatus*¹ + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Rhinobatidae*.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Rhinobatidae*.
Rhinobatus¹ (rī-nōb'ā-tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ῥινόβατος*, also *ῥινόβατος*, a rough-skinned fish, perhaps *Raja rhinobatos*, < *ῥίνη*, a shark, + *βάτος*, a ray.] The typical genus of *Rhinobatidae*, having the first dorsal fin much behind the ventrals, and the anterior nasal valves not confluent. *R. productus* is the long-nosed ray of California. Also *Rhinobatis*.

Rhinobatus² (rī-nōb'ā-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἐκτενός*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow. Cf. *blennorrhœa*.] Mucous or mucopurulent discharges from the nose.

Rhinocaul (rī-nō-kāl), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *καυλός*, a stalk: see *caulis*.] In *anat.*, the crus, peduncle, or support of the olfactory bulb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 525.

rhinocephalus

rhinocephalus (rī-nō-sēf'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (rhīs), nose, + *κεφαλή* (kephalē), head.] Same as *rhinencephalus*.

rhinocerial (rī-nō-sē'ri-āl), *a.* [*rhinoceros* + *-ial*.] 1. Same as *rhinocerotid*.—2. Pug or retromus, as the nose. [Rare.]

rhinocerial (rī-nō-sē'ri-āl), *a.* [*rhinoceros* + *-ic-ial*.] Same as *rhinocerial*, 2. [Rare.]

These gentlemen were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little rhinocerial nose, . . . which they were used to cock, toss, or draw up in a contemptuous manner, upon reading the works of their ingenious contemporaries. Addison, *Tatler*, No. 260.

Rhinocerotidae (rī-nō-sē'ri-dō), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Rhinocerotidae*.

rhinocerine (rī-nō-sē'ri-n), *a.* [*rhinoceros* + *-ine*.] Same as *rhinocerotid*.

rhinocerotid (rī-nō-sē'ri-dō), *a.* [*rhinoceros* + *-oid*.] Same as *rhinocerotid*.

Rhinocerotidae (rī-nō-sē'ri-dō), *n. pl.* [*rhinoceros* (-ot-) + *-idae*.] An erroneous form of *Rhinocerotidae*. W. H. Flower.

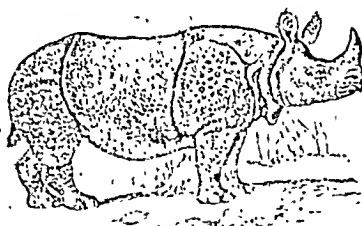
Rhinocerotina (rī-nō-sē'ri-nā), *n. pl.* [*rhinoceros* (-ot-) + *-ina*.] Same as *Rhinocerotidae*.

rhinocerotine (rī-nō-sē'ri-n), *a.* [Irreg. < *rhinoceros* (-ot-) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros or the *Rhinocerotidae*; rhinocerotid.

In the manner practiced by others of the rhinocerotine family.

Livingstone, *Missionary Travels and Researches*, 1, note.

rhinoceros (rī-nō-sē'ros), *n.* [Formerly also *rhinocerot*, *rhinocerate*; = OF. *rhinoceros*, F. *rhinoceros* = Sp. It. *rinoceronte* = Pg. *rhinoceros*, *rhinoceronte*, < L. *rhinoceros*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (rhīs), a rhinoceros, lit. 'nose-horned,' < *ῥίς* (rhīs), the nose, + *κέρας* (keras), a horn.] 1. A large pachydermatous perissodactyl mammal with a horn on the nose; any member of the genus *Rhinoceros* or family *Rhinocerotidae*. There are several living as well as many fossil species. They are large ungulate quadrupeds, having an extremely thick and tough or hard skin, thrown into various buckler-like plates and folds. The legs are short, stout, and clumsy, with odd-toed feet, whose three digits are incased in separate hoofs. The tail is short; the ears are high and rather large; the head is very large and unsightly, supported upon a thick stocky neck; the muzzle is blunt, and the upper lip freely movable. The head is especially long in the nasal region, and there are usually one or two massive upright horns, without any bony core, the substance of the horn being epidermal only. When two horns are present they are one behind the other in the median line, and the hinder one rests over the frontal bone, the front one being in any case borne upon the nasal bones. Rhinoceroses live mainly in marshy places, in thick or rank vegetation, and subsist entirely upon vegetable food. The living species are now confined to the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, and are hairless or nearly so; but these animals formerly had a much more extensive range, not only in the Old World, but also in America. The best-known of the extinct species is *R. tichorhinus*, the woolly rhinoceros, which formerly ranged over Europe, including the British Isles. Of the existing one-horned



One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)

species are the Indian rhinoceros, *R. indicus* or *R. unicornis*, which inhabits the warmer parts of Asia, attains a height of 5 feet and has the horn short and stout; the African rhinoceros, *R. sondaicus*, or *R. jayakus*, distinct from the Indian species, inhabiting Java, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the hairy-eared rhinoceros, *R. lasiotis*; and the African kobaola, *R. sinus*. The two-horned species include the Sumatran or Malaccan rhinoceros *R. sumatrensis*; and the African kettla, *R. kettla* or *bicornis*. See also cut under *Perissodactyla*.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The mind rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger
Shak., *Macbeth*, tit 4 101.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Rhinocerotidae*, containing all the living and some of the extinct forms. See above.

rhinoceros-egg, pachydermia or elephantiasis.

rhinoceros-auk (rī-nō-sē'ros-āk), *n.* The bird *Ceratophaga monacantha*, belonging to the family *Alcedidae*, having an upright deciduous horn on the base of the beak. See *Ceratophaga*, and cut in next column.

rhinoceros-beetle (rī-nō-sē'ros-bō'tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having in the



Rhinoceros auk (*Ceratophaga monacantha*): left-hand figure in winter, after molting the horn and plumage.

male sex a large up-curved horn on the head, resembling somewhat the horn of the rhinoceros, as well as a more or less developed prothoracic horn. The common rhinoceros-beetle of the United States, *Dynastes hercules*, the largest of the North American beetles, has two large horns directed forward, one arising from the thorax and one from the head, in the male beetle only. The general color is greenish-gray with black markings, and between this form and a uniform brown there are many gradations. The larva feeds in decaying stumps and logs. Both beetle and larva have a peculiarly disagreeable odor, which, when they are present in any number, becomes insupportable. *D. hercules* of South America is another rhinoceros-beetle, specifically called the *Hercules-beetle*, whose prothoracic horn is immensely long. See also cut under *Hercules-beetle*.

rhinoceros-bird (rī-nō-sē'ros-bō'd), *n.* 1. The rhinoceros-hornbill.—2. A beef-eater or ox-pecker. See *Buphaga*.

rhinoceros-bush (rī-nō-sē'ros-būsh), *n.* A composite shrub, *Elytropappus rhinocerotis*, a rough much-branched bush with minute scale-like leaves, and heads disposed singly. It abounds in the South African Karoo lands—a plant of dry ground, but said to be a principal food of the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros-chameleon (rī-nō-sē'ros-kā-mē'lon), *n.* The Madagascar *Chamaeleon rhinoceros*, having a horn on the snout.

rhinoceros-hornbill (rī-nō-sē'ros-hōrn'bīl), *n.* The bird *Buccones rhinoceros*, a large hornbill of the family *Bucconidae*, having the horn on the bill enormously developed. See cut under *hornbill*.

rhinoceros-tick (rī-nō-sē'ros-tīk), *n.* The tick *Ixodes rhinoceros*, which infests rhinoceroses.

rhinocerot, **rhinocerate** (rī-nō-sē'rot, -rōt), *n.* [*rhinoceros* (-ot-) + *-er*.] See *rhinoceros*. A rhinoceros.

For a Plough he got
The horn or tooth of some Rhinocerot,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Hartas's *Weeks*, II, The Handy-Crafts.

He speaks to men with a rhinocerate's nose,
Which he thinks great, and so reads verses too,
J. Jonson, *Epigrams*, xviii.

rhinocerotid (rī-nō-sē'rot'īd), *a.* [*rhinoceros* (-ot-) + *-id*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling or characteristic of a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform.

In this respect the Tapir is horse-like, but in the following it is more rhinocerotid. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 310.

Rhinocerotid section, an incongruous series of extinct and extant perissodactyl quadrupeds, having teeth substantially like those of the rhinoceros. The families *Rhinocerotidae*, *Hyrcanodontidae*, *Macrauchenidae*, *Chalicotheriidae*, *Megadolidae*, and *Palaotheriidae* are by Flower ranged in this section.

Rhinocerotidae (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *rhinoceros* (-ot-) + *-idae*.] A family of perissodactyl ungulate mammals, for the most part extinct, typified by the genus *Rhinoceros*. The nasal region is expanded or thrown backward, the supramaxillary bones forming a considerable part of the border of the anterior nares, and the nasal bones being contracted forward or atrophied. The neck is comparatively abbreviated. The molar crowns are traversed by continuous ridges, more or less well defined, the upper ones having a continuous inner wall without complete transverse crests; the incisors are reduced in number or entirely suppressed. The basioccipital is comparatively broad behind and narrow forward; the tympanic and petrotic bones are ankylosed and wedged in between the squamosal, exoccipital, and other contiguous bones. The only living genus is *Rhinoceros*, from which *Rhinaster* and *Atelodus* are sometimes separated. There are several extinct genera, as *Coelodonta*, *Acerotherium*, *Padaotherium*, and *Hyrcanodon*. The family is one of only three which now represent the once numerous and diversified suborder *Perissodactyla*, the other two being the *Tapiridae* or tapirs and the *Equidae* or horses. See cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *rhinoceros*.

Rhinodermatidæ

rhinocerotiform (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *rhinocerotiformis*, < L. *rhinoceros* (-ot-) + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rhinoceros; having the structure of the *Rhinocerotidae*; belonging to the *Rhinocerotiformia*.

Rhinocerotiformia (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-fōrm'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhinocerotiformis*; see *rhinocerotiform*.] One of two series of *Rhinocerotidae*, containing only the family *Rhinocerotidae*. Gill.

rhinocerotoid (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dō), *a. and n.* [Gr. *ῥίς* (rhīs), rhinoceros, + *εἶδος* (eidos), form.] 1. *a.* Resembling a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform in a broad sense; belonging to the *Rhinocerotidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhinocerotidae*.

Rhinocerotidae (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *rhinoceros* (-ot-) + *-idae*.] A superfamily of *Perissodactyla*, containing two series, *Rhinocerotiformia* and *Macraucheniformia*, the former corresponding to the single family *Rhinocerotidae*, the latter containing the two families *Macrauchenidae* and *Palaotheriidae*. The superfamily is characterized by the continuous crests of the upper molars. Gill.

rhinocerotidean (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē-ān), *a. and n.* [*rhinocerotid* + *-ean*.] Same as *rhinocerotid*.

Rhinocetidae (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinocetus* + *-idae*.] A Polynesian family of prececal wading birds, related to the South American *Eurypygidæ* and the Madagascan *Me-sitidae*, typified by the genus *Rhinocetus*. The family is an isolated one, and represents in some respects a generalized type of structure now shared to any great extent by only the other two families named. It is confined, as far as known, to New Caledonia.

Rhinocetus (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē), *n.* [NL. (Verreaux and Des Murs, 1866, in the erroneous form *Rhinocetidae*); also, erroneously, *Rhinocetidae*, *Rhinocetidae*, etc., prop. *Rhinocetidae* (Hartlaub, 1862) or *Rhinocetidae*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (rhīs), nose, + *ὄρεος* (oreos), a conduit, channel, duct, pore, < *ὄρεω* (oreo), hold, carry. < *ὄρεω*, hold; see *schema*.] The only genus of *Rhinocetidae*: so called from the lid-like character of the nasal opercle or scale, which automatically closes the nostrils. *R. jubatus* is the only species known. See cut under *bagk*.

Rhinocilus (rī-nō-sē'kil'us), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird and C. Girard, 1853), in form *Rhinocilus*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (rhīs), nose, + *κίλος* (kilos), a lip.] A genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariinae*, having the body cylindrical and rigid, with smooth scales, postabdominal and subcaudal scutella entire, vertical plate broad, rostral produced, a loreal, a preocular, and two nasals. *R. lecontei* is a Californian snake, blotched with pale red and black.

rhinocleisis (rī-nō-sē'kil'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (rhīs), nose, + *κλείσις* (kleisis), a shutting up, closing, < *κλείω* (kleio), close; see *close*.] Nasal obstruction.

rhinocœle (rī-nō-sē'l), *n.* The rhinocœlia.

rhinocœlia (rī-nō-sē'l-ā), *n. pl.* [*rhinocœlia* (-ē).] [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (rhīs), nose, + *κοιλία* (koilia), the cavity.] The cavity of the rhinencephalon; the ventricle or proper cavity of the olfactory lobe of the brain, primitively communicating with the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. It persists distinctly in many animals, but in man it grows so small as to escape notice, or becomes entirely obliterated.

Rhinocrypta (rī-nō-sē'krip'tā), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < Gr. *ῥίς* (rhīs), nose, nostril, + *κρυπτός* (kryptos), hidden.] A remarkable genus of rock-wrens, belonging to the family *Pteroptochidae*, and characteristic of the Patagonian subregion, where they represent the genus *Pteroptochus* of the Chilean. Like others of this family, they have the nostrils covered by a membrane; in general appearance and habits they resemble wrens. Two species are described, *R. lanceolata* and *R. fusca*. The former is 5 inches long, the wing and tail each 3, olivaceous-brown above, with the head crested and its feathers marked with long white shaft-streaks, the tail blackish, the under parts cinereous, whitening on the breast and belly, and a chestnut patch on each side; the feet are large and strong, in adaptation to terrestrial habits.

Rhinoderma (rī-nō-sē'dēr-mā), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *ῥίς* (rhīs), nose, + *δέρμα* (derma), skin.] A genus of batrachians, of the family *Engystomatidae*, or made type of the family *Rhinodermatidae*. *R. darwini* of Chili has an enormous brood-pouch, formed by the extension of a gular sac along the ventral surface beneath the integument, in which the young are retained for a time, giving rise to a former belief that the animal is viviparous. As many as 10 or 15 young with the legs well developed have been found in the pouch.

Rhinodermatidæ (rī-nō-sē'dēr-mat'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoderma* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of

salient batrachians, typified by the genus *Rhinoderma*.

Rhinodon (rî-nô-don), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1841), < Gr. *ῥιν*, shark, + *ὄδων* (ôdôn) = *E. tooth*.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Rhinodontidae*, having very numerous small teeth. *R. typicus* is an immense shark, occasionally reaching a length of 40 feet or more, found in the Indian ocean, called *whale-shark* in its size.

Rhinodontidae (rî-nô-don'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinodon* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinodon*; the whale-sharks. There are two dorsals, neither with spines, and a pit at the root of the caudal fin, whose lower lobe is well developed; the scales of the tail are keeled; there are no median caudal rays; the spiracles are very small, the teeth small and many, the gill-slits wide, and the mouth and nostrils subterminal. Besides *R. typicus* the family contains *Megachasma punctatus* of California.

Rhinodynia (rî-nô-dîn'i-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *δύνη*, pain.] Pain in the nose or nasal region.

Rhinogale (rî-nô-gâlê), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1845), < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *γάλη*, weasel.] The typical genus of *Rhinogalidae*. The species is *R. nelleri* of eastern Africa.

Rhinogalidae (rî-nô-gâl'i-dê), *n. pl.* A family of viverrine quadrupeds, named by Gray from the genus *Rhinogale*, corresponding to the two subfamilies *Rhinogalinae* and *Crossarchinae*.

Rhinogalinae (rî-nô-gâl'i-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinogale* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinogalidae*.

Rhinolith (rî-nô-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *λίθος*, stone.] A stony concretion formed in the nose.

Mr. M. — showed a *Rhinolith* weighing 105 grains. It had been extracted without much difficulty from the nasal fossa of a woman aged about forty-five. *Lancet*, No. 3421, p. 582.

Rhinolithiasis (rî-nô-li-thi'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Rhinolith* + *-iasis*.] The condition characterized by the formation of rhinoliths.

Rhinological (rî-nô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *Rhinology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinology.

Rhinologist (rî-nô-lô-jist), *n.* [< *Rhinology* + *-ist*.] One versed in rhinology; a specialist in diseases of the nose.

Rhinology (rî-nô-lô-jî), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak; see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the nose.

Rhinolophidae (rî-nô-lôf'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-idae*.] A family of the vespertilionine alliance of the suborder *Microchiroptera* and order *Chiroptera* typified by the genus *Rhinolophus*; the horseshoe, leaf-nosed, or rhinolophine bats. They have a highly developed nose-leaf, large ears with no tragus, rudimentary malleate premaxillary bones minute upper incisors the tail long and enclosed in the interfemoral membrane, and a pair of preputial, leaf-like appendages in the female. These bats inhabit temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. The family is divided into *Rhinolophinae* and *Phyllostominae*. See *ent* under *Phyllostoma*.

Rhinolophinae (rî-nô-lô-fî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinolophidae*, containing the horseshoe-bats proper, having the pedal digits with the normal number of phalanges, and the iliopectineal spine distinct from the antero-inferior surface of the ilium.

Rhinolophine (rî-nô-lô-fî-n), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhinolophinae*.

II. *n.* A horseshoe-bat.

Rhinolophus (rî-nô-lô-fus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical and only genus of horseshoe-bats. It contains upward of 20 species, having the dental formula 1 incisor, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw, and the nose-leaf lanceolate behind. *R. hipposideros* of Europe is the best-known species. *R. ferrugineus* is widely distributed in Europe, Africa, and Asia. *R. huetus* is a large Indian and Malayan species.

Rhinomacer (rî-nom'a-sér), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *μακρός*, long.] A small genus of rhynchophorous beetles, typical of the family *Rhinomaceridae*, comprising only 5 species, 4 of which are North American and 1 European.

Rhinomaceridae (rî-nô-ma-ser'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinomacer* + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects named by Leach in 1817 from the genus *Rhinomacer*, having the fold on the inner surface of the elytra near the edge obsolete or null, the pygidium alike in both sexes, and the labrum distinct. It is a small family, inhabiting the north temperate zone, and feeding upon the male flowers of conifers, in which also the eggs are laid.

Rhinopharyngitis (rî-nô-far-in-jî'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *φάρυγξ* (faryng-) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

Rhinophidæ (rî-nô-fî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tortricine serpents, named from the genus *Rhinophis*: synonyms with *Uropeltidae*. E. D. Cope, 1886.

Rhinophis (rî-nô-fis), *n.* [NL. (Homprich), < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of shield-tailed serpents, of the family *Uropeltidae*, and giving name to the *Rhinophidæ*, having the rostral plate produced between and separating the nasals, and the tail ending in a large shield, as in *Uropeltis*. They are small serpents, under 2 feet long, and live underground or in ant-hills, feeding upon worms and insect-larvæ. The tail is short, the mouth not distensible, and the eyes are small. Several Poylonese species are described, as *R. asphynechus* and *R. punctatus*, sharing with those of *Uropeltis* the name *shield-tail*.

Rhinophore (rî-nô-fôr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *φόρος* = *E. bear*.] In *Mollusca*, one of the hinder pair of tentacles of opisthobranchiate gastropods, supposed to function as olfactory organs; in general, an organ bearing an olfactory sense. Also spelled *rhinophor*.

The *rhinophores* are a pair of tentacles placed near the anterior end of the body, on the dorsal surface of the head. *Microsc.*, N. S., XXXI. 1. 41.

Rhinophryne (rî-nô-frî-ne), *n.* [NL., also *Rhinophrygus* (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *φρυγ*, a toad.] A genus of spadefooted toads, typical of the family *Rhinophrygidae*, having the skull remarkably ossified. *R. dorsalis* of Mexico, the only species, lives underground, being capable of making extensive excavations with the "spades" with which the hind feet are furnished.

Rhinophrynidæ (rî-nô-frî-nî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of ariferous salient batrachians, represented by the genus *Rhinophryne*, without maxillary teeth, with dilated sacral diapophyses, and the tongue free in front (proteroglossate). These toads are among a number known as *spade-footed*.

Rhinophylla (rî-nô-fîl'î), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1865), < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of very small South American phyllostomine bats, having no tail. *R. pusilla* is the least in size of the family, having a forearm only 1½ inches long.

Rhinophyma (rî-nô-fî-mî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *φύμα*, a tumor; see *Phymata*.] Hyperemia of the skin of the nose, with hypertrophy of its connective tissue and more or less inflammation of its glands, forming a well-developed grade of acne rosacea; restricted by some to cases presenting extraordinary enlargement, sometimes regarded as distinct from acne rosacea.

Rhinoplast (rî-nô-plást), *n.* [Irreg. < *Rhinoplasty*.] One who undergoes a rhinoplastic operation; one who has an artificial nose.

Rhinoplastic (rî-nô-plás'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *πλαστικός*, form, mold; see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinoplasty. — **Rhinoplastic operation**, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost. It generally consists in bringing down a triangular piece of skin from the forehead, twisting it round, and causing it to adhere by its under surface and edges to the part of the nose remaining. The skin may also be taken from another part of the body. The extreme point of one of the fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose. Sometimes called *Tallacottian operation*, from Tallacott, an Italian surgeon, who first performed it. See *Carpue's rhinoplastic operation*, under *operation*.

Rhinoplasty (rî-nô-plás-tî), *n.* [= F. *rhinoplastie*; as *rhinoplast-ic* + *-y*.] Plastic surgery of the nose.

Rhinopoma (rî-nô-pô-mî), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *πώμα*, a lid, cover.] A remarkable genus of Old World eulallonurine bats, with one species, *R. microphyllum*, having a long slender tail produced far beyond the narrow interfemoral membrane, two joints of the index-finger, united premaxillary bones, and very weak incisors. The genus exhibits cross-relationships between *Emballonuridae* and *Myotis* (of another section of *Microchiroptera*), and is sometimes made type of a supergeneric group (*Rhinopomata*). This bat is found in Egyptian tombs and similar dusky retreats of Africa and India.

Rhinopomastes (rî-nô-pô-mas'têz), *n.* [NL. (Sir Andrew Smith, 1828, in the form *Rhinopomastus*), irreg. < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *πώμα*, a lid, cover.] A genus of African wood-hoopoes of the family *Irrisoridae*. There are several species, as *R. cyanomelas*. See *Irrisoridae*.

Rhinoptera (rî-nôp'tô-rî), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1836), < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *πτερόν*, wing, = *E. sea-*

ther.] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays of the family *Myliobatidae*, having the snout emarginate, teeth in several series, and cephalic fins below the level of the disk. *R. quadrituba* is a cow-nosed ray, of great size, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Cod southward.

Rhinorrhagia (rî-nô-râ-jî-i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *ῥαγία*, < *ῥήγνιναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the nose; epistaxis.

Rhinorrhea, **Rhinorrhœa** (rî-nô-rê-i), *n.* [NL. *Rhinorrhœa*, < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥέω*, flow.] Mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the nose. Also called *Rhinoblenorrhœa*.

Rhinorrheal, **Rhinorrhœal** (rî-nô-rê'al), *a.* [< *Rhinorrhœa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or affected with rhinorrhea.

Rhinortha (rî-nôr'thî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *ὀρθός*, straight.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of eukoos, of the family *Cuculidae* and subfamily *Phanocophaginae*, founded by Vigors in 1830, characteristic of the Malaccas. *R. chlorophaea* is the only species. — 2. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

Rhinosccleroma (rî-nô-skîlê-rô-mî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *σκληρόν*, hard, + *-oma*.] A disease affecting principally the nose, but also the nasal passages, lips, and the pharynx, characterized by smooth nodular swellings of a red color and of a stony induration. It is of slow growth, without inflammation of surrounding parts, and without pain except on pressure; a short bacillus seems to be invariably present in the growth. Rhinoscleroma is a rare disease, the accounts of which have come mainly from Austrian observers.

Rhinoscope (rî-nô-skôp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for examining the nose. The common rhinoscope is a small plane mirror like a laryngoscopic mirror, but smaller, for introduction into the pharynx, with a concave head-mirror or other device for throwing the light upon it; with this the posterior nares are examined. An instrument for holding the nostrils open and the hairs out of the way, so that the nasal passages may be inspected from in front, is usually called a *nose-speculum*.

Rhinoscopic (rî-nô-skôp'ik), *a.* [< *Rhinoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoscope or rhinoscopy; made with or effected by the use of the rhinoscope.

Rhinoscopy (rî-nô-skô-pî), *n.* [< *Rhinoscope* + *-y*.] The inspection of the nares with a rhinoscope from behind (posterior rhinoscopy), or with a nasal speculum from in front (anterior rhinoscopy).

Rhinotheca (rî-nô-thô'kî), *n.*; pl. *Rhinothecæ* (-sê). [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (rî-nô), nose, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the upper mandible of a bird, exclusive of the dermotheca.

Rhinothecal (rî-nô-thô'kal), *a.* [< *Rhinotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinotheca.

Rhipiptera (rî-pî'tê-rî), *n. pl.* Same as *Rhipiptera*.

Rhipicera (rî-pîs'ê-rî), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), < Gr. *ῥιπ*, a fan, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of sericicorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiceridae*. The species are all South American and Australian. Also called *Rhipidocera*.

Rhipiceridae (rî-pî-ser'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1834), < *Rhipicera* + *-idae*.] A small family of sericicorn beetles, having the front coxæ transverso and the onychium large and hairy, comprising 9 genera of few species, widely distributed except in Europe. Also called *Rhipidoceridae*.

Rhipidate (rî-pî-dât), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥιπ* (rî-pîs), a fan, + *-atel*.] Fan-shaped; flabelliform.

Rhipidion (rî-pîd'i-on), *n.*; pl. *Rhipidia* (-î). [Gr. *ῥιπιδιον*; see *Rhipidium*.] In the Gr. Ch., the encharistic fan, or flabellum. Also *Rhipis*.

Rhipidistia (rî-pî-dis'tî-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπ* (rî-pîs), a fan, + *ιστία*, a sail.] An order of rhipidopteryginn fishes, having special basal bones to the dorsal and anal fins, comprising the extinct family *Tristichopteridae*.

Rhipidistious (rî-pî-dis'tî-us), *a.* [< *Rhipidistia* + *-ous*.] Of or relating to the *Rhipidistia*. See quotation under *Rhipidopteryginn*.

Rhipidium (rî-pîd'i-um), *n.*; pl. *Rhipidia* (-î). [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπιδιον*, dim. of *ῥιπ*, a fan.] In bot., a fan-shaped eymoso inflorescence, in which the successive branches or relative axes are in the same plane, and each from the back of the preceding; a form, according to Eichler (the author of the name), occurring only in monocotyledons.

Rhipidoglossa (rî-pî-dô-glos'î), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπ* (rî-pîs), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] Rhipidoglossate mollusks; a large group, vari-

ously called order, suborder, or division, of prosobranchiate gastropods, characterized by a heart with two auricles and a ventricle, and the teeth of the odontophore in many marginal rows; the other teeth are generally a median, several admedian, and numerous marginal on each side. It includes numerous marine forms of the families *Turbinidae*, *Trochidae*, *Neritidae*, etc., and terrestrial species of the families *Helicinidae*, *Hydrocenidae*, and *Proserpinidae*.

Rhipidoglossata (rip'i-dō-glo-sā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhipidoglossate*.] Same as *Rhipidoglossa*.

Rhipidoglossate (rip'i-dō-glos'āt), *a.* [NL. **rhipidoglossatus*, < Gr. *ῥίπιδος* (*ῥίπιδος*), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossate*.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the radula, in any one of the many cross-rows of teeth, generally one median tooth, three or more admedian teeth, and numerous marginal teeth. See *cut* under *radula*.

Rhipidogorgia (rip'i-dō-gōr'jā), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *ῥίπιδος* (*ῥίπιδος*), a fan, + *γοργώ*, grim, fierce, terrible.] A genus of alcyonarian polyps of the family *Gorgoniidae*, expanded in a regularly reticulate flabelliform shape. They are known as *fan corals* and *sea-fans*, and have often been referred to the more comprehensive genus *Gorgonia*. *R. flabellum* is one of the commonest corals of tropical and subtropical waters, found in most collections of such objects for ornamental purposes. It varies much in size and contour (compare *cut* under *coral*), but preserves its flatness and thinly netted structure: it is generally of a purplish color.

Rhipidophoridae, **Rhipidophorus**. Same as *Rhipidophoridae*, etc.

Rhipidoptera (rip-i-dop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhipidopter*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Fan-winged insects, a group of abnormal *Coleoptera*, regarded as an order: synonymous with *Strepsiptera*. The usual form is *Rhipiptera*, after Latreille, 1817.

rhipidopterous (rip-i-dop'te-rus), *a.* [NL. *rhipidopter*, < Gr. *ῥίπιδος* (*ῥίπιδος*), a fan, + *πτέρω*, wing, = E. *feather*.] Fan-winged, as an insect; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhipidoptera*; strepsipterous. Also *rhipipterous*.

Rhipidopterygia (rip-i-dop-te-rjā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίπιδος* (*ῥίπιδος*), a fan, + *πτερυγία* (*πτερυγία*), a wing.] A superorder of teleostomous fishes, having special fin-supports to the pectorals and ventrals as well as to the dorsal and anal. It is subdivided into the orders *Rhipidistia* and *Actinistia*.

rhipidopterygian (rip-i-dop-te-rjā), *a. and n. I. a.* Of or relating to the *Rhipidopterygia*.

As I have already pointed out, there are two types of the *Rhipidopterygian* fin, the *Rhipidistia*, where bony rays are present (see *trachea*), and the *Actinistia*.

Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

II. n. One of the *Rhipidopterygia*.

rhipidura (rip-i-dū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίπιδος* (*ῥίπιδος*), a fan, + *οὐρα*, tail.] 1. Pl. *rhipidura* (-ō). The posterior pair of pleopods of a crustacean, together with the telson, when these are developed, as in macrurous crustaceans. For example, the flat shelly plates or swimmerets of the end of a lobster's tail form a *rhipidura*. See *cut* under *pericard*. C. Spence Bate.

The scaphocerite and *rhipidura* are both present as well-developed appendages, the latter of which they never entirely lose. Nature, XXXVIII, 339.

2. [cap.] An extensive genus of *Muscapidae*, ranging through the Oriental and Australian regions; the fan-tailed flycatchers. *R. flabellifera* is an example. Vigors and Horsfield, 1825.

Rhipiphoridae (rip-i-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gerssaecker, 1855), < *Rhipiphorus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteromorous beetles, having the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, and the prothorax at the base as wide as

the elytra. The family is represented in all parts of the globe, but comprises only 14 genera, none of them very rich in species. North America has 4 genera and 23 species. The beetles are found upon flowers, and the larvae, so far as known, are parasitic upon other insects. *Rhipiphidus pectinicornis* is parasitic in Europe upon the cotton-bug, or German roach, *Ectobia germanica*. Also called *Rhipidophoridae*.

Rhipiphorus (ri-pif'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), < Gr. *ῥίπιδος*, a fan, + *φορος*, < *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] A genus of heteromorous beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiphoridae*, having the elytra shorter than the body, the mouth-organs perfect, the middle coxae contiguous, and the vertex depressed, not projecting above the anterior border of the pronotum. It is represented in all parts of the world, although only about 50 species have been described; 11 are known in North America. Also *Rhipidophorus*.

rhipipter (ri-pip'tēr), *n.* [NL. *Rhipiptera*.] A member of the *Rhipiptera*; a stropsipter, as a stylops.

Rhipiptera (ri-pip'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of **rhipipter*: see *rhipipterous*, and cf. *Rhipidoptera*.] In Latreille's classification, the eleventh order of insects, composed of degraded parasitic forms, corresponding to Kirby's order *Strepsiptera*, and now considered to form a family of heteromorous *Coleoptera* under the name *Styloptidae*. Also *Rhipidoptera*. See *cut* under *stylops*.

rhipipteran (ri-pip'te-rā), *n. and a. I. n. A rhipipter.*

II. a. Same as *rhipipterous* or *rhipidopterous*.

rhipipterous (ri-pip'te-rus), *a.* [NL. **rhipipter*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Same as *rhipidopterous*.

Rhipsalis (rip'sa-lis), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1788), irreg. < Gr. *ῥίψα* (*ῥίψα*), plaited work of osiers or rushes, a mat, crate.] A genus of cacti of the tribe *Opuntia*. It is characterized by small flat flowers, six to ten spreading oblong petals, a cylindrical, angled, and dilated stem, and a smooth ovary bearing in fruit a smooth pear-like berry containing several pear-shaped seeds. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America, with one in South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, and Ceylon, the only cactus native to those regions. They are unlike any other cactus genus in their great variety of form and habit of stems, some resembling mistletoe, some the marsh-sampson, some the ice-plant, others the *Euphorbia*, etc. They are fleshy shrubs with a woody axis, jointed branches, and lateral flowers, which project from notches on the edges of the flat branched species. Their leaves are reduced to minute scales, which appear at the notches, mixed with wool and stiff needles. Most of the species are epiphytes, pendent from the branches of trees, often for many feet; whence sometimes called *mistletoe-cactus*, some species also having white berries. Also called *willow-cactus*, in conformity with the genus name. In cultivation they are reared in pots and baskets.

Rhipoglossa (rip-tō-glos'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίπιδος*, thrown out (< *πίπτω*, throw), + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, represented by the family *Chamaeleonidae* alone, characterized by the vermiform protrusile tongue, well-developed limbs, but no clavicle, pterygoid not reaching the quadrato bone, and nasal bones not bounding the nasal apertures; contrasted with *Leiglossa*. Also *Rhipoglossae*. Gill, 1855.

rhipoglossate (rip-tō-glos'sāt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhipoglossa*, or having their characters.

rhizanth (ri-zanth), *n.* [*rhizanthous*.] A plant of the class *Rhizanthae*; a plant that flowers or seems to flower from the root, as *Rafflesia*.

Rhizanthæ (ri-zan'thē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1828), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-æ*.] A class of plants proposed by Lindley. See *rhizogen*.

rhizanthous (ri-zan'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] Flowering from the root or seeming root. A. Gray.

rhizantoicous (ri-zan-toi'kus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *αἰτώ*, opposite, + *οἶκος*, dwelling. (Cf. *anteci*, *autecians*.) In *bryol*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former on a very short branch cohering with the latter by the rhizome.

rhizic (ri-zik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, of or pertaining to the root, < *ῥίζα*, root: see *root*.] Pertaining to the root of an equation.—**Rhizic curve**, a curve expressed by $P = 0$ or $Q = 0$, where $P + Q\sqrt{-1} = x + y\sqrt{-1}$ + etc., and $z = x + y\sqrt{-1}$.

rhizina (ri-zī'nā), *n.*; pl. *rhizinae* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *-ina*.] In bot., same as *rhizoid*.

rhizine (ri-zin), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *-ine*.] In bot., same as *rhizoid*.

rhizinous (ri-zī'nus), *a.* [< *rhizine* + *-ous*.] In bot., having rhizoids.

rhizocarp (ri-zō-kārp), *n.* A plant of the order *Rhizocarpaceæ*.

Rhizocarpeæ (ri-zō-kār'pē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Batsch, 1802), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous *Filicinae*, embracing the families *Salviniaaceæ* and *Marsileaaceæ*. This name is not much used at the present time, the two families being embraced in the *Hydropteridae*, or heterosporous ferns. See *Hydropteridae*, *Marsileaaceæ*, and *Salviniaaceæ* for special characterization.

rhizocarpean (ri-zō-kār'pē-an), *a.* [< *Rhizocarpeæ* + *-an*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the *Rhizocarpeæ*.

rhizocarpian (ri-zō-kār'pi-an), *a.* Same as *rhizocarpean*.

rhizocarpic (ri-zō-kār'pik), *a.* [< *rhizocarpous* + *-ic*.] In bot., characterized as a perennial herb; having the stem annual but the root perennial. De Candolle.

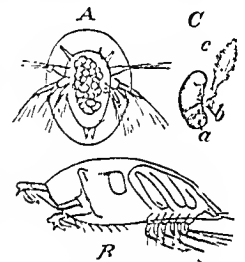
rhizocarpous (ri-zō-kār'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *rhizocarpean*.

rhizocaul (ri-zō-kāl), *n.* [NL. *rhizocaulus*, < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καύλος*, stalk.] The rootstock of a polyp; that part of a polypoid by which it is affixed as if rooted to some support.

rhizocaulus (ri-zō-kāl'us), *n.*; pl. *rhizocauli* (-li). [NL.: see *rhizocaul*.] A rhizocaul.

Rhizocephala (ri-zō-sef'a-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizocephalus*: see *rhizocephalous*.]

A group of small parasitic crustaceans, having a cylindrical, sac-like, or disciform unsegmented body, without organs of sense, intestine, limbs, or cement-organs, but with an oral and an anal opening, and the sexual organs well developed. The species are hermaphrodite, and the young go through a nauplius stage and a cypris stage. The *Rhizocephala* are by some made an order of a subclass *Cirripedia*; others class them with *Cirripedia* as a division *Pectostraca*, of *Entomostraca*; by others again they are referred to the *Kipiza* *Tachyphylthia* or fish-lice. These parasites attach themselves by their modified antennae, resembling a number of root-like processes, which bury themselves in the substance of the host, whence the name. They are represented by two principal genera, *Saccina* and *Peltogaster*, each made by some the type of a family. They are parasites of crabs. Also called *Ctenogonida*.



Forms of *Rhizocephala*.

A, nauplius stage of *Saccina purpuracea*. B, cypris stage of *Saccina purpuracea*. C, adult of *Peltogaster paguri*. a, anterior end; f, aperture through which pass the root-like processes, c.

rhizocephalon (ri-zō-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Rhizocephala*.] Any member of the order *Rhizocephala*. [Rare.]

rhizocephalous (ri-zō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [NL. *rhizocephalus*, < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καύλος*, stalk.] Having the flower growing straight from the root, < *ῥίζα*, root, + *καύλος*, head.] Rooted by the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizocephala*.

rhizoconin (ri-zō-kō'nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *conium* + *-in*.] A crystallizable proximate principle found in the root of *Conium maculatum*.

rhizoconolein (ri-zō-kō-nō'lē-in), *n.* [< *rhizoconin* + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*.] A crystallizable body found in *Conium maculatum*.

rhizocrinoid (ri-zōk'ri-noid), *n.* [< *Rhizocrinus* + *-oid* (cf. *crinoid*).] A crinoid of the genus *Rhizocrinus*; an apicrinite.

Rhizocrinus (ri-zōk'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *κρινος*, lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of crinoids of the family *Enerinidae*, one of the few living forms of *Crinoidea*. *R. latensis*, the typical species, is a kind of lily-star or sea-lily, about 3 inches in length, living at a depth of from one hundred to three hundred fathoms in the sea, rooted to the bottom. Its structure is fully illustrated in the figure given under *Crinoidea*.

rhizodont (ri-zō-dont), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὄδων* (*ὄδων*) = E. *tooth*.] I. a. Having teeth rooted by fangs which ankylose with the jaw, as crocodiles.

II. n. A rhizodont reptile.

Rhizodonta (ri-zō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhizodont*.] The rhizodont reptiles.

Rhizodus (ri-zō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὄδων* = E. *tooth*.] In ich'th., a genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the coal-measures, referred to the family *Cylopteri*. They were of large size, with huge teeth. *R. hiberni* is one of the species.

Rhizoflagellata (ri-zō-flaj-e-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*, 3.] An order of flagellate *Infusoria*, having pseudopodial as well as flagelliform appen-

dages. These animalcules move by means of pseudopodia, like ordinary rhizopods, but also have a flagellum or flagella; the ingestive area is diffuse. In W. S. Kent's system of classification the order consists of the genera *Mastigomaba*, *Reptomonas*, *Rhizomonas*, and *Podostoma*.

rhizoflagellate (rī-zō-flaj'ē-lāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhizoflagellata*.

rhizogen (rī-zō-jen), *n.* [*Gr. ῥίζα, root, + γενν- producing (see -gen).*] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of other plants; specifically, a member of a division of plants (the class *Rhizanthaceae*) proposed by Lindley, composed of flowering plants of a fungoid habit, parasitic upon rootstocks and stems. It embraced the present orders *Dalanophoreae* and *Cytinaceae*, now regarded as belonging to the nephalous dicotyledons. The genus *Luzula* is an illustration.

rhizogenic (rī-zō-jen'ik), *a.* [*As rhizogen + -ic.*] In bot., root-producing: said of cells in the pericambium of a root, just in front of a xylem-ray of a fibrovascular bundle, which give origin to root-branches.

rhizogenous (rī-zō-jen'us), *a.* [*As rhizogen + -ous.*] Same as *rhizogenic*.

rhizoid (rī-zoid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ῥίζοειδής, contr. ῥίζοειδ-, like a root, < ῥίζα, root, + εἶδος, form.*] *I. a.* In bot. and zool., root-like; resembling a root.

II. n. In bot., a filamentous organ resembling a root, but of simple structure, found on compound thalli of all kinds, and on the stems of the *Muscoraceae*. Rhizoids are numerous produced, and their function is the attachment of the plant to the substratum. The older term was *rhizina*. See cut under *prothallium*.

rhizoidal (rī-zoi-dal), *a.* [*< rhizoid + -al.*] In bot., rhizoid-like; resembling or characteristic of a rhizoid.

The *rhizoid* tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex.

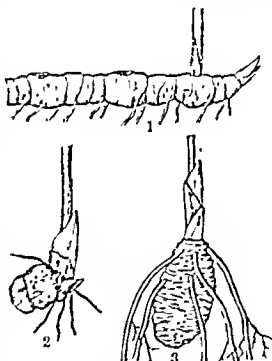
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 282.

rhizoideous (rī-zoi-dē-us), *a.* [*< rhizoid + -eous.*] *1.* In bot., like or resembling a rhizoid. — *2.* Same as *rhizoid*.

rhizoma (rī-zō-mā), *n.*; *pl. rhizomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.: see rhizome.*] A rhizome: used chiefly with reference to the rhizomes of medicinal plants.

rhizomania (rī-zō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, a root, + μανία, madness.*] In bot., an abnormal development of adventitious roots peculiar to many plants, as ivy, screw-pines, and figs, which send out roots from various parts, just as trees produce adventitious buds. In some plants rhizomania is an indication that there is some defect in the true root, in consequence of which it cannot supply sufficient nourishment to the plant. In such cases rhizomania is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency. This is the case in common laurel, in which plant rhizomania generally forbodes death. The phenomenon is also frequently seen in apple-trees, from the stems of which bundles of roots are sent out; these, absorbing moisture and finally decaying, are a cause of canker on the tree.

rhizome (rī-zōm), *n.* [= *F. rhizome*, < *NL. rhizoma*, < *Gr. ῥίζωμα, root, < ῥίζοειδ-, cause to take root, in pass. take root, < ῥίζα, root: see root.*] In bot., a stem of root-like appearance, horizontal or oblique in position, lying on the ground or subterranean, bearing scales instead of leaves, and usually producing from its apex a leafy shoot or scape. Rhizomes may be slender, with well-marked nodes, as in mint, couch-grass, etc., or thickened with stores of nutriment, as in species of *Aspidistra*, *Arizema*, etc. — *See cut under arrow-root and monardella.*



Forms of Rhizome.

1. *Polygatum giganteum* (Solomon's seal); 2. *Arizema triphyllum* (Indian turpentine); 3. *Trillium sessile*.

producing at the apex an annual bud which furnishes the aerial shoot of the next season, and gradually dying at the old end. Rhizomes shade off gradually into corms and bulbs on the one hand, and into tubers on the other. See these terms. Also *rhizoma*. See also cuts under *arrow-root* and *monardella*.

Rhizomonadida (rī-zō-mō-nad'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Rhizomonas (-monad-) + -ida.*] A family of rhizoflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Rhizomonas*. These animalcules are repent or sedentary, with a single anterior flagellum. The family includes *Reptomonas* and *Mastigomaba*.

Rhizomonas (rī-zom'ō-nas), *n.* [*NL. (Kont, 1880-1), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μονάς, a unit: see monad.*] The typical genus of *Rhizomonadida*.

The species are monadiform, uniflagellate, sedentary, with radiating digitiform pseudopodial prolongations. *R. verrucosa* is found in hay-infusions.

rhizomorph (rī-zō-mōrf), *n.* [*< NL. rhizomorph-ia.*] In bot., a comprehensive term for certain subterranean mycelial growths associated with or preying upon the roots of the higher plants, especially trees, the cultivated vine, etc. They are produced by a considerable variety of fungi, as *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, etc.

Rhizomorpha (rī-zō-mōrf'fā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μορφή, form.*] A supposed genus of fungi, characterized by fibrous bundles of mycelial filaments, now known to belong to *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, and other forms.

rhizomorphoid (rī-zō-mōrf'oid), *a.* [*< rhizomorph + -oid.*] Rhizomorphous.

rhizomorphous (rī-zō-mōrf'us), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μορφή, form.*] *1.* Root-like in form. — *2.* In zool., same as *rhizoid*.

Rhizomys (rī-zō-mīs), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Gray, 1830), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μῦς, a mouse.*] A notable genus of mole-rats of Asia, *R. badius*, which has the eyes open, though very small, ears naked and very short, thumb rudimentary, tail



Bamboo rat (*Rhizomys badius*).

short and partially buried, and general form robust. The upper incisors arch forward, and there is no prenasal. The upper molars have one deep internal and two or more external enamel-folds; the lower molars reverse this pattern. There are several Asiatic and African species, as the bay bamboo-rat of Asia, *R. badius*, which is of large size and very destructive to the bamboo, on the roots of which it feeds.

rhizonychia (rī-zō-nik'ī-ā), *a.* [*< rhizonychi-um + -al.*] Rooting or giving root to a nail or claw; of or pertaining to a rhizonychium.

rhizonychium (rī-zō-nik'ī-um), *n.*; *pl. rhizonychia* (-ī). [*NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ὄνυξ, claw.*] A claw-joint; the ungual or last phalanx of a digit: that phalanx which bears a claw.

Rhizophaga (rī-zōf'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of rhizophagus: see rhizophagus.*] One of five sections in Owen's classification of marsupials, including those which feed on roots. The wombat is a characteristic example.

rhizophagan (rī-zōf'ā-gān), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Same as *rhizophagus*.

II. n. A member of the *Rhizophaga*.

rhizophagus (rī-zōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*< NL. rhizophagus, < Gr. ῥίζοφάγος, eating roots (ῥίζοφάειν, eat roots), < ῥίζα, root, + φάειν, eat.*] Root-eating; habitually feeding on roots; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizophaga*.

All Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagous* (or Root-eaters).

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, III. 10.

Rhizophora (rī-zōf'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named with ref. to the aerial roots; neut. pl. of rhizophorus: see rhizophorus.*] A genus of polypetalous trees, the mangroves, type of the order *Rhizophoraceae*, and of the tribe *Rhizophoreae*. It is characterized by a four-parted calyx, surrounded with a cupule or involucre of partly united bractlets, by its four petals and eight to twelve elongated and nearly sessile anthers, which are at first many-celled, and by a partly inferior ovary which is prolonged above into a fleshy cone and bears two pendulous ovules in each of its two cells. There are 2 (or, as some regard them, 5) species, frequent on muddy or coral shores in the tropics, there forming dense and almost impenetrable jungles known as mangrove-swamps. They are trees with thick cylindrical and scarred branchlets, bearing opposite thick and smooth coriaceous leaves, which are ovate or elliptical and entire. Their large rigid flowers are borne in axillary clusters, followed by a nut-like one-seeded fruit. The seed is remarkable for germinating while yet in the long-persistent fruit. It contains a large embryo with a very long club-shaped radicle, which soon pierces the point of the hard pericarp and lengthens till it reaches the mud, or becomes a foot long before falling. The mangrove is also remarkable for spreading by aerial roots. The ordinary species is *R. mucronata*, which reaches to southern Florida, the delta of the Mississippi, and Texas. See *mangrove*, *I*.

Rhizophoraceae (rī-zōf'ō-rā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1845), < Rhizophora + -aceae.*] An order of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the cohort *Myrtales* and series *Calyceiflorae*; the mangrove family. It is characterized by a two- to six-celled ovary with its ovules pendulous from the apex of the cell, and by a valvate calyx, and two, three, or four times as many stamens as petals. It includes about 50 species in 17 genera and 3 tribes, all tropical, and most of them forming dense and malarious jungles about river-mouths and along shores. They are usually extremely smooth, with round and nodose branchlets, and opposite thick and rigid leaves, which are commonly entire and have elongated and very caducous intrapetiolar stipules. They bear axillary cymes, panicles, spikes, or racemes of rather inconspicuous flowers.

rhizophore (rī-zō-fōr), *n.* [*< NL. rhizophorum, neut. of rhizophorus, root-bearing: see rhizophorus.*] In bot., a structure, developed in certain species of the genus *Selaginella*, which bears the true roots. It has the external appearance of a root, but has no root cap, and the true roots are produced from its interior when it deliquesces into a homogeneous mucilage.

Rhizophoreae (rī-zō-fō-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < Rhizophora + -eae.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Rhizophoraceae*. It is characterized by extremely smooth opposite entire and stipulate leaves, and by an inferior ovary with a single style and an embryo without albumen. It includes about 17 species, all tropical maritime trees, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Rhizophora*, the mangrove, is the type.

rhizophorous (rī-zōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. rhizophorus, < MGr. ῥίζοφρος, root-bearing, < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + φρος, < φέρειν = E. bear.*] In bot., root-bearing; specifically, of or pertaining to the natural order *Rhizophoraceae*.

rhizophydial (rī-zō-fid'ī-āl), *a.* [*< Rhizophyidium + -al.*] In bot., belonging to or characteristic of the genus *Rhizophyidium*.

Rhizophyidium (rī-zō-fid'ī-um), *n.* [*NL. (Schenk), supposed to stand for *Rhizophidium, alluding to the deficiency of roots; irreg. < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + φείδω, sparing.*] A small genus of unicellular zygomycetous fungi, of the suborder *Cladochytriales*, parasitic on certain of the larger algae. The parasitic cells enter the cells of the host plant at a very early stage of their existence, and gradually develop at the expense of the protoplasmic contents of the latter. *R. Dicksonii* is parasitic on species of *Ectocarpus*.

rhizopod (rī-zō-pod), *n.* and *n.* [*< NL. rhizopus (-pod-) (as a noun, in def. 2, rhizopodium), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ποδ- (pod-) = E. foot.*] *I. a.* Provided with pseudopods, as an animalcule: having processes of sarcode, as if roots, by means of which the animalcule is attached or moves; root-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense. Also *rhizopodous*.

II. n. *1.* A member of the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense. — *2.* In bot., same as *rhizopodium*.

Rhizopoda (rī-zōp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. see rhizopod.*] *1.* In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), the third family of "diversiform infusorians without visible locomotory appendages" — that is, without permanent appendages, as cilia or flagella. This is the original meaning of the word, since much extended. Dujardin included in his *Rhizopoda* the 8 genera *Amelita*, *Difflugia*, *Trinema*, *Euglypha*, *Gromia*, *Mitella*, *Cristellaria*, and *Porticella*.

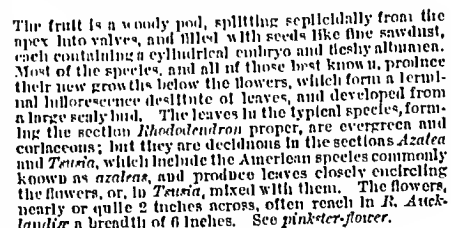
2. The lowest class of *I. rotatoria*, composed of simple or multiple animalcules without definite or permanent distinction of external parts, and provided with diversiform temporary or permanent pseudopodial prolongations of the body-substance, by means of which locomotion, fixation, and ingestion are effected. There is no mouth or special ingestive area; the sarcode may be distinguishable into an outer ectoplasm and an inner endoplasm; a nucleus and nucleolus (endoplast and endoplastule) may be present; and most of these animalcules secrete a shell or test, often of great beauty and complexity. The rhizopods are minute, usually microscopic organisms, some or other forms of which abound in both salt and fresh waters. The characteristic pseudopodia are highly diverse in form, and constantly change, but occur in two principal forms, coarse lobate or digitate processes and fine slender rays, both of which may run together or interlace. The valuation and limitation of the *Rhizopoda* have varied with different authors. A round amoeboid protozoan is a characteristic example of this class. Other forms included under *Rhizopoda* are the so-called mowers of the order *Monera*; the *Foraminifera*, with a calcareous shell; and the *Radiolaria*, with a siliceous shell. By common consent the sponges, which have been classed with *Rhizopoda*, are now excluded, even by those who still consider these organisms as protozoans. See cuts under *Amoeba Foraminifera*, and *Radiolaria*.

rhizopodal (rī-zōp'ō-dal), *a.* [*< rhizopod + -al.*] Same as *rhizopod*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., xii. § 474.*

rhizopodan (rī-zōp'ō-dān), *a.* and *n.* [*< rhizopod + -an.*] Same as *rhizopod*.

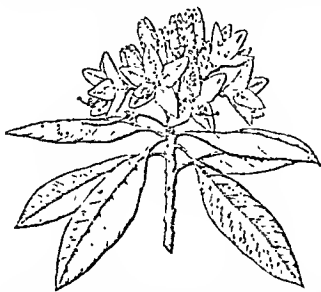
rhizopodium (rī-zō-pō'di-um), *n.* [*NL.: see rhizopod.*] In bot., the mycelium of fungi. Also *rhizopod*.

rhizopodous (rī-zōp'ō-dūs), *a.* [*< rhizopod + -ous.*] Same as *rhizopod*.



Rhododendron

2. [l. c.] Any one of the many species of the above genus, belonging to the section *Rhododendron*; the rose-bay. The rhododendrons are handsome shrubs, much cultivated for their evergreen leathery leaves and profusion of beautifully formed and colored flowers. The ordinary species of American outdoor plantations is *R. Catawbiense*, the Catawba or Carolina rhododendron, hybridized with the more tender exotics *R. Ponticum* and *R. arboreum*. The Catawba species grows from 3 to 6, rarely 25, feet high, has oval or oblong leaves and broadly bell-shaped lilac-purple or (in culture) variously colored flowers. It is native in the Alleghenies from Virginia southward. It has also been largely cultivated in Europe, and there are hundreds of varieties. The great rhododendron (or laurel), *R. maximum*, abounds in the Al-



Flowering Branch of the Great Laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*).

leghenies, and is found as far north as Maine and Canada. It is commonly taller than *R. Catawbiense*, with narrower leaves, and flowers pink or nearly white with a greenish throat. It is a fine species, but much less cultivated than the last; it affords some bird life. The Californian rhododendron, *R. Californicum*, resembles the Catawba rhododendron, but has more showy flowers. It deserves cultivation, and has proved hardy in England. The Pontic rhododendron, *R. Ponticum*, is the most common species of European gardens, hardly only as a low shrub in the northern United States. *R. arboreum*, the tree rhododendron, is a fine Himalayan species, 25 feet high, with the leaves silvery-white beneath, and the flowers scarlet varying to white. The Lapland rhododendron, *R. Lapponicum*, is a dwarf arctic and alpine species of both hemispheres, growing prostrate in broad tufts. The Siberian or Dahurian rhododendron, *R. Dauricum*, a dwarf species, somewhat cultivated, bears its bright rose-purple flowers on naked shoots in early spring—Indian rhododendron. See *Metastoma*.

Rhodomela (rō-dō-mē-lā), n. [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *mēla*, black.] A genus of marine algae of the class *Floridæ* and type of the suborder *Rhodomelæ*. The fronds are dark-red, filiform or subcompressed and minutely decompound, with filiform branches, the tetraspores tripartite, the cystocarps sessile or pedicellate, and the spores pyriform. The genus is small, and mostly confined to high latitudes in both hemispheres. There are two species or forms on the New England coast.

Rhodomelaceæ (rō-dō-mē-lā-sē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Harvey, 1849), < *Rhodomela* + -aceæ.] Same as *Rhodomelæ*.

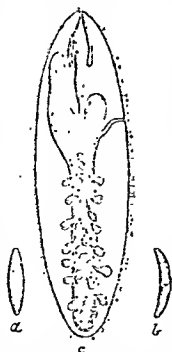
Rhodomeleæ (rō-dō-mē-lō-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Agardh, 1841), < *Rhodomela* + -eæ.] A suborder of floridaceous algae, named from the genus *Rhodomela*. This is the largest suborder of the *Floridæ*, and contains many of the most beautiful seaweeds. It is characterized mainly by the cystocarpic fruit, which is external and has the spores borne separately on short stalks. The fronds are usually filiform and branching.

rhodomontade, a. and n. See *rodontomate*.

rhodonite (rō-dō-nit), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *-ite*.] Native manganeous silicate, sometimes containing zinc or calcium: a mineral occurring massive, rarely in distinct crystals, of a fine rose-red or pink color. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone.

Rhodope (rō-dō-pē), n. [NL. (Küller, 1847), prob. < Gr. *rhōdōs*, Rhodope, a Thracian nymph.] A remarkable genus, type of the family *Rhodopidæ*, based on *R. veranyi*. This little creature exhibits such equivocal characters that it has been considered by some as a planarian worm, by others as an abranchiate mollusk, though it has no odontophore.

rhodophane (rō-dō-fān), n. [< Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *-phān*, appearing, < *phainō*, appear.] A red pigment found in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fishes, reptiles, and birds. The pigment is held in solution by a fatty body.



Rhodostauron. a, top view; b, side view; c, longitudinal section (enlarged).

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rhodophyl, **rhodophyll** (rō-dō-fil), n. [< Gr. *rhōdōs*, red, + *phyllos*, a leaf.] The compound pigment of the red alga.

rhodophyllite (rō-dō-fil-it), n. [< Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *phyllos*, leaf, + *-ite*.] In mineral, a variety of penninite from Texas in Pennsylvania, of a reddish color, and peculiar in containing a small percentage of chromium sesquioxide.

rhodophyllous (rō-dō-fil-us), a. [< *rhodophyll* + -ous.] In bot., containing rhodophyll; like rhodophyll.

Cytoplasm mostly rhodophyllous.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Alga, p. 213.

Rhodopidæ (rō-dop-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhodope* + -idæ.] A family of simple marine invertebrates of uncertain relationship, typified by the genus *Rhodope*. They are of an elongate flattened form, somewhat convex dorsally, and destitute of mantle, dorsal appendages, tentacles, branchiae, and odontophore. The digestive tube is very simple, and there is no pharynx, kidney, or heart. The family has been referred to the nudibranchiate gastropods and to the turbellarians. See cut under *Rhodope*.

Rhodopsin (rō-dōp-sin), n. [< Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *opsin*, view, + *-in*.] Visual purple; a pigment found in the outer segments of the retinal rods. It is quickly bleached by light, but the purple color is regained by placing the pigment in the dark. In the normal retina it is restored by the action of the pigmentary layer of cells.

Rhodora (rō-dō-rā), n. [NL. (Dumetel du Montceau, 1767), so called from the rose-colored flowers; < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose (see *rose*), the NL. word being based, as to form, on the L. *rhodora*, a plant, *Spiræa Ulmaria* or *Aruncus*, and said to be a Gallic word.] 1. A former genus of *Ericaceæ*, now included in *Rhododendron*, section *Acata*, but still giving name to the tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It was set apart chiefly on account of its prominently two-lipped flower, of which the lower lip consists of two petals, completely separate, or much more nearly so than the three divisions of the upper lip. There was but one species. See def. 2.

2. [l. c.] A low deciduous shrub, *Rhododendron Rhodora* (*Rhodora Canadensis*), a native of cold and wet wooded places from Pennsylvania northward, often covering acres with its delicate rose flowers, which appear before the leaves.

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
I found the fresh *Rhodora* in the woods,
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook; . . .
The purple petals, fallen in the pool,
Made the black water with their beauty gay.
Emerson, The *Rhodora*.

Rhodoreæ (rō-dō-rē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Don, 1834), < *Rhodora* + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ericaceæ*, characterized by a septicidal capsular fruit, deciduous, imbricated, and commonly gamopetalous corolla, and shrubby habit. It includes 16 genera, chiefly of northern regions and mountains, often very showy in blossom, as in the genera *Rhododendron*, *Kalmia*, *Ledum*, and *Rhodothamnus*. See *Rhodora* and *Acata*.

rhodosperm (rō-dō-spērm), n. [< *Rhodosperrmæ*.] An individual alga of the class *Rhodosperrmæ*.

Rhodosperrmæ (rō-dō-spērm-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *spērma*, seed.] A name employed by Harvey for the red or purple alga, which are now placed under Agardh's older name *Floridæ*.

rhodospermin (rō-dō-spērm-in), n. [< Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *spērma*, seed, + *-in*.] Crystalloids of proteid bodies found in the *Floridæ*, forming the red coloring matter.

Rhodosporeæ (rō-dō-spō-rē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *spōrē*, seed, + *-eæ*.] Same as *Rhodosperrmæ*.

Rhodostaurotict (rō-dō-stā-rot'ik), a. [Intended as a translation into Gr. form of *Rosicrucian*; < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *staurōs*, cross, + *-otic*. Cf. Gr. *staurōtictos*, crossed, cruciform.] Rosicrucian.

Outfit, . . .

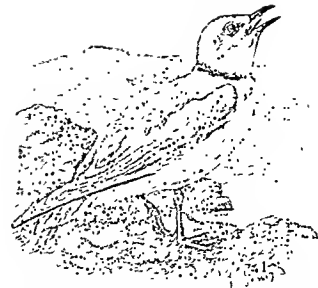
The good old hermit, that was said to dwell
Here in the forest without trees, that built
The castle in the air, where all the brethren
Rhodostaurotic live.

B. Jonson, Masque of Fortunate Isles.

Rhodostethia (rō-dō-stē-thi-ā), n. [NL. (Macgillivray, 1842), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *stēthos*, the breast.] A genus of *Laridæ*, so called from the rose-tint of the breast, unique in the family in having the tail emarginate: the wedge-tailed gulls. Ross's rose gull, *R. rosea*, is the only species, inhabiting the arctic regions. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of birds, but has lately been found abundantly on the arctic coast of Alaska. It is white, rose-tinted, with black collar, wing-tips, and bill, red feet, and pearl-blue mantle: the length is 14 inches. Also called *Rossia*. See cut in next column.

Rhodothamnus (rō-dō-tham'us), n. [NL. (Reichenbach, 1830), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *thamnos*,

rhomb



Rosy or Wedge-tailed Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*).

hush. A genus of small shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ* and tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It is characterized by having a wheel-shaped corolla and ten long stamens, and terminal, solitary, and long peduncled flowers. The only species, *R. Chamæcistus*, is a native of the Austrian and Italian Alps. It is a low branching shrub with scattered short-petioled leaves, which are elliptical-lanceolate, entire, evergreen, and shining. It bears rose-colored flowers, large for the size of the plant, with spreading and curving stamens, the long slender peduncles and the calyx glandular-hairy. The whole plant in habit and flower resembles an azalea. The fruit is an erect five-angled globose capsule. Sometimes called *ground-cistus*, translating the specific name.

rhodotilite (rō-dōt-il-it), n. [< Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *tilos*, down, + *-ite*.] A mineral found at Fajberg in Sweden, having the same composition as *insite*.

Rhodymenia (rō-di-mē-ni-ā), n. [NL. (Greville, 1830), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *lypē*, membrane: see *lymen*.] A genus of marine algae of the class *Floridæ*, giving its name to the order *Rhodymeniacæ* (which see for characters). See *dulse*, *dillisk*.

Rhodymeniaceæ (rō-di-mē-ni-ā-sē-ō), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhodymenia* + -aceæ.] An order of floridaceous seaweeds of purplish or blood-red color. The root is disk-like or branched, much matted: the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either lumpy or filiform, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely dispersed. *Rhodymenia palmata*, or *dulse*, is a well-known example. Many of the species of the genus *Gracilaria* are largely used in the East as ingredients in soups, jellies, etc., and as substitutes for glue. One of them is the *agar-agar* of the Chinese.

rhœadic (rē-ad'ik), a. [< NL. *Rhœadæ* (*Rhœadæ*) (see def.) < Gr. *rhōadē* (*rhōadē*), a kind of poppy] + *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from the poppy *Papaver Rhœas*.—**Rhœadic acid**, one of the coloring principles in the petals of *Papaver Rhœas*.

rhœadine (rē-ā-din), n. [< *rhœadic* + *-ine*.] A crystallizable alkaloid (C₂₁H₂₁NO₆) found in *Papaver Rhœas*. It is non-poisonous.

rhœagine (rē-ā-jē-nin), n. [< NL. *Rhœas* (see *rhœadic*) + *-agin* + *-ine*.] A base, isomeric with *rhœadine*, found in acidified solutions of *rhœadine*.

rhomb (romb), n. [< OF. *rhombe*, F. *rhombe* = Sp. It. *rombo* = Pg. *rombo*, < L. *rhombus*, ML. also *rhombus*, *rambus*, a magician's circle, a kind of fish, in LL. a rhomb in geometry. NL. also a point of the compass, < Gr. *rhōm-bos*, *rhōm-bos*, a spinning-top or wheel, a magic wheel, a spinning or whirling motion, also a rhomb in geometry, a lozenge, < *rhōm-bos*, revolve, totter, nasalized form of *rhōm-bos*, sink, fall, be unsteady. Doublet of *rhomb*, *rhomb*.] 1. In geom., an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two being obtuse and two acute.

See how in wallike muster they appear.

In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton, P. L., III. 129.

2. In crystal., a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—3. In zool., a pair of semirhombus forming a rhombic figure, as certain plates of cystic erinoids.—4. A material circle. [Rare.]

That still

Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb suppos'd,
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night; which needs not thy belief
If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day
Travelling east, and with her part averse
From the sun's beam meet night, her other part
Still luminous by his ray.
Milton, P. L., III. 131.

Fresnel's rhomb, a rhomb of crown-glass, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after under-



Rhomb.

going within the rhomb, at its outer faces, two total reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which becomes plane-polarized again on being transmitted through a second Fresnel's rhomb. — Pectinated rhomb, in erinoids, a hydrosipre.

rhombarsenite (rom-bär'so-nit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *E. arsenic*.] Same as *claudette*.

rhombi, *n.* Plural of *rhombus*.

rhombic (rom'bik), *a.* [= *F. rhombique*; as *rhomb + -ic*.] 1. Having the figure of a rhomb. — 2. In *zool.*, approaching the form of a rhomb or diamond, usually with the angles a little rounded. — 3. In *crystal.*, often used as an equivalent of *orthorhombic*: as, the *rhombic pyroxenes* (that is, those crystallizing in the orthorhombic system). — 4. In *bot.*, oval, but somewhat angular at the sides. — **Longitudinally rhombic**, having, as a rhomb, the longer diameter in a postero-anterior direction. — **Rhombic dodecahedron**, octahedron, etc. See the nouns. — **Rhombic pyroxenes**. See *pyroxene*. — **Transversely rhombic**, having the longer diameter of the rhomb across the length of the body or organ.

rhombical (rom'bi-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-al*.] Same as *rhombic*.

rhombicosidodecahedron (rom-bi'kō-si-dō'-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, rhombus, + *εἰκοσι*, twenty, + *δωδεκάεδρον*, a dodecahedron. Cf. *icosidodecahedron*.] A solid having sixty-two faces—twenty belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty to the icosahedron, and thirty to the semi-regular triacontahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has its dodecahedral faces pentagonal, its icosahedral faces triangular, and its triacontahedral faces square; while the other has the dodecahedral faces decagonal, the icosahedral faces hexagonal, and the triacontahedral faces square. The latter is commonly called a *truncated icosidodecahedron*, a misleading designation.

rhombicuboctahedron (rom'bi-kū-bok-tē-hē'dron), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *κύβος*, cube, + *οκτώεδρον*, eight-sided, eight-sided (see *octahedron*).] A solid having twenty-six faces, formed by the surfaces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has the cube and dodecahedral faces squares, and the octahedral faces triangles; while the other has the cube faces octagonal, the octahedral faces hexagonal, and the dodecahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated cuboctahedron*, a misleading designation.

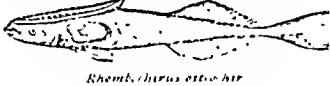
rhombiform (rom'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*L. rhombus*, rhomb, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rhomb; rhombic; rhomboid. In *entom.*, noting parts which are of the same thickness throughout, the horizontal section being a rhomb: as, *rhombiform* joints of the antennae.

Rhombigena (rom-bij'e-ni), *n. pl.* [NL.] A variant of *Rhombogena*.

rhombo-atloides (rom-bō-at-loi'dēs), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *ἀτλος*, a club (increasing gradually in size from one end to the other), *Gr.* *ῥόμβος* (> NL. *rhombus*), a club, *Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, incline.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a hexameter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than that preceding it. Also spelled *rapalic*.

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Rhombichirus setaceus

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rhombocælian (rom'bō-sē'lē-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-an*.] Pertaining to the rhombocælia, or having its characters.

Rhomboganoidei (rom'bō-ga-noi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *NL. Ganoidei*.] An order of fishes: same as *Ginglymodi*.

rhombogen (rom'bō-jen), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *γενος*, producing: see *gen*.] Producing infusoriform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the character of a rhombogen.

Rhombogena (rom-bō-jē-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhombogenus*: see *rhombogenous*.] Those *Diegenida* which give rise to infusoriform embryos. See *ent* under *Diegenida*.

rhombogenic (rom-bō-jen'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-γενος*, producing: see *gen*.] Same as *rhombogenous*.

rhombogenous (rom-bō-jō-nus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-γενος*, producing: see *gen*.] Producing infusoriform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the character of a rhombogen.

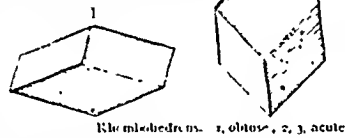
rhombohedral (rom-bō-hē'drāl), *a.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-εδρῆς*, pertaining to a rhomboid; having forms derived from the rhombohedron. — 2. In *crystal.*, relating to a system of forms of which the rhombohedron is taken as the type. They are embraced in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system. See *hexagonal*. — **Rhombohedral carbonates**, the isomorphous group of the native carbonates of calcium (calcite), of magnesium (magnesite), of iron (siderite), of manganese (rhodochrosite), of zinc (smithsonite), and the intermediate compounds, as the double carbonate of calcium and magnesium (dolomite), etc. These all crystallize in rhombohedrons and related forms with closely similar angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohedron varying from 105° to 107°. — **Rhombohedral totartohedron**. See *totartohedron*.

rhombohedrally (rom-bō-hē'drāl-i), *adv.* In a rhombohedral form; as a rhombohedron.

It (nordenskjöldite) crystallizes rhombohedrally with $a : c = 1 : 0.6221$, and is tabular in habit. *American Naturalist*, XXIV, 361.

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Rhombhedron. 1, obtuse; 2, 3, acute.

rhomboid (rom'boid), *a. and n.* [= *OF. rhomboid*, *F. rhomboid* = *Sp. It. rhomboid* = *Pg. rhomboid*, < *L. rhomboides*, < *Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *ειδής*, form.] 1. *n.* Having a form like or approaching that of a rhomb; having the shape of a rhomboid (see II., 1); rhomboidal. Specifically — (a) In *anat.*, rhomboidal, as a muscle or ligament; pertaining to the rhomboid or rhomboides. (b) In *bot.*, imperfectly rhombic with obtuse angles, as some leaves. — **Rhomboid ligament**. Same as *rhomboides*. — **Rhomboid muscle**. Same as *rhomboides*.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a non-equilateral oblique parallelogram. — 2. In *crystal.*, a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, while the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other. — 3. In *quat.*, a rhomboides.

rhomboidal (rom-bōi'dāl), *a.* [= *F. rhomboidal* = *Sp. It. rhomboidal*; see *rhomboid + -al*.] Having the shape of a rhomboid.

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhomboidal surfaces whose sides are parallel. *Reusch*, Treatise on Optics, II, 22.

Rhomboidal fossa, the fourth ventricle of the brain. — **Rhomboidal porgy**. See *porgy*. — **Rhomboidal sinus**, the fourth ventricle.

rhomboides, *n.* Plural of *rhomboides*.

rhomboidel, *n.* Plural of *rhomboides*.

rhomboides (rom-bōi'dēs), *n.* [*L. rhomboides*, < *Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *ειδής*, form: see *rhomboid*.] 1. A rhomboid. [Rare.]

See them under sail in all their lawn and saracenit, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their heads.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II, 24. [cap.] [NL.] An old genus of fishes. *Mein*, 1745. — 3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *De Blainville*, 1824.

rhomboides (rom-bōi'dē-us), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-ειδής*, form: see *rhomboid*.] In *anat.*, the ligament which unites the sternal end of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib; the rhomboid ligament: so called from its rhombic form in man.

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rhomb-solid (romb'sol'id), *n.* A solid generated by the revolution of a rhomb on a diagonal. It consists of two equal right cones joined at their bases.

rhomb-spar (romb'spär), *n.* A variety of dolomite occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

rhombus (rom'būs), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-us*.] 1. Same as *rhomb*. — 2. [cap.] [NL.] An obsolete constellation, near the south pole. — 3. [NL.] In *tekt.*: (a) [cap.] A genus of *Stromatolites*, generally united with *Stromatolites*. *Lacépède*, 1800. (b) The Linnean specific name of the turbot (*Pleuronectes rhombus*), and later [cap.] a generic name of the same (as *Rhombus maximus*), and of various other flatfishes now assigned to different genera. *Cuvier*, 1817.

rhonchal (rong'kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *ῥόγχος*, a snoring, snoring, + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to rhonchus. — **Rhonchal fremitus**, vibration or thrill felt in palpating the chest wall when there is mucus or other secretion in the bronchial tubes or a cavity.

rhonchial (rong'ki-āl), *a.* Same as *rhonchal*.

rhonchisonant (rong'ki-sō-nāt), *a.* [*Gr.* *ῥόγχος*, a snoring, snoring, + *-sonant*, a snoring, snoring, + *-ant*.] Snoring. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

rhonchus (rong'kus), *n.* [= *F. rhoncus* = *Sp. It. rhonco*, < *L. rhonchus*, < *Gr.* *ῥόγχος*, *ῥέχος*, prop. *ῥέχος*, a snoring, snoring, < *ῥέχειν*, rarely *ῥέχειν*, snore, snort.] A snore, usually a bronchial or cavernous snore. — **Cavernous rhonchus**, a cavernous snore. — **Cavernous rhonchus**, a small cavernous snore. — **Rhonchus sibilans**, a sibilant snore. — **Rhonchus sonorus**, a sonorous snore.

rhone (rōn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *roue*.

rhopalie (rō-pal'ik), *a.* [= *F. rhopalique*, < *L. rhopalicus*, < *Gr.* *ῥόπαλος*, lit. like a club (increasing gradually in size from one end to the other), < *ῥόπαλον* (> NL. *rhoptum*), a club, < *ῥέπειν*, incline.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a hexameter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than that preceding it. Also spelled *rapalic*.

Rhopalocera (rō-pa-lōs'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1840), neut. pl. of *rhopalocerus*: see *rhopaloceros*.] One of two suborders of *Leptopoda*, characterized by the clubbed or knobbed antennae (whence the name); the butterflies, or diurnal lepidopterous insects; contrasted with *Heterocera*, the nocturnal lepidopterous insects, or moths. In a few exceptional cases the antennae are biliform, pectinate, or otherwise modified. The wings are elevated when at rest, and there is no bistle connecting the two wings of the same side. The larvae are very variable, but are generally not hairy, and never spin cocoons. Five families are usually recognized, the *Nymphalidae*, *Ergeiidae* (or *Lemonidae*), *Lycenidae*, *Paralydidae*, and *Hesperidae*. The genera (including synonyms) are 1,300 or more in number; the species are estimated at 7,000. About 400 species inhabit Europe, while about 625 are known in America north of Mexico.

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Rhopalodina (rō-pa-lō-dī-ni), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *-dina* (meaningless) + *-ina*.] The only genus of *Rhopalodinae*. *R. lageniformis* is the only species. *J. E. Gray*, 1848.

Rhopalodiniæ (rō-pa-lō-dī-ni-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhopalodina* + *-iæ*.] A family of diaceous tetrapneumonous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*. They have separate sexes, four winterings or respiratory trees, a lageniform body

with the mouth and anus at the same end of it, five oral and five anal ambulators, ten oral tentacles and calcareous plates, ten anal papillæ and plates, and two-rowed pedicels. They are sometimes called *sea-gourds*.

Rhopalodon (rô-pal'ô-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥοπαλόν*, a club, + *ὄδον* (ôdon-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil dinosaurs from the Permian of Russia, based on remains exhibiting club-shaped teeth, as *R. raugheheimi*. Fischer.

Rhopalonema (rô-pa-lô-né-mî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥοπαλόν*, a club, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A notable genus of trachymedusæ of the family *Trachymedusæ*, represented by such species as *R. calatum* of the Mediterranean. Gegenbaur.

rhotaicise, *v. i.* See *rhotaicize*.

rhotaicise (rô'ta-sîz), *v. i.* [= *F. rhotaicise*, < L.L. *rhotaicisare*, < L.Gr. *ῥωταΐζειν*, < *ῥωταΐς*, rhotaic; see *rhotaicize*.] 1. Too frequent use of *r*.—2. Erroneous pronunciation of *r*; utterance of *r* with vibration of the uvula.

Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong *rhotaicis* which they denoted by the double *rr*, and which Camden and Fuller notice as peculiar to the people of Carlton in Leicestershire.

Southey, *The Doctor*, cccxlii.

3. Conversion of another sound, as *s*, into *r*.

That too many exceptions to the law of *rhotaicis* in Latin exist has been felt by many scholars, but no one has ventured a theory that would explain them en masse.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX, 492.

Also spelled *rotacisim*.

rhotaicize (rô'ta-sîz), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *rhotaicized*, ppr. *rhotaicizing*. [CLGr. *ῥωταΐζειν*, make overmuch or wrong use of *r*, < *ῥω*, rho, the letter *p*, *r*. Cf. *iotacism*.] 1. To use *r* too frequently.—2. To make wrong use of *r*; pronounce *r* with vibration of the uvula instead of the tip of the tongue.—3. To convert other sound, as *s*, into *r*; substitute *r* in pronunciation.

Latin, Umbrian, and other *rhotaicizing* dialects.

The Academy, Feb. 4, 1883, p. 82.

Also spelled *rhotaicise*, *rotacize*, *rotacise*.

rhubarb (rô'bârb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod E. also *reubarb*, *reubarbe*, *reubarbe*, *reubarbe*; < OF. *rubarbe*, *reubarbe*, *reubarbe*, *reubarbare*, *F. rhubarbe* = Pr. *reubarba* = Cat. *reubarbarra* = Sp. *reubarba* = Pg. *reubarba*, *reubarba* = It. *reubarbaro*, *reubarbaro*, formerly *rabbarbaro* = D. *reubarber* = G. *reubarber* = Dan. Sw. *reubarber* (Turk. *rubârs*), < ML. *rhubarbarum*, *rhubarbarum*, also *reubarbarum*, for *rheum barbarum*, < Gr. *ῥῆμα βαρβαρον* *rhubarbi*, *ῥῆμα*, *rhubarbi* (*ῥῆμα*, ML. *rhuma*, being appar. a deriv. or orig. an adj. form of *ῥῆμα*, the *Rha*, or Volga river, whence *rhubarbi* was also called *ῥῆμα Ponticum*, 'Pontic rhubarb' (see *rhotaicis*), and *ῥῆμα barbarum*, 'barbarous (i. e. foreign) rhubarb': see *ῥῆμα*, *Rheum*, and *barbarous*.] 1. *n.* 1. The general name for plants of the genus *Rheum*, especially for species affording the drug rhubarb and the culinary herb of that name. The specific source of the official rhubarb is still partially in question; but it is practically



Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

settled that *R. officinale* is one of the probably several species which yield it. *R. palmatum*, *R. franzenbachii*, and *R. hybridum* also have some claims. The article is produced on the high table-lands of western China and eastern Tibet, and formerly reached the western market by the way of Russia and Turkey, being named accordingly. It is now obtained from China by sea (Chinese rhubarb), but is more inferior in quality, from lack of the rigorous Russian inspection. Various species, especially *R. Raponicum* and *R. palmatum*, have been grown in England and elsewhere in Europe for the root, but the product is inferior, from difference either of species or of conditions. The common garden rhubarb is *R. Raponicum* and its varieties. It is native from the Volga to central Asia, and was introduced into England about 1573. Its leaves were early used as a pot-herb, but the now common use of its tender acidulous leafstalks as a spring substitute for fruit

in making tarts, pies, etc., is only of recent date. Attempts to use it as a wine-plant have not been specially successful. Some other species have a similar acid quality. From their stature and huge leaves, various rhubarbs produce striking scenic effects, especially *R. Emodi*, the Nepal rhubarb, which grows 5 feet high and has wrinkled leaves veined with red; and still more the better-formed *R. officinale*. A finer and most remarkable species is *R. nitidum*, the Sikhim rhubarb, which presents a conical tower of imbricating foliage a yard or more high, the ample shining-green roof-leaves passing into large straw-colored bracts which conceal beautiful pink stipules and small green flowers. The root is very long, winding among the rocks. This plant is not easily cultivated.

2. The root of any medicinal rhubarb, or some preparation of it. Rhubarb is a much-prized remedy, remarkable as combining a cathartic with an astringent effect, the latter succeeding the former. It is also tonic and stomachic. It is administered in substance or in various preparations.

The patient that doth determine to receive a little *Rheubarb* beneath the bitterness it leaveth in the throat for the profit it doth him against his fever.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwies, 1577), p. 242.

What rhubarb, eyme, or what purgative drug,

Would scour these English hence?

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3, 55.

3. The leafstalks of the garden rhubarb collectively; pie-plant.—Bog-rhubarb. See *Pelastia*.—Compound powder of rhubarb. See *powder*.—False rhubarb, *Thalictrum flavum*.—Monk's rhubarb, the pignone-dock, *Rumex Patens*, probably from the use of its root like rhubarb; also, a species of meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—Poor man's rhubarb, *Thalictrum flavum*.

It a. Resembling rhubarb; bitter.

But with your rhubarb words ye must contend

To get me worse.

Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, xlv.

rhubarbative, *a.* [CLGr. *ῥωταΐζειν*, like rhubarb; hence, figuratively, sour. [Rare.]

A man were better to lye under the hands of a Hangman than one of your rhubarbative faces.

Dekker, Match Me in London, III.

rhubarby (rô'bârb-i), *a.* [CLGr. *ῥωταΐζειν*, like rhubarb; containing, or in some way qualified by, rhubarb.

rhub, **rumb** (rumb or rum), *n.* [Formerly also *rhumb*, *roomb*, *romb*, *rombe*, *rombe*; < OF. *rhomb*, *romb*, *rhomb*, a point of the compass, < Sp. *rumbo*, a course, point of the compass, = Pg. *rumbo*, *rumo*, a ship's course (*quarta do rumbo*, a point of the compass), = It. *rumbo*, < L. *rhombus*, a magician's circle, a rhombus, < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a spinning-top, a magic wheel, a whirling motion, a rhomb in geometry; see *rhomb*.] 1. A vertical circle of the celestial sphere. So says Hutton; but if so, it is difficult to understand how Kepler (*Epitoma Astron.*, II, 10), in order to explain def. 2, is driven to the trapezoidal figure of the poles on the compass-card.

2. A point of the compass, a thirty-second part of the circle of the horizon, 11° 15' in azimuth.—3. The course of a ship constantly moving at the same angle to its meridian; a rhumb-line.

rhub-line (rumb'lin), *n.* The curve described upon the terrestrial spheroid by a ship sailing on one course—that is, always in the same direction relatively to the north point. For long courses, especially in high latitudes, the rhumb-line is not the shortest or geodesical line, which is substantially a great circle; for the rhumb-line evidently goes round and round the pole, approximating to the equatorial spiral. Also called *loxodromic curve*.

rhub-sailing (rumb'sâ'ling), *n.* In *navig.*, the course of a vessel when she keeps on the rhumb-line which passes through the place of departure and the place of destination. See *sailing*.

rhume, *n.* See *rhumb*.



Branch of Poison-ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) with Male Flowers. *a*, male flower; *b*, fruits.

Rhus (rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournéfort, 1700), < L. *rhus*, < Gr. *ῥοις*, sumac.] A genus of shrubs and trees, belonging to the tribe *Spondiaceæ* of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew-nut family. It is characterized by flowers with from four to ten stamens, a solitary ovule pendulous from a basilar stalk, a small four- to six-lobed calyx, and four to six imbricated petals unchanged after flowering. The leaves are pinnate, one- to three-foliate, or sometimes simple; the flowers are small, in axillary or terminal panicles; the fruit is a small compressed drupe. The plant often abounds in a caustic poisonous juice, sometimes exudes a varnish. There are about 120 species, found throughout subtropical and warm climates, but infrequent in the tropics. They are especially abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, also in eastern Asia; 4 species are found in southern Europe, a few in the East Indies and the Andes, and 13 in the United States. Several species, some useful for tanning, are known as *sumac*. (For poisonous American species, see *poison-ivy*, *poison-oak*, and *poisonwood*.) *R. Cotinus* is the smoke-tree, mist-tree, or purple flange-tree. (See *smoke-tree*; also *young Justice*, under *Justice*.) A somewhat similar species, *R. cotinoides*, is known as *chittam-wood*. *R. vernicifera* is the Japanese lacquer-tree or varnish-tree. (See *lacquer-tree*.) The kindred black-varnish tree is of the genus *Melanorrhæa*. *R. succedanea* is the Japanese wax-tree. *R. semialata* bears the Chinese galls. *R. caustica*, the litly-tree of Chiffi, is a small tree with very hard useful wood. *R. integrifolia*, though often but a shrub, is said to be the local "mahogany" in Lower California. See cut in preceding column.

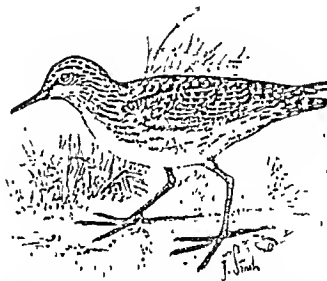
rusma (rus'mî), *n.* [Also *rusma*; origin unknown.] A depilatory composed of lime, orpiment, and water, and called in the United States Dispensatory "Atkinson's depilatory." It is used not only for removing superfluous human hair, but also to some extent in tanning and tawing for removing hair from skins.

ryacolite (ri-ak'ô-lit), *n.* [CLGr. *ῥυακ* (*ῥυακ*-), a stream (< *ῥεω*, flow), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given to the glassy feldspar (orthoclase) from Monte Somma in Italy. Also spelled *ryacolite*.

Rhyacophila (ri-a-kôf'i-lî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥυακ* (*ῥυακ*-), a stream, + *φιλέω*, love.] The typical genus of *Rhyacophilidæ*.

Rhyacophilidæ (ri-a-kôf'i-lî-dô), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyacophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous nonpterous insects, typified by the genus *Rhyacophila*. The larvae inhabit fixed stone cases in torrents, and the pupæ are enclosed in a silken cocoon. The forms are numerous, and are mostly European.

Rhyacophilus (ri-a-kôf'i-lî-us), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *ῥυακ* (*ῥυακ*-), a stream, + *φιλέω*, love.] A genus of *Scelopacidae*, belonging to the totanine section, having a slender bill little longer than the head and grooved to beyond the middle, legs comparatively short, a moderate basal web between the outer and middle toes, the plumage dark-colored above with small whitish spots, and the tail rounded, fully barred with black and white; the green sandpipers or solitary tattlers. The green sandpiper of Europe, *R. ochropus*, is the type. The similar American species is *R.*

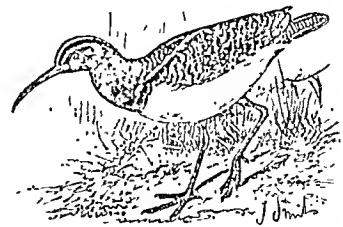


Solitary Sandpiper (*Rhyacophilus solitarius*).

solitarius, commonly called the solitary sandpiper, abundant about pools and in wet woods and fields throughout the greater part of the United States. It is 8½ inches long and 16 in extent of wings.

rhyme, **rhymeless**, etc. See *rhime*, etc.

Rhynchæa (ring-kô'î), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also *Rhyncha*, *Rhyncha*, *Rhyncha*, *Rhyncha*; prop. *Rhynchæna* (Gloger, 1849), < L.Gr. *ῥύνχαινα*, with a large saunt, < Gr. *ῥύνχαινα*, snout,



South American Painted Snipe (*Rhynchæa semicollaris*).

muzzle (of swine, dogs, etc.), also a beak, bill (of birds), < ῥίχνειν, growl, snarl; cf. *L. rugire*, roar, bray, rumble: see *ru*².] 1. A peculiar genus of *Sceloporidae*, having the plumage highly variegated in both sexes, and the windpipe of the female singularly convoluted; the painted snipes. The female is also larger and handsomer than the male, to whom the duty of incubation is relegated. There are 4 widely distributed species—*R. capensis* of Africa, *R. bengalensis* of Asia, *R. australis* of Australia, and *R. semiostralis* of South America. More properly called by the prior name *Rostratula*.

2. A genus of dipterous insects. Zetterstedt, 1842.

rhynchæan (ring-kē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Rhynchæa + -an.*] 1. *a.* In ornith., pertaining to the genus *Rhynchæa*.

II. *n.* A snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*.

Also *rhynchæan*.

Rhynchæna (ring-kē'nū), *n.* An emended form of *Rhynchæa*. Gloger, 1849.

Rhynchæus (ring-kē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. ῥίχνος, with a large snout: see *Rhynchæa*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family of snout-beetles or *Curculionidae*, having twelve-jointed antennæ.

Rhynchaspis (ring-kā'spī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + ἄσπις, a shield.] A genus of *Anatula*: the shovelers: same as *Spatula*. Leach, 1824.

Rhynchea, *n.* See *Rhynchæa*.

rhynchean, *a.* and *n.* See *Rhynchæan*.

Rhyncheta (ring-kē'tū), *n.* [NL., for **Rhynchicheta*, < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + ἵασις, mucus, cilium.] The typical genus of *Rhynchetidae*, containing free naked forms with only one tentacle, as *R. cyclopum*, an epizoid species.

Rhynchetidæ (ring-kē'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyncheta* + *-idæ*.] A family of subtorial tentaculiferous infusorians, represented by the genera *Rhyncheta* and *Urnatula*, illuvial or loricate, with one or two tentacles and of parasitic habit.

Rhynchites (ring-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1796), < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Rhynchitidae*, having the pygidium exposed and the elytra with striae of punctures. It is a large and wide spread genus, comprising about 75 species, and represented in all parts of the world except in Polynesia. They are of a coppery-bronze, bluish or greenish color, and are found upon the flowers and leaves of shrubs. Thirteen species are known in the United States. *R. baechea* is a hard-wood European species, which does great damage to the vine.

Rhynchitidæ (ring-kī'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leconte, 1874), < *Rhynchites* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous beetles or weevils, having the labrum wanting and the mandibles flat and toothed on inner and outer sides. It is a small but rather widely distributed group.

Rhynchobdella (ring-kō-dē-lā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + ὄδρα, leech.] A genus of opisthomonous usles, typical of the family *Rhynchobdellidae*.

Rhynchobdellidæ (ring-kō-dē-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + ὄδρα, leech.] One of two orders of *Herudinea*, contrasting with *Gnathobdellidæ*: so named in some systems when the *Herudinea* are raised to the rank of a class.

Rhynchobdelloidæ (ring-kō-dē-lō'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchobdella* + *-oidæ*.] A family of opisthomonous fishes, typified by the genus *Rhynchobdella*: same as *Marobdelloidæ*.

Rhynchoccephala (ring-kō-sēf'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Goldfuss, 1820), < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A family of abdominal fishes having a produced snout, including *Centriscus*, *Muraenops*, and *Pistulirus*. —2. In *herpet.*, same as *Rhynchophthalmus*.

Rhynchoccephalia (ring-kō-sēf'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + κεφαλή, head.] An order of *Reptilia*, having the skull monostylic and eumecranial (with fixed quadrate bone and a cotubercula), united mandibular ramus, amphicoelous vertebrae, and no organs of copulation: named by Guntler in 1867 from the genus *Rhynchoccephalus* (or *Hathia* or *Sphenodon*). See *ent.* under *Hathia*.

rhynchoccephalian (ring-kō-sēf'ā-lā), *a.* and *n.* [*< Rhynchoccephalus + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhynchoccephalia*, or having their characters: as, a *rhynchoccephalian* type of structure. 2. *a rhynchoccephalian* lizard.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchoccephalia*.

rhynchoccephalous (ring-kō-sēf'ā-lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchoccephalian*.

Rhynchoceti (ring-kū-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Rhynchocetus*, *q. v.*] The ziphiid whales: so called from the genus *Rhynchocetus*. See *Ziphiidae*.

Rhynchocetus (ring-kō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Eschricht, 1849), < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + κῆτος, a whale: see *cetaceans*.] A genus of odontocete cetaceans; the toothed whales. See *Ziphius*.

Rhynchocela (ring-kō-sē'lā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + κελος, hollow.] A group

of proctothous turbellarians, consisting of the nemerteans, and including all the *Proctothous* excepting the lowest forms called *Arhynchocela*. The name was contrasted with *Dendrocoela* and *Rhabdocela* when the nemerteans were included under *Turbellaria*, from which they are now generally excluded. See also figure of *Tetrastemma* under *Proctothous*, and *ent.* under *Pilidium*.

rhynchocelan (ring-kō-sē'lān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Rhynchocela + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocela*; nemertean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchocela*; a nemertean.

rhynchocèle (ring-kū-sēl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocela*; nemertean.

rhynchocœlous (ring-kū-sē'lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchocelan*.

Rhynchocyon (ring-kō-sī'on), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1847), < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + κυων, dog.] The typical genus of *Rhynchocyonidae*. There are



Rhynchocyon petra

several species, which share with the macrocephalous the name *rhynchocyon*. *R. ceres* of Mozambique is about 3 inches long without the rat-like tail. *R. petra* is another example.

Rhynchocyonidæ (ring-kō-sī-on'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of small subtorial insectivorous mammals of eastern Africa, typified by the genus *Rhynchocyon*. They are closely related to *Macrocephalus*, but differ in having the orbita distinct from the radius, the skull broad between the orbits, distinct postorbital processes, all the feet four-toed, and the teeth thirty-six or thirty-four. The teeth are in each half-jaw, 1 or 10 inches above and 1 below, 1 canine 2 premolars, and 2 molars above and below.

rhynchodont (ring-kō-dōnt), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + ὄδρα, leech.*] = *E. tooth*.] In ornith., having the beak toothed, as a falcon.

Rhynchoflagellata (ring-kō-flā-jē-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *mont. pl.* of *rhynchoflagellatus*: see *rhynchoflagellate*.] Lamarck's name of the *Noctiluca*, regarded as the fourth class of euriotic protozoans: so named from the large beak-like flagellum. See *ent.* under *Noctiluca*. *Eucypr.* *Brit.*, XIX, 861.

rhynchoflagellate (ring-kō-flā-jē-lā'tā), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + NL. flagellum*: see *flagellate*.] Having a flagellum like a snout; of or pertaining to the *Rhynchoflagellata*.

rhyncholite (ring-kū-lī), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, beak, + λίθος, a stone.*] The fossil beak of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod. Several pseudogenera have been based upon these beaks, as *Pachydeutha* and *Rhynchodeutha* of D. Orbin, and *Conechorythecus* of the *Blasiville*.

Rhyncholophidæ (ring-kō-lōf'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyncholophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arachnids. Koch.

Rhyncholophus (ring-kō-lōf'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + ὄφρα, crest.] The typical genus of *Rhyncholophidæ*.

Rhynchonella (ring-kō-nel'ū), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίχνος, snout, + ὄδρα, leech, + *-on*, suffix *-ellus*.] The typical genus of the family *Rhynchonellidæ*. It is characterized by nu-



Rhynchonella pretacea

1. A beak-like process, 2. a small process, 3. a small process, 4. a small process, 5. a small process, 6. a small process, 7. a small process, 8. a small process, 9. a small process, 10. a small process, 11. a small process, 12. a small process, 13. a small process, 14. a small process, 15. a small process, 16. a small process, 17. a small process, 18. a small process, 19. a small process, 20. a small process, 21. a small process, 22. a small process, 23. a small process, 24. a small process, 25. a small process, 26. a small process, 27. a small process, 28. a small process, 29. a small process, 30. a small process, 31. a small process, 32. a small process, 33. a small process, 34. a small process, 35. a small process, 36. a small process, 37. a small process, 38. a small process, 39. a small process, 40. a small process, 41. a small process, 42. a small process, 43. a small process, 44. a small process, 45. a small process, 46. a small process, 47. a small process, 48. a small process, 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are cranial peculiarities, conformable to the shape of the mandibles; thus, the lower jaw-bone has the shape of a



FIG. 1. Short-billed Puffin (*Rhynchops brevirostris*)

Short-billed Puffin. There are 3 species, *R. brevirostris*, and *R. parvirostris* and *R. albicollis* of Asia. See *Guinea*. Also called *Anisorhynchus*.

Rhynchopsitta (ring-kop-sit'it), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1844), < Gr. *ῥιγχορ*, snout, + *ψιττα* (sōr), a parrot.] A Mexican genus of *Psittacidae*; the beaked parrots. The thick-billed parrot is *R. psittacina*, found in or near the Mexican border of the United States, probably to be added to the fauna of the latter.

Rhynchosaurian (ring-kō-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

II. *a.* A member of the *Rhynchosauridae*.

Rhynchosauridae (ring-kō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil rhynchoccephalian reptiles, typified by the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

Rhynchosaurus (ring-kō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. *ῥιγχορ*, snout, + *σαυρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles, discovered in the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, England, having edentulous jaws with distinct produced premaxillaries. The species is *R. articeps*.

Rhynchosia (ring-kō'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), named from the keel-petals; irreg. < Gr. *ῥιγχορ*, snout.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleae* and subtribe *Cajaneae*. It is characterized by its two ovaries with central funiculus, by its compressed and often falcate pod, and by papilionaceous flowers with herbaceous style and terminal stigma. There are about 22 species, natives of warm regions, with some extratropical species in North America and South Africa. They are herbs or undershrubs, usually twining or prostrate. They bear compound resiliant leaves of three leaflets, with ovate or lanceolate stipules, and sometimes with additional minute bristle-shaped stipules. The flowers are yellow or a dusky purple, often with brown stripes on the keel, and are borne singly or in pairs along axillary racemes. *R. phaseoloides* of tropical America, a high-climbing vine, has the seeds black with a scarlet-yellow ring around the hilum, and from the use made of them is named *Moronea rosea* plant. This and other species in the West Indies are included under the name *red bean*. *R. umbellata*, a low twining tropical weed of both hemispheres, reaching into the United States, has the West Indian name of *heart-herb*.

Rhynchospora (ring-kō-spō'rā), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1800), < Gr. *ῥιγχορ*, snout, head, + *σπορα*, seed.] A genus of sedge-like plants, known as *beak-rush* or *beak-sedge*, belonging to the order *Cyperaceae*, type of the tribe *Rhynchosporae*. It is characterized by commonly narrow or acuminate spikelets in many and close clusters, which are terminal or apparently axillary; by an undivided or two-lobed style; and by a nut beaked at its top by the dilated and persistent base of the style. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, especially in America, where many extend into the United States; in the Old World only two shallowly extend into Europe and Asiatic Russia. They are annual or perennial, slender or robust, erect or rarely diffuse or flaccid, often with leafy stems. The spikelets are disposed in irregular umbels or sessile heads, which are clustered, corymbose, or pinnate. Most of the species of tropical America (*Haplostachya*) have capitate spikelets, commonly one-seeded, and a long undivided slender style; the typical species (*Dichostylea*) have two- to four-seeded polymorphous spikelets, and a style deeply divided into two branches. *R. corniculata*, a species of the interior United States, from 3 to 6 feet high, has the special name of *burned rush*. A slender species, *R. Vahlia*, of the warm parts of America, has in the West Indies the name of *star grass*. See *cut under rostrate*.

Rhynchosporae (ring-kō-spō'rē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees van Eschbeck, 1834), < *Rhynchospora* + *-ae*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Cyperaceae*, characterized by fertile flowers with both stamens and pistils, most often only one or two in a spikelet, the two or more inferior glumes being empty. The perianth is here absent, or represented either by bristles or flat and illiform scales under the ovary. It includes 21 genera, of which *Rhynchospora* (the type), *Sclerurus*, *Cladium*, and *Reinkea* are widely distributed, and the others are chiefly small genera of the southern hemisphere, especially Australia.

Rhynchostoma (ring-kōstō'mā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιγχορ*, snout, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In Latreille's classification, the fifth tribe of stenelytron heteromericous beetles, having the head prolonged in a flattened rostrum, with antennae at its base and in front of the eyes, which are entire. Also *Rhynchostoma*.

Rhynchota (ring-kō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhynchote*.] An order of *Insecta*, or true hexapod insects, named by Fabricius in the form *Rhynchota*, otherwise called *Hemiptera*.

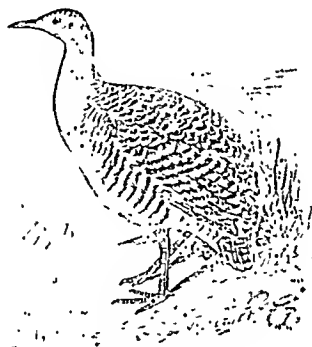
rhynchote (ring-kō'tē), *a.* [NL. *rhynchotus*, < Gr. *ῥιγχορ*, snout, beak; see *Rhynchota*.] Beaked, as a hemipterous insect; specifically, relating or belonging to the *Rhynchota*; homipterous.

Rhynchotenthist (ring-kō-tē'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιγχορ*, snout, + *τενθισ*, a cuttlefish.] A pseudogenus of fossil cephalopods, based by D'Orbigny on certain rhyncholites.

rhynchotous (ring-kō'tus), *a.* [NL. < *rhynchote*, *Rhynchota*, + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchota*; hemipterous.

Descriptions will be appended relating to the curious organs possessed by some species, and other subjects connected with the economy of this interesting but difficult group of *Rhynchotous* insects. *Nature*, XLI, 302.

Rhynchotus (ring-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1825), < Gr. *ῥιγχορ*, snout, beak; see *rhynchote*.] A genus of South American tinamous of the family *Tinamidae*, containing a number of spe-



TINAMOU (*Rhynchotus rufescens*)

cies of large size, with variegated plumage, short soft tail-feathers, well-developed hind toe, and rather long bill. One of the best-known is the *ymamla*, *R. rufescens*, among those known to South American sportsmen as *partridges*.

rhynco- For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

rhyme (rin), *n.* The best quality of Russian hemp.

Rhyngota (ring-gō'tā), *n. pl.* The original improper form of the word *Rhynchota*. *Fabricius*, 1760.

rhynolite (ri-ō-lit'), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥυα*, a stream, esp. a stream of lava from a volcano (< *ῥυα*, flow; see *rhenum*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] The name given by Richter to certain rocks occurring in Hungary which resemble trachyte, but are distinguished from it by the presence of quartz as an essential ingredient, and also by a great variety of texture, showing more distinctly than rocks usually do that the material had flowed while in a viscous state. The name *liparite* was given later by J. Roth to rocks of similar character occurring on the Lipari Islands. Non-vitreous rocks of this kind had previously been called *trachyte porphyries*, and they have also been designated as *quartz-trachytes*. Later Richter proposed the name of *verulite* (also called *rhynolite* by Zirkel) for the variety in which large macroscopic ingredients, like quartz and sandstone, predominated over the ground-mass, retaining the name *liparite*, and applying it to the varieties having a porphyritic or felsitic structure, and limiting the term *rhynolite* to the lithoidal and hyaline modifications, such as obsidian, pumice-stone, and perlite, and nearly the same nomenclature was adopted by Zirkel. Rosalind recovers as structural types of the rhynolite rocks nevalite, liparite proper, and glass liparite, remarking that these names correspond closely to Zirkel's nevalite, rhynolite, and glassy rhynolite respectively. These rocks are abundant in various countries, especially in the Cordilleran region, and are interesting from their connection and association with certain important metalliferous deposits. See *cut under verulite*.

rhynolitic (ri-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [NL. < *rhynolite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or related to rhynolite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 198.

rhynparographic (ri-ā-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [NL. < *rhynparography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involved in rhynparography; dealing with commonplace or low subjects.

She takes a sort of naturalist's delight in describing the most sordid and shabbiest features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and in doing this never misses a *rhynparographic* touch when she can introduce one. *The Academy*, April 3, 1886, p. 231.

rhynparography (ri-ā-rō-grā-fi), *n.* [= F. *rhynparographie*; < *ri*, *rhynparographos*, < Gr. *ῥυπαρός*,

ῥαφός, a painter of low or mean subjects, < *ῥυπαρός*, foul, dirty, mean, + *ῥαφῆναι*, write.] Genre or still-life pictures, including all subjects of a trivial, coarse, or common kind; so called in contempt. *Fairholt*.

Rhyphidæ (rif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, based on the genus *Rhyphus*, allied to the fungus-gnats of the family *Mycetophilidæ*, but differing from them and from all other nematocerous flies by their peculiar wing-venation, the second longitudinal vein having a sigmoid curve. Only the typical genus is known. They are called *false crane-flies*.

Rhyphus (ri'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A genus of gnats, typical of the family *Rhyphidæ*. Five European and the same number of North American species are known, two of them, *R. fenestralis* and *R. punctatus*, being common to both hemispheres.

Rhypphaga (ri-pof'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., < MGr. *ῥυπφάγος*, dirt-eating, < Gr. *ῥυπός*, dirt, filth, + *φαγῆναι*, eat.] In some systems, a legion of predaceous water-beetles. Also *Rhypphaga*.

rhypphagous (ri-pof'ā-gus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhypphaga*.

Rhypticidæ (rip-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Rhypticus*; the soap-fishes. They have an oblong compressed body with smooth scales, dorsal fin with only two or three spines, and anal unarmored. They are inhabitants of the warm American seas. Also *Rhypticus*, as a subfamily of *Serranidae*.

Rhypticinæ (rip-tis'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-inæ*.] The *Rhypticidæ* as a subfamily of *Serranidae*.

Rhypticus (rip'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Rhypticus*, < Gr. *ῥυπτικός*, fit for cleansing from dirt, < *ῥυπνῆναι*, cleanse from dirt, < *ῥυπός*, dirt, filth.] In *ichth.*, a genus of serranoid fishes, having only two or three dorsal spines. They are known as the *soap fishes*, from their soapy skins. Some have three dorsal spines, as *R. arenatus*. Those



Soapfish (*Rhypticus arenatus*)

having only two dorsal spines are sometimes placed in different genus, *Promicropus*; they are such as *R. decoratus*, *R. maculatus*, and *R. pulchellus*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

rhyssimeter (ri-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *ῥυσσις*, a flow, flowing, stream (< *ῥέω*, flow; see *rhenum*), + *μετρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

Rhysodes, **Rhysodidæ**. See *Rhysodes*, etc.

Rhyssa (ris'ā), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ῥυσάδης*, prop. *ῥυσός*, drawn up, wrinkled, < *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*, draw.] A notable genus of long-tailed ichneumon-flies of the subfamily *Pimplinae*. They are of large size, and the females are furnished with very long ovipositors, with which they pierce to considerable depth the trunks of trees in order to lay their eggs in the tunnels of wood-boring larvae, upon which their larvae are external parasites. A number of European and North American species are known. The most prominent American long stings, formerly placed in this genus, are now considered to belong to *Thalessa*.

Rhysodes (ri-sō'dēs), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1823), < Gr. *ῥυσάδης*, prop. *ῥυσός*, wrinkled-looking, < *ῥυσός*, prop. *ῥυσός*, wrinkled (see *Rhyssa*), + *οἶδος*, form.] A genus of elavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhysodidae*, having the eyes lateral, rounded, and distinctly granulated. Although only 9 species are known, they are found in India, South Africa, North and South America, and Europe. Also spelled *Rhysodes*.

Rhysodidæ (ri-sō'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1845), < *Rhysodes* + *-idæ*.] A small family of elavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Rhysodes*. They have the first three ventral abdominal segments connate, the last five jointed, the last joint moderate in length, and the claws not large. They live under bark, and to some extent resemble the *Carabidae*. Only 3 genera of very few species are known. Also spelled *Rhysodidae*.

rhyta, *n.* Plural of *rhyton*.

rhythm (ritum or ritum), *n.* [Formerly also *ritum*, *ritima*; < OF. *ritume*, *rityme*, F. *rythme* = Sp. It. *ritmo* = Pg. *rythmo*, < L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *chithmus*, *ritmus*, *rhythm*, < Gr. *ῥυθμός*, Ionic *ῥυθμός*, measured motion, time, measure, proportion, rhythm, a metrical measure or foot (cf. *ῥυθμός*, a stream, *ῥυα*, a stream, *ῥυαί*, flowing), < *ῥέω* (√ *ῥεω*, *ῥυ*), flow:

see *rheum*¹. The word *rhythm*, variously spelled, was formerly much confused with *rime*, which thus came to be spelled *rhyme*: see *rime*¹. 1. Movement in time, characterized by equality of measures and by alternation of tension (stress) and relaxation. The word *rhythm* (*ῥυθμός*) means 'flow,' and, by development from this sense, 'uniform movement, perceptible as such, and accordingly divisible into measures, the measures marked by the recurrence of stress.' Examples of rhythm, in its stricter sense, in nature are respiration and the beating of the pulse, also the effect produced on the ear by the steady dripping of water. The three arts regulated by rhythm are music, metrics, and, according to the ancients, orphic, or the art of rhythmical bodily movement. Rhythm in language is *meter*. The term was further extended to sculpture, etc. (compare def. 5), as when a writer speaks of "the rhythm of Myron's Discobolus."

We have here the three principal applications of *rhythm*, three principal domains in which *rhythm* manifests its nature and power—dancing, music, poetry.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 51.

2. In music: (a) That characteristic of all composition which depends on the regular succession of relatively heavy and light accents, beats, or pulses; accentual structure in the abstract. Strictly speaking, the organic partition of a piece into equal measures, and also the distribution of long and short tones within measures, in addition to the formation of larger divisions, like phrases, sections, etc., are matters of *meter*, because they have to do primarily with time-values; while everything that concerns accent and accentual groups is more fitly arranged under *rhythm*. But this distinction is often ignored or denied, *meter* and *rhythm* being used either indifferently, or even in exactly the reverse sense to the above. (See *meter*².) In any case, in musical analysis, *rhythm* and *meter* are coordinate with *melody* and *harmony* in the abstract sense.

(b) A particular accentual pattern typical of all the measures of a given piece or movement. Such patterns or rhythms are made up of accents, beats, or pulses of equal duration, but of different dynamic importance. A rhythm of two beats to the measure is often called a two-part rhythm, one of three beats, a three-part rhythm, etc. Almost all rhythms may be reduced to two principal kinds, *simple* or two-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and a light one (often called *march rhythm* or *common time*), and *triple* or three-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and two light ones (*waltz rhythm*). The accent or beat with which a rhythm begins is called the *primary accent*. Its place is marked in written music by a bar, and in conducting by a down-beat. Each part of a rhythm may be made compound by subdivision into two or three secondary parts, which form *duple* or *triple* groups within themselves. Thus, if each part of a duple rhythm is replaced by duple secondary groups, a four-part or *quadruple* rhythm is produced, or if by triple secondary groups, a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (first variety). By a similar process of replacement, from a triple rhythm may be derived a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (second variety) and a nine-part or *nonuple* rhythm, and from a quadruple rhythm, an eight-part or *octuple* rhythm and a twelve-part or *dodecuple* rhythm. The constituent groups of compound rhythms always retain the relative importance of the simple part from which they are derived. The above eight rhythms are all that are ordinarily used, though *septuple*, *septuple*, *dodecuple*, and other rhythms occasionally appear, usually in isolated groups of tones (see *quintuplet*, *septuplet*, *dodecuple*, etc.). In ancient music a measure did not necessarily begin with a beat, and the rhythms were the same as those indicated in metrics below (3 (b)). While all music is constructed on these patterns, the pattern is not always shown in the tones or chords as sounded. The time-value of one or more parts may be supplied by a silence or rest. A single tone or chord may be made to include two or more parts, especially in compound rhythms, and thus every possible combination of long and short tones occurs within each rhythm. When a weak accent is thus made to equal one with a following heavier one, especially if the latter is a primary accent, the rhythm is syncopated. (See *syncopation*.) The regularity of a rhythm is maintained by counting or beating time—that is, marking each part by a word or motion, with a suitable difference of emphasis between the heavy and the light accents. In written music the rhythm of a piece or movement is indicated at the onset by the *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*). The speed of a rhythm in a given case—that is, the time value assigned to each measure and part—is called its *tempo* (which see). Rhythm and tempo are wholly independent in the abstract, but the tempo of a given piece is approximately fixed. Although regularity and definiteness of rhythm are characteristic of all music, various influences tend to modify and obliterate its form. The metrical patterns of successive measures often differ widely from the typical rhythmic pattern and from each other. Except in very rudimentary music, purely rhythmic accents are constantly superseded by accents belonging to figures and phrases—that is, to units of higher degree than measures. Indeed, in advancing from rudimentary to highly artistic music, rhythmic patterns become less and less apparent, though furnishing everywhere a firm and continuous accidental groundwork. Rhythm is often loosely called *beat*. Also called *proportion*.

3. In metrics: (a) Succession of times divisible into measures with theses and arses; metrical movement. Theoretically, all spoken language possesses rhythm, but the name is distinctively given to that which is not too complicated to be easily perceived as such. Rhythm, so limited, is indispensable in metrical composition, but is regarded as inappropriate in prose, except in elevated style and in oratory, and even in these only in the way of vague suggestion, unless in certain passages of special character.

Rhythm . . . is of course governed by law, but it is a law which transcends in subtlety the conscious art of the metrist, and is only caught by the poet in his most inspired moods. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 202.

(b) A particular kind or variety of metrical movement, expressed by a succession of a particular kind or variety of feet: as, iambic rhythm; dactylic rhythm. In ancient metrics, rhythm is *isorhythmic*, *direct*, or *doctymiac* (see the phrases below), or belongs to a subdivision of these. (c) A measure or foot. (d) Verse, as opposed to prose. See *rime*¹.—4. In physics and physiol., succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

The longer astronomic *rhythm*, known as the earth's annual revolution, causes corresponding *rhythms* in vegetable and animal life: witness the blossoming and leading of plants in the spring, the revival of insect activity at the same season, the periodic flights of migratory birds, the hibernating sleep of many vertebrates, and the thickened coats or the altered habits of others that do not hibernate. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos.*, I. 307.

5. In the graphic and plastic arts, a proper relation and interdependence of parts with reference to each other and to an artistic whole.

—Ascending rhythm. See ascending. —Descending or falling rhythm. See descending. —Direct rhythm, in anc. metrics, rhythm in which the number of times or more in the thesis of the foot differs from that in the arsis by one. Direct rhythm includes diphase, hemolite, and epitrite rhythm, these having a pedal ratio (proportion of more in arsis and thesis) of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4 respectively: opposed to *doctymiac rhythm*. —Doctymiac rhythm, in anc. metrics, rhythm in which the number of times in the arsis differs from that in the thesis by more than one. Doctymiac rhythm in this wider sense includes *doctymiac rhythm* in the narrower sense (that is, the rhythm of the doctymiac, which has a pedal ratio of 3 to 6), and *triple rhythm*, characterized by a pedal ratio of 1 to 3. —Double rhythm. Same as *duple rhythm*. See def. 2. —Equal rhythm, *isorhythmic rhythm*, in anc. metrics, rhythm in which the number of times in the thesis and arsis is equal. Also called *dactylic rhythm*. —Imperfect rhythm. Same as *imperfect measure*. See imperfect. —Oblique rhythm. Same as *doctymiac rhythm*. —Syn. 2. *Melody*, *Harmony*, etc. See *euphony*.

rhythm (rith' - or rith' mēr), n. [*rhythm* + -er¹.] A rimer; a poetaster.

One now scarce counted for a *rhythm*, formerly admitted for a poet. *Fuller, (Imp. Dict.)*

rhythmic (rith' mik), a. and n. [= F. *rhythmique* = Pr. *ritmich*, *ritimic* = Sp. *ritmico* = Pg. *ritmico* = It. *ritmico*, < ML. *rhythmicus*, *ritimicus*, in L. only as a noun, one versed in rhythm, < Gr. *ῥυθμικός*, pertaining to rhythm (as n. *ῥυθμός*, *ῥυθμική*, sc. τέχνη), < *ῥυθμός*, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] I. a. Same as *rhythmical*.

The working of the law whence springs
The rhythmic harmony of things.

Waltter, Questions of Life.

Rhythmic chorea, a form of chorea in which the movements take place at definite intervals.

II. n. Same as *rhythmics*.

The student of ancient *rhythmics* is not oppressed by the extent of his authorities. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 85.

rhythmical (rith' mi- kal), a. [*rhythm* + -ical.] 1. Pertaining to rhythm in art, or to a succession of measures marked by regularly recurrent accents, beats, or pulses; noting any succession so marked; hence, musical, metrical, or poetic; as, the *rhythmical* movement of marching or of a dance.

Honest agitators have been moved, by passionate zeal for their several causes, to outbursts of *rhythmical* expression. *Stedman, Viet. Poets*, p. 29.

2. In physics and physiol., pertaining to or constituting a succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

This *rhythmical* movement, impelling the filaments in an undulating onward course, is greatly influenced by temperature and light. *H. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, vi. § 266.

3. In med., periodical.—4. In the graphic and plastic arts, properly proportioned or balanced.

Rhythmical signature, in musical notation, a sign placed at the beginning of a piece, after the key-signature, to indicate its rhythm or time. (Also called *time signature*.) It consists of two numerals placed one above the other on each staff, the upper numeral indicating the number of principal beats or pulses to the measure, and the lower the kind of note which in the given piece is assigned to each beat. (See *rhythm* and note¹, 13.) Thus, 4 indicates quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, each beat marked by a quarter-note, *q*, or its equivalent. Difference of rhythm is unambiguously not always indicated by difference of rhythmic signature; and difference of signature often means only an unessential difference of notes rather than of rhythm. Thus, duple rhythm may be marked either by 2, 2, or 4; triple rhythm, by 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3; quadruple rhythm, by 4, 4, 2, 4; sextuple rhythm (first variety), by 6, 6; sextuple rhythm (second variety), by 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3; octuple rhythm, by 8, 8; nonuple rhythm, by 9, 9; dodecuple rhythm, by 12. Most of the varieties of duple and quadruple signatures are often written simply *C*, common; when duple rhythm is to be distinguished from quadruple, this sign is changed to *C*, or the words *alla breve* are added. The rhythmic signature is not repeated on successive staves. A decided change of rhythm is marked by a new signature; but the isolated intrusion of a foreign rhythm, especially in a short melodic group, is usually marked by a curve and an inclosed numeral, as 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. See *triple*, *quadruple*, *quintuplet*, etc.

rhythmicality (rith' mi- kal' i- ti), n. [*rhythmical* + -ity.] Rhythmic property; the fact or

property of being regulated by or exemplifying rhythm. *G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish*, etc., p. 186. *rhythmically* (rith' mi- kal- i), adv. In a rhythmic manner; with regularly recurrent accents of varying emphasis.

rhythmics (rith' miks), n. [Pl. of *rhythmic* (see -ics).] The science of rhythm and of rhythmic forms.

rhythming (rith' - or rith' ming), a. [Appar. < *rhythm*, used as a verb, + -ing², but perhaps a mere variant spelling of *rhyming*, *riming*.] *Riming*.

Witness that impudent lie of the *rhythming* monk.

Fuller, (Imp. Dict.)

rhythmist (rith' mist), n. [*rhythm* + -ist.] 1. One who composes in rhythm; a rhythmic composer.

I have a right to reaffirm, and to show by many illustrations, that he [Swainburne] is the most sovereign of *rhythmists*. *Stedman, Viet. Poets*, p. 381.

2. One versed in the theory of rhythm; a writer on the science of rhythmic.

rhythmize (rith' miz), v. [*rhythm* + -ize.] I. trans. To subject to rhythm; so in rhythmic composition: as, to *rhythmize* tones or words.

II. intrans. To observe rhythm; compose in rhythm. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, XVI. 100.

rhythmizomenon (rith' mi- zom' e- non), n.; pl. *rhythmizomena* (-nē). [*Gr. ῥυθμιζόμενον*, that which is rhythmically treated, prop. neut. of pass. part. of *ῥυθμιζέω*, arrange, order, scan: see *rhythm*.] In anc. *rhythmics*, the material of rhythm; that which is rhythmically treated. Three *rhythmizomena* were recognized by ancient writers—tones as the *rhythmizomenon* of music, words as that of poetry, and bodily movements and attitudes as that of orphic.

rhythmless (rith' m' les), a. [*rhythm* + -less.] Destitute of rhythm. *Coleridge, (Imp. Dict.)*

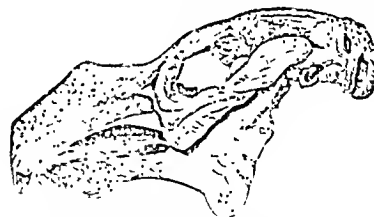
rhythmometer (rith' mom' e- tēr), n. [*Gr. ῥυθμός*, rhythm, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A machine for marking rhythm for music; a metro-nome. *Mind*, XLI. 57.

rhythmopœia (rith' mō- pē' yā), n. [NL., < Gr. *ῥυθμοποιία*, making of time or rhythm, < *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, + *ποιέω*, make.] The act of composing rhythmically; the art of rhythmic composition.

The fixing of 2 to 1 as the precise numerical relation was probably the work of *rhythmopœia*, or of *rhythmopœia* and *melopœia* together. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 204.

rhythmus (rith' mus), n. [L.] Same as *rhythm*. *rhytidoma* (ri- tid' ō- mī), n. [NL., < Gr. *ῥυτιδωμά*, the state of being wrinkled, < *ῥυτιδωτός*, be wrinkled, < *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, < *ῥίπναι*, *ῥίπναι*, draw.] In bot., a formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophloem.

Rhytina (ri- tī' nī), n. [NL. (Steller). < Gr. *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, + *-ina*¹.] The typical and only genus of the family *Rhytidinæ*, containing *Steller's*

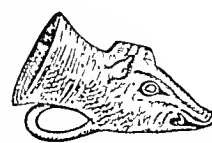


Skull of Steller's Sea cow (*Rhytina stelleri*).

ler's or the arctic sea-cow, *R. stelleri* or *R. gigas*, which has no teeth, but horny plates functioning as such. The head is small; the tail has lateral lobes; the fore limbs are small; the hind is very rugged; the cervical vertebrae are 7, the dorsal 19, the lumbar and caudal 34 to 37, without any sacrum. See *sea-cow*. Also called *Steller's* and *Nepus*.

Rhytidinæ (ri- tī' nī- ō), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhytina* + -inæ.] A family of sirenians, typified by *Rhytina*, having no teeth, manducation being effected by large horny plates; the sea-cows.

rhyton (ri' tōn), n.; pl. *rhyta* (-tī). [*Gr. ῥυτίς*, a drinking-cup, < *ῥίπναι*, flow: see *rhenm*¹.] In



Rhyton.

Gr. antiq., a type of drinking-vase, usually with one handle. In its usually curved form, pointed below, it corresponds to the primitive cup of horn. The lower part of the rhyton is generally molded into the form of a head of a man or, more often, of an animal, and is often pierced with a small hole through which the beverage was allowed to flow into the mouth.

Rhyzana (ri-zé'ni), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1811, in form *Rhyzana*), < Gr. *ῥίζων*, growl, snarl.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds; the suricates; synonymous with *Suricata*.

ryzo-. For words beginning thus, see *rhizo-*. **ry** (ri), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, mile.] A Japanese mile. It is divided into 36 cho, and is equal to about 2.45 English miles. See *cho*.

rial, *n.* Same as *real*.

rial, *n.* Same as *real*.

rial, *n.* See *ryal*.

rialty, *riallicheit*, *adv.* Middle English obsolete variants of *royalty*. Chaucer.

rialter, *n.* A Middle English form of *royalty*.

Rialto (ri-al'tō), *n.* [It., < *rio*, also *riro*, brook, stream (= Sp. Pg. *rio*, < L. *rius*, a stream, river; see *rius*), + *alto*, deep, high, < L. *altus*, deep, high; see *altitude*.] A bridge, noted in literature and art, over the Grand Canal in Venice.

On the *Rialto* every night at twelve

I take my evening's walk of meditation.

Olney, *Venice Preserved*, l.

riancy (ri'an-si), *n.* [< *riant* (t) + *-ry*.] The state or character of being *riant*; cheerfulness; gaiety.

The tone, in some parts, has more of *riancy*, even of levity, than we could have expected!

Carlyle, *Sir Walter Scott*, ii. 9.

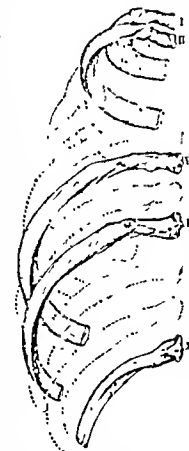
riant (ri'ant), *a.* [< F. *riant* (< L. *ridens* (t)-s), laughing, ppr. of *rire*, laugh, = Pr. *rire*, *rir* = Sp. *reír* = Pg. *rir* = It. *ridere*, < L. *ridere*, laugh; see *ridens*.] Laughing; gay; smiling; *as, a riant landscape*.

Gothic's childhood is throughout of *riant*, joyful character.

Carlyle, *Essays*, *Gothic's Works*.

riata, *n.* See *reata*.

rib (rib), *n.* [ME. *rib*, *ribbe*, < AS. *ribb* = OFries. *rib*, *reb* = MD. *ribbe*, D. *rib* = MLG. LG. *ribbe* = OHG. *rippi*, *ribbi*, *ribi*, MHG. *rippe*, *ribe*, G. *rippe*, *riebe* (obs.) = Icel. *rið* = Sw. *ref* (in *ref-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Dan. *rib* (rib-bone, rib-bone, rib) = Goth. **ribi* (not recorded); akin to OBulg. Russ. *rebro*, rib, and prob., as 'that which incloses or envelops,' to G. *rebe*, a tendril, vine (cf. OHG. *hiru-ribe*, MHG. *hiru-ribe*, that which envelops the brain, the skull).] 1. In anat. and zool., a costa; a pleurapophysis, with or without a hemapophysis; the pleurapophyseal element of a vertebra, of whatever size, shape, or mode of connection with a vertebra. In ordinary language the term *rib* is restricted to one of the series of long slender bones which are movably articulated with or entirely dis-connected from the vertebra, occur in pairs, and extend to or toward the sternum or middle ventral line of the body. In many vertebrates such ribs are characteristic of or confined to the thoracic region, and form, together with the corresponding vertebrae and with the sternum, a kind of bony cage for the thoracic viscera—the chest or thorax. Such ribs are called *thoracic* or *dorsal*, and are often the only free ribs an animal may possess, as is usually the case in mammals. In man there are twelve pairs of such ribs. The first of these articulate with the upper part of the side of the body of the first dorsal vertebra; the second to the ninth inclusive articulate with the intervertebral space, and consequently with two vertebrae apiece; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articulate with the single vertebra to which they correspond. The first to the tenth ribs articulate by their heads with bodies of vertebrae as above stated, and also by their shoulders with transverse processes, which latter articulations are lacking to the eleventh and twelfth ribs. The first seven ribs reach the sternum by means of costal cartilages, and are called *costal* ribs; the last five ribs do not, and are called *false ribs*; of these last the first three join one another by means of their costal cartilages, while the last two are entirely free or "floating" at their ends. Only the bony part of a rib is a pleurapophysis; the cartilaginous part, or costal cartilage, is a hemapophysis. Parts of a bony rib commonly distinguished are the head or *capitulum*, the neck or *collum*, the shoulder or *tuberculum*, and the shaft. Most of the ribs are not only curved as a whole, but also somewhat bent at a point called the *angle*, and, moreover, twisted on their own axis. In man there are occasionally supernumerary cervical or lumbar ribs of ordinary character, that are extended from and freely joined to their vertebrae; and all the human cervical vertebrae have rudimentary ribs ankylosed with their respective vertebrae, represented by that part of the transverse process which bounds the vertebral foramen in front. Mammals have frequently more or fewer than twelve pairs of thoracic ribs. Ribs occurring in any part of the vertebral column are named from that part:



Human Ribs, left side (rear view), the first, second, seventh, ninth, and twelfth shaded indelibly, the others in outline—all without their costal cartilages

as, cervical, thoracic or dorsal, dorsolumbar, lumbar, or sacral ribs. In birds and reptiles the number of ribs is extremely variable, and their situation may extend from head to tail. Frequently they are jointed in the middle, or at the point where in a mammal the bony part joins the cartilaginous. Some of them may be free or floating at the vertebral as well as at the sternal end. Some ribs in birds bear peculiar splint-bones called *uncinate processes*. (See *cut under pteropoda*.) In chelonians the ribs are fixed, and consolidated with broad plate-like dermal bones to form the carapace. The greatest number of ribs is found in some serpents, which have more than two hundred pairs. In some fishes, ribs are apparently doubled in number by forking; this is the principal reason why the bones of a shad, for example, seem so numerous. See also *costs* under *carapace* and *skeleton*.

It of his side he too a rib,
And made a wimmin him ful sib,
And heled him that side wel.

Genesis and Exodus (L. E. T. S.), l. 227.

Dainty bits

Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits.

Shak., *l. l. l.*, l. 1. 27.

2. That which resembles a rib in use, position, etc.; a strip, band, or piece of anything when used as a support, or as a member of a framework or skeleton.

Thirdly, in setting on of your fether [a question may be asked, whether it be pared or drawn with a thiele *rybbe*, or a thime *rybbe* (the *rybbe* is ye hard quill whiche deuydeh the fether).]

Ascham, *Topophilus*, ii.

We should have been in love with flames, and have thought the gridiron fairer than the spondee, the ribs of a marital bed.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, iii. 9.

He consulted to remove the whole wall by blinding it about with ribs of iron and timber, to convey it into France.

Ecelyn, *Diary*, March 23, 1646.

Specifically—(a) Some part or organ of an animal like or likened to a rib; a costate or costiform process; a long narrow thickening of a surface; a ridge; a strip or stripe; as, (1) one of the veins or nerves of an insect's wing; (2) one of a set or series of parallel or radiating ridges on a shell; (3) one of the ciliated rays or ctenophores of a ctenophore. (b) In ship-building, one of the bent timber or metal bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of the ship.

How like the prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and rugged sails!

Shak., *M. of V.*, ii. 6. 18.

(c) In arch.: (1) In vaulting, a plain or variously molded and sculptured arch, properly supporting a vault, or, in combination with other ribs, the filling of a groined vault. In pointed vaults the groins typically rest upon or are covered by ribs; and secondary ribs connecting the main ribs, especially in late and less pure designs, are sometimes applied, usually as a mere decoration, to the plain surfaces of the vaulting-cells. The three main vaulting-ribs are designated as (a) groin-ribs or ogives, (b) double-arches, and (c) formers. (See *plan under arch*.) Ribs upon the surfaces of the cells are known as *surface-ribs*. The groin-rib or ogive is also called the *diagonal rib*, because it occupies the diagonal of the plan of a quadripartite vault. See *arch* and *arch*.

All these ribs [of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris] are independent arches, which determine the forms of, and actually sustain, the vault shells.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 62.

(2) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of pseudo-domes, vaults, etc. (d) In coal-mining, a narrow strip or block of solid coal left to support the workings. (e) One of the curved extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched.

Let Persian Dames thr' Undrell's ribs display,
To guard their Beauties from the sunny Ray.

Gay, *Trivia*, l.

(f) In bot.: (1) One of the principal vascular bundles, otherwise called *veins* or *veins*, into which the primary bundle divides on entering the blade to form the framework of a leaf, commonly salient on its lower surface; a primary nerve; contrasted with *vein* and *veinlet*, the branches to which it gives origin. See *midrib* and *nerve*. (2) A prominent line on the surface of some other organ, as the fruit. (g) In cloth or knitted work, a ridge or stripe rising from the groundwork of the material, as in corduroy. (h) In bookbinding, one of the ridges on the back of a book, which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament. (i) One of the narrow tracks or ways of iron in which the bed of a printing-press slides to and from impression. (j) In mach., an angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them, as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket. (k) In a violin or similar instrument, one of the curved sides of the body, separating the belly from the back. (l) In gun-making, either of the longitudinally extending upper or lower projections of the metal which join the barrels of a double-barreled gun, and which in such guns are often ornamented or of ornamental shape. The upper rib is called the *top rib*; the lower, the *bottom rib*. 3. A piece of meat containing one or more ribs; a rib-piece: as, a *rib of beef*.—4. A wife: in allusion to Eve, who, according to the account in Genesis, was formed out of one of Adam's ribs. [Humorous.]

Punch and his rib Joan. Scott, *Pirate*, xxvii.

5. A strip; a band or ribbon; a long and narrow piece of anything.

A small rib of linn, that is scarce to be found without a guide.

J. Echar, *Contempt of the Clergy*, p. 101. (Latham.)

Abdominal ribs, in *herpet.* See *abdominal*.—**Back of a rib**, in arch., the upper surface of a vaulting rib.—**Built rib**, in arch., for bridges or roofs, a rib constructed of several layers of planks set on edge, breaking joints, and united by bolts.—**Diagonal rib**, in arch. See *def. 2* (c) (1).—**False rib**. See *def. 1*.—**Floating rib**, a rib unattached

at one or both ends; a free or false rib, as the eleventh or twelfth of man.—**Laminated rib**, in arch., a rib constructed of layers of plank, laid flat, one over another, and bolted together.—**Longitudinal rib**, in arch., a formeret, or are formeret. See *plan under arch*.—**Rib and pillar**. See *pillar*.—**Ribs of a parrel** (naut.), a name formerly given to short pieces of wood having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel-rope.—**Rib-top machine**, a special form of knitting-machine for making ribbed hosiery.—**Ridge rib**, in arch., a rib in the axis of a vault and extending along its ridge. It is of rare occurrence except in English medieval vaulting, and is not used in vaults of the most correct and scientific design.—**Sacral rib**, the pleurapophysis of a sacral vertebra, of whatever character. The very complex sacrum of a bird often bears articulated or ankylosed ribs of ordinary character, called *sacral*, though these may be really lumbo-sacral, or dorsolumbar. No mammal has such sacral ribs; but the whole "lateral mass," so called, of a mammalian sacrum, as in man, which ossifies from several independent centers, is regarded by some anatomists as pleurapophyseal, and therefore as representing a consolidation of sacral ribs.—**Surface-rib**, in arch., a rib without constructive office, applied to the surface of vaulting merely for ornament; a *herne*, *tierceron*, etc. Such ribs, as a rule, were not used until after the best time of medieval vaulting.—To give a rib of roast, to rib-roast; thrash soundly. See *rib-roast*.

Though the skornful do nocke me for a time, yet in the end I hope to give them all a *rybbe* of roast for their paynes.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded.

Transverse rib, in arch., a double-arch or doubleau. See *plan under arch*.—**Wall-rib**, in arch., same as *arc formeret* (which see, under *arch*).

rib (rib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ribbed*, ppr. *ribbing*. [< *rib*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with ribs; strengthen or support by ribs: as, to *rib* a ship.

Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?

Sandys, *Paraphrase* upon Job, vi.

2. To form into ribs or ridges; mark with alternate channels and projecting lines; ridge: as, to *rib* a field by plowing; to *rib* cloth.

The long dun wolds are *ribb'd* with snow.

Tennyson, *Oriana*.

The print of its first rush-wrapping,
Wound ere it dried, still *ribbed* the thing.

D. G. Rossetti, *Burden of Nineveh*.

3. To inclose as with ribs; shut in; confine.

It were too gross

To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave.

Shak., *M. of V.*, ii. 7. 51.

And by the hand of Justice, never arms more
Shall *rib* this body in, nor sword hang here, sir.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, l. 1.

rib (rib), *n.* [ME. *ribbe*, *rybbe*, < AS. *ribbe*, hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.] 1. Hound's-tongue.—2. Costmary. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 306.—3. Water-cress. *Haliwell*.

rib (rib), *v. t.* [< ME. *ribben*, *rybbyn*, dress; cf. D. *repen*, beat (flax), = Sw. *repa*, ripple flax; see *rip*, *ripple*.] To dress (flax); ripple.

rib (rib), *n.* [< ME. *rybbe*, *ryb*; see *rib*, *v.*, and *ripple*.] An instrument for cleaning flax. *Haliwell*.

ribadoquin (ri-bad'ō-kin), *n.* 1. See *ribadoquin*.

The clash of arms, the thundering of *ribadoquines* and arquebuses, . . . bespoke the deadly conflict waging.

Irvine, *Granada*, p. 455.

2. Same as *organ-gun*.

ribald (rib'ald), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ribald*, *ribold*, *rebald*, *ribaud*, *ribaut* = Icel. *ribaldi* = MHG. *ribalt*, < OF. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribaud*, *ribaut*, F. *ribaud* = Pr. *ribaut* = Sp. Pg. *ribaldo* = It. *ribaldo*, *ribaldo* (ML. *ribaldus*) (fem. OF. *ribaude*, ML. *ribulda*), a lewd, baso person, a ruffian, ribald, also, without moral implication, a stout fellow, a porter, guard, soldier, etc. (see *ribaud*); of uncertain origin; perhaps (with suffix -ald) < OHG. *hripā*, MHG. *ribe*, a prostitute; cf. OF. *riber*, toy, wanton.] 1. *n.* A low, base fellow; a profligate; a ruffian; a person of lewd habits; applied particularly to one who is coarse, abusive, or obscene in language.

Ephistafus hym presit with his proude wordes,
As a *ribald* with raucery in his loud speche.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 7651.

A wise man selde, as we may seen,
Is no man wretched, but he it weng,
Be he kyng, knyght or *ribaude*;
And many a *ribaude* is myry and baude,
That swynkith and herfith, bothe day and nyght,
Myny a burthen of grete myght.

Hom. of the Rose, l. 5673.

As for that proverb, the Bishops foot hath been in it, it were more fit for a Scourra in Trivio, or som *Ribald* upon an Ale-bench.

Milton, *On Del. of Humb. Remount*.

In the last year of this reign (1876) we find the Commons petitioning the King "that *Ribalds* . . . and Sturdy Beggars may be banished out of every town."

Ribton-Turner, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 52.

II. a. Licitious; profligate; obscene; coarse; abusive or indecent, especially in language; foul-mouthed.

The busy day,

Waked by the lark, hath roused the *ribald* crows.

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 2. 9.

Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and humiliated,
Me the sport of *ribald* Veterans, mine of ruffian violators!
Tennyson, *Boadicea*.

Instead of having the soleam countenance of the average English driver, his face was almost *ribald* in its conviviality of expression.
T. C. Crawford, *English Life*, p. 37.

=Syn. Gross, coarse, filthy, indecent.
ribaldish (rib'al-dish), *a.* [*< ribald + -ish*.] Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a *ribaldish* tongue.

Ep. Hall, *Estate of a Christian*.

ribaldrous (rib'al-drus), *a.* [Also *ribaudrous*; *< ribaldr(y) + -ous*.] Ribald; licentious; obscene; indecent.

A *ribaldrous* and filthy tongue, as incestum, obscenium, impurum, et impudicum.
Baret, *Alvearie*. (*Nares*.)

ribaldry (rib'al-dri), *n.* [*< ME. ribaldrie, ribaudrie, ribaudrye, rybaudrie, rybaudry, etc.*, *< OF. ribauderie, P. ribauderie* (= *Sp. ribaldria* = *Pg. ribaldria* = *It. ribaldria*, *ML. ribaldria*), *< ribald, a ribald*: see *ribald*.] The qualities or acts of a ribald; licentious or foul language; ribald conversation; obscenity; indecency.

On fastingsdays by fore none felt fedde me with ale,
Out of reson, among rylandes here *rybaudrye* to luyre.
Her-of, good god, granate me forgesnesse.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 435.

Abstayn enen from wordes of *rybaudry*.

Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 105.

Satire has long since done his best; and erst
And loathsome *Ribaldry* has done its worst.
Cowper, *Table-Talk*, l. 729.

He softens down the language for which the river was noted and ignores the torrent of licentious *ribaldry* with which every boat greeted each other, and which was known as "River Wit."
J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 111.

ribaldry, *n.* [*ME. ribaudie, < OF. ribaudie, equiv. to ribaudrie, ribaldry*: see *ribaldry*.] Same as *ribaldry*.

ribant, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon*.

riband, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

riband-fish, riband-gurnard, etc. See *ribbon-fish, etc.*

ribaningt, *n.* See *ribboning*.

ribattuta (rē-bāt-tū'tā), *n.* [*It. prop. fem. pp. of ribattere, beat again, beat back, reverberate*, = *P. rebatire, beat down, rebatir*: see *rebate*.] In *music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in an alternation of two adjacent tones, gradually increasing in rapidity until it becomes a shake or trill.

ribaud, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.
ribaud (rē-bā'), *n.* [*OF. a soldier, porter, etc.*, a particular use of *ribaud*, a base fellow: see *ribald*.] In *French hist.*, one of a body-guard created by Philip Augustus (1180-1223) of France.—**King of the ribauds**, the chief of the old French royal guard known as the ribauds. In the field, his station was at the door of the sovereign's quarters, and he permitted to enter only those who had the right. He had jurisdiction of crimes and misdemeanors committed within the king's abode, as well as of gaming and debauchery, executed his own sentences, and enjoyed various privileges and perquisites. The title disappeared after the fifteenth century, and the office became merged in that of the executioner.

ribaudquin (ri-bā'de-kin), *n.* [Also *ribadoquin* (*< Sp. ribadoquin*); *< OF. ribaudquin, ribaudquin, ribaudsquin* (*OF. form. ribaudken*) (see *def.*); origin uncertain.] 1. (a) Originally, a cart or barrow plated with iron or other material to protect it from fire, and armed with long iron-shod pikes; a movable cheval-de-frise. *Heritt*. (b) A similar cart armed with a large crossbow, or with a small cannon in the fifteenth century. Hence—(c) The cannon itself so used.

ribaudourt, *n.* [*ME. < OF. ribaudourt, < ribaud, ribald*: see *ribald*.] A ribald.

I schol tynden hem heore fode that feithfuliche luyre;
Save Jacke the togelour, and Jonete of the stuydes,
And Robert the *ribaudourt* for his rowstis wordes.
Piers Plowman (A) vii. 66.

ribaudroust, *a.* Same as *ribaldrous*.

ribaudryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribaldry*.

ribaudyt, *n.* See *ribaldy*.

Ribbail's bandage. A spica bandage for the instep.

ribband, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

rib-band (rib'band), *n.* In *ship-building*: (a) A piece of timber extending the length of the square body of a vessel, used to secure the frames in position until the outside planking is put on. (b) A square timber of the slip fastened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle from slipping outward

during launching. See *cut under launching-ways*. (c) A scantling of wood, about 15 feet long and 4 inches square, used in rick-lashing gun-platforms to keep the platform secure; also used for mortar-platforms. Two rib-bands accompany every platform.—**Rib-band line**, in *ship-building*, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called *surmarks*, where the respective bevelings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mold.—**Rib-band nail**, in *ship-building*, a nail having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also written *ribbing-nail*.

rib-baste (rib'bāst), *v. t.* To baste the ribs of; beat severely; rib-roast. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ribbed (ribd), *a.* [*< rib + -ed*.] 1. Furnished with ribs; strengthened or supported by ribs, in any sense of the word.

Ribbed vaulting was the greatest improvement which the Medieval architects made on the Roman vaults, giving not only additional strength of construction, but an apparent vigor and expression to the vault which is one of the greatest beauties of the style.
J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 525.

2. Formed into ribs or ridges; having alternating lines of projection and depression; ridged: as, *ribbed cloth*; *ribbed hose*.

And thou art long, and lank, and lown,
As is the *ribbed* sea-sand.

Wordsworth, *Lines contributed to Coleridge's Ancient Mariner*.

This *ribbed* mountain structure . . . always wears a mantle of beauty, changeable purple and violet.
C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 205.

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, having a rib or ribs, in any sense; costal; costate; costiferous.—**Ribbed arch**. See *arch*.—**Ribbed armor**, armor consisting of ridges alternating with sunken bands, which are usually set with studs. It is described in the tourney-book of René of Anjou as composed of cuir-bouilli upon which small bars, apparently of metal, are laid, and either sewed to the leather, or covered by an additional thickness of leather, which is glued to the background.—**Ribbed-fabric machine**, a knitting-machine for making the rib-stitch. It has special adjustments in both power- and hand-machines, and can be set to make different forms or combinations of stitches, as the polka-rib, one-and-one rib, etc. *L. H. Knight*.—**Ribbed form, plate, velveteen, etc.** See the nouns.

ribbing (rib'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rib*, *v.*] 1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as timber-work sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, etc.—2. In *agri.*, a kind of imperfect plowing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean plowings and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

ribbing-nail (rib'ing-nāil), *n.* Same as *rib-band nail* (which see, under *rib-band*).

ribble-rabble (rib'l-rib'l), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *rabble*.] 1. A rabble; a mob.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

2. Idle and low talk; lewd or indecent language: sometimes used adjectively.

I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain
In her countenance) if thou givest me any more
With thy *ribble-rabble* discourse.

History of Franciscan (1655). (*Nares*.)

Such wicked stuff, such poisonous babble,
Such unsmooth, wetted *ribble-rabble*.

Hudibras Redivivus (1703). (*Nares*.)

ribble-rowt (rib'l-rōt), *n.* [A barlesque name, after analogy of *riguarole*. Cf. *ribble-rabble*.] A list of rabble.

This witch of *ribble-row* rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.

Cotton, *Works* (1731), p. 119. (*Halliwel*.)

ribbon (rib'on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ribon, riban*, also *riband, ribband* (upper, simulating *band*, and still used archaically); *< ME. riban, riband, < OF. riban, ruben, rubant, P. ruban, dial. ribaul, ribau* (*ML. rubanus*), a ribbon; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. *Ir. ribin*, a ribbon, *riban*, a ribbon, fillet, = *W. rhibin*, a streak; *Ir. ribe*, a flake, hair, ribbon, = *Gael. rib, ribe*, a hair, rag, clout, = *W. ribb*, a streak. The Bret. *ruban* is prob. *< F.*] 1. Originally, a stripe in a material, or the band or border of a garment, whether woven in the stuff or applied.—2. A strip of fine stuff, as silk, satin, or velvet, having two selvages. Ribbons in this sense seem to have been introduced in the sixteenth century. Ordinarily ribbons are made of widths varying from one fourth of an inch, or perhaps even less, to seven or eight inches, but occasionally sash-ribbons or the like are made of much greater widths. According to the fashion of the day, ribbons are made richly figured or broadened, of corded silk

with velvet and satin stripes, satin-faced on each side, the two sides being of different colors, each perfect, and in many other styles.

Get your apparel together, good strags to your beads,
new *ribbons* to your pimps. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iv. 2. 37.

Sweet-faced Corinna, deign the *riband* tie
Of thy cork-shoe, or else thy slave will die.

Marston, *Scourge of Villanie*, viii. 7.

She's torn the *ribbons* frae her head,
They were baith thick and narrow.

The Bracs o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

It was pretty to see the young, pretty ladies dressed like
men, in velvet coats, caps with *ribbands*, and with laced
bands, just like men.
Pepys, *Diary*, July 27, 1665.

Just for a handful of silver he left us;
Just for a *riband* to stick in his coat.

Browning, *Lost Leader*.

3. Specifically, the honorary distinction of an order of knighthood, usually in two forms: first, the broad ribbon, denoting the highest class of such an order (for which see *cordon*, 7); second, the small knot of ribbon worn in the buttonhole by members of an order when not wearing the cross or other badge. *Blue ribbon* and *red ribbon* are often used to denote the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively. A blue ribbon was also a badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost in France. Compare *cordon bleu*, under *cordon*.

4. That which resembles a ribbon in shape; a long and narrow strip of anything.

The houses stood well back, leaving a *ribbon* of waste
land on either side of the road.

R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 68.

These (spiral nebulae) are usually elongated strings or
ribbons of nebulous matter twisted about a central nucleus
and seen by us in the form of a spiral curve.
The Century, XXXIX. 458.

5. *pl.* Reins for driving. [*Colloq.*]

He (Egalité) drove his own phaeton when it was decid-
edly low for a man of fashion to handle the *ribbands*.

Phillips, *Essays from the Times*, I. 76.

If he had ever held the coachman's *ribbons* in his hands,
as I have in my younger days—a—he would know that
stopping is not always easy.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xvii.

6. A strip; a shred: as, the sails were torn to
ribbons.

They're very naked; their things is all to *ribbons*.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 81.

7. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.—8. In *metal-working*, a long, thin strip of metal, such as (a) a watch-spring; (b) a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw; (c) a thin band of magnesium for burning; (d) a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line.—9. One of the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. Also called *clau-mark, owner-mark, game-tally*, etc. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 675.—10. A narrow web of silk for hand-stamps, saturated with free color, which is readily transferred by pressure to paper.—11. In *stained-glass work* and the like, a strip or thin bar of lead grooved to hold the edges of the glass. See *lead*, 7.—12. In *her.*, a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinaries. It is a diminutive of the bend, and one eighth of its width.—13. In *carp.*, a long thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips, uniting several parts. Compare *rib-band*.—14. *Naut.*, a painted molding on the side of a ship.—**Autophyte ribbon**, a Swiss ribbon printed in a lace pattern by means of zinc plates produced by a photo-engraving process from a real lace original. *E. H. Knight*.—**Blue ribbon**. (a) A broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroidered with gold, worn by members of the Order of the Garter diagonally across the breast.

They get invited . . . to assemblies . . . where they
see stars and *blue ribbons*.
Disraeli, *Sybil*, iv. 3.

(b) Figuratively, anything which marks the attainment of an object of ambition; also, the object itself.

In Germany the art of emending is no longer the chief
act of the scholar. A brilliant and certain conjecture is
no longer the *blue ribbon* of his career.

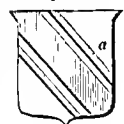
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 47.

(c) A member of the Order of the Garter.

Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obso-
lete than holding a Chapter of the Garter? asked Lord
Henry. The Duke, who was a *blue-ribbon*, felt this a home
thrust.

Disraeli, *Coningsby*, iii. 3.

(d) The badge of a society pledged to total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks: it consists of a bit of blue ribbon worn in a buttonhole.—**China ribbon**, a ribbon, about an eighth of an inch wide, formerly used in the toilet, but now for markers inserted in bound books and the like, and also in a kind of embroidery which takes its name from the employment of this material.—**China-ribbon embroidery**, a kind of embroidery much in favor in the early years of the nineteenth century, and recently revived. The needle is threaded with a ribbon, which is drawn through the material as well as applied upon it.—



Ribbon (a).

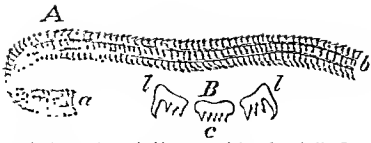


Fig. 1. State lingual ribbon, or radula, of a whelk (*Buccinum*). A, anterior end; B, posterior end; C, a transverse row of teeth; D, central; E, lateral.

lingual ribbon, in *Mollusca*, the surface that bears the teeth of the radula. See *odontophore*, and *radula* (with cut).
Nidamental ribbon. See *nidamental*.—**Petersham ribbon**, a ribbon of extra thickness, usually water-drawn, used in women's dress to strengthen the skirt at the waist, and also as a belt-ribbon when belt-ribbons are not used. Compare *pad*, 7.—**Red ribbon**. (a) The ribbon of the Order of the Bath, used to denote the position of that order, or the order itself. (b) The red ribbon of the Order of the Bath. (c) The ribbon of a knight of the Order of the Bath.

II. c. 1. Made of ribbon: as, a ribbon bow; ribbon crumpling.—**2.** In *mineral*, characterized by parallel bands of different colors: as, ribbon agate.—**3.** [cap.] Pertaining to the Ribbon Society or to Ribbonism: as, a Ribbon lodge.—**Ribbon** is a glass letter. See the nouns.—**Ribbon** sections, a series of chain of microtome-cut sections which remain attached to each other, edge to edge, by means of the embedding material.—**Ribbon Society**, in *Irish Hist.*, a secret association formed about 1805 in opposition to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a badge by the members. The primary object of the society was to secure the rights of the tenant class, with the purpose of securing to tenants fixity of tenure, or of inflicting retaliation for real or supposed agrarian oppression. The members were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, and were divided locally into lodges.

ribbon (rib'on), *v. t.* [Formerly (and still archaically) also *riband*, *ribband*; early mod. E. also *reband*; < ME. *ribanen*, *rybanen*, < *riban*, a ribbon; see *ribbon*, *n.*] 1. To border with stripes resembling ribbons; stripe; strake.

It is a flower may not forbear
 Ranges ribanded with gold to were.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4722.

I could see all the inland valleys ribanded with broad waters.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xlviii.

When imitations of ribboned stones are wished, pour each of the colors separately upon the marble, taking care to spread them in small pools over the whole surface, then with a wooden spatula, form the ribboned shades which are wished by lightly moving the mixture.
Marble-Worker, § 128.

2. To adorn with ribbons.

Each her ribbon'd tambourine
 Mingling on the mountain-sod,
 With a lovely frightened mien
 Came about the youthful god.
M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

Herrick gaily assimilated to his native dream these pleasant pastoral survivals, ribbanding the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionysus.
E. B. Goss, in *Ward's Eng. Poets*, II. 126.

3. To form into long narrow strips; cause to take the shape of ribbon.

When it [wax in bleaching] . . . still continues yellow upon the fracture, it is reunited, ribboned, and again bleached.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 334.

ribbon-bordering (rib'on-bor'der-ing), *n.* In *hort.*, the use of foliage-plants set in ribbons or stripes of contrasting shades as a border: also, a border thus formed.

Whether it [the garden] went in for ribbon-bordering and bedding out plants, or essayed the classical, with marble statues.
Miss Braddon, *Hostages to Fortune*, II.

ribbon-brake (rib'on-brāk), *n.* A brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.

rib-bone (rib'bōn), *n.* [*<* ME. *ribbebon* (= Sw. *ribbens* = Dan. *ribben*); < *rib* + *bone*.] A rib. And the made man likkest to him-self one.
 And Eac of his ribbe bon with-outen any meue.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 34.

ribbon-fish (rib'on-fish), *n.* One of sundry fishes of long, slender, compressed form, like a ribbon, as those of the genera *Cypota*, *Trichurus*, *Trachipterus*, and *Regalecus*: especially applied to those of the suborder *Tetransomi*. See the technical names, and cut under *hairtail*.

ribbon-grass (rib'on-grās), *n.* A striped green and white garden variety of the grass *Phalaris arundinacea*. Also called *painted-grass*.

ribbon-gurnard (rib'on-gér'njrd), *n.* A fish of the family *Macruridae* or *Lepidosomatidae*. *A. Adams*.

ribboning (rib'on-ing), *n.* [Also *ribbaning*, *rib-ning*; < ME. *ribanyng*; verbal *n.* of *ribbon*, *v.*] 1. A striped or ornamented border.

It [the robe] ful wel
 With orfays leyd was everydel,
 And portraied in the ribanynges
 Of dukes storyes and of kynges.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1077.

2. An ornament made of ribbon.

What gloves we'll give and ribanings.
Herrick, *To the Maids*, to *Walke Abroad*.

Ribbonism (rib'on-izm), *n.* [*<* *Ribbon* + *-ism*.] The principles and methods of the Ribbon Society of Ireland. See under *ribbon*, *a*.

There had always smouldered Ribbonism, Whiteboyism, some form of that protean Vehmgericht which strove, too often by unmanly methods, to keep alive a flicker of manly independence.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 243.

ribbon-line (rib'on-lin), *n.* In *hort.*, a long, generally marginal, bed of close-set plants in contrasted colors. *Henderson*, *Handbook of Plants*.

Ribbonman (rib'on-mn), *n.*; pl. *Ribbonmen* (-men). [See *Ribbonism*.] A member of an Irish Ribbon lodge; an adherent of Ribbonism. Orangemen and Ribbonmen once divided Ireland.
The American, VII. 133.

ribbon-map (rib'on-map), *n.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-pattern (rib'on-pat'ern), *n.* A decorated design imitating interlacing and knotted ribbons.

ribbon-register (rib'on-ref'is-tér), *n.* Same as *register*, 11.

ribbon-saw (rib'on-sā), *n.* Same as *band-saw*.

ribbon-seal (rib'on-sel), *n.* A seal of the genus *Histiophora*, *H. fasciata*, the male of which is



Ribbon-seal (*Histiophora fasciata*).

curiously banded with whitish on a dark ground, as if adorned with ribbons. It inhabits the North Pacific.

ribbon-snake (rib'on-suāk), *n.* A small slender striped snake, *Eutania saurita*, abundant in the United States: a kind of garden snake, having several long yellow stripes on a dark variegated ground. It is a very pretty and quite harmless serpent. See *Eutania*.

ribbon-stamp (rib'on-stamp), *n.* A small and simple form of printing-press which transfers to paper the free color in a movable ribbon which covers the stamp.

ribbon-tree (rib'on-trē), *n.* See *Plagianthus*.

ribbon-wave (rib'on-wāv), *n.* A common European geometrical moth, *Scidalia aversata*: an English collectors' name.

ribbonweed (rib'on-wēd), *n.* The ordinary form of the seaweed *Laminaria saccharina*, whose frond has a long flat blade, sometimes membranaceous and waved on the margin. [Prov. Eng.] *Trees of Bol.*

ribbon-wire (rib'on-wir), *n.* A kind of tape in which several fine wires are introduced, running in the direction of the length of the stuff. It is employed by milliners for strengthening or stiffening their work.

ribbonwood (rib'on-wūd), *n.* A small handsome malvaceous tree, *Holera papulosa*, of New Zealand. Its bark affords a demulcent drink, and also serves for cordage. It is doubtless named from the ribbon-like strips of its bark.

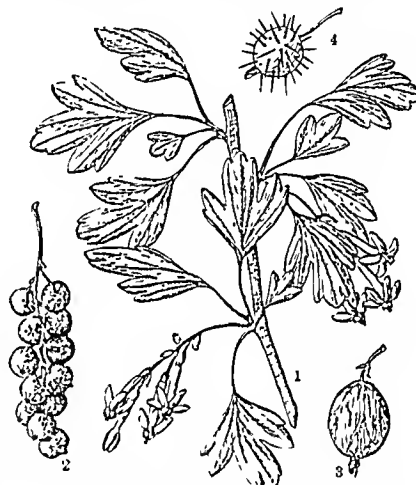
ribbon-worm (rib'on-wern), *n.* 1. Same as *tape-worm*.—2. A nemertean or nemertine worm; one of the *Nemertea*: so called from the extraordinary length and flattened form of some of them as the long sea-worms of the family *Linceidae*, which attain a length of many feet, as *Linceus marinus*.

ribecat, *ribecat*, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

ribes (ribz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [= Dan. *ribs*, curren; < OF. *ribes*, "red gooseberries, beyond-sea gooseberries, garden currants, bastard currants" (Cotgrave), *P. ribes* = *L. ribes*, "red gooseberries, bastard currants, or common ribes" (Florio), prop. sing., = *Sp. ribes*, curren-tree, < ML. *ribes*, *ribus*, *ribesum*, *ribasium*, < Ar. *ribās*, Pers. **ribij*, gooseberry.] A curren; generally as plural, currens.

Red Gooseberries, or *ribes*, do refresh and coole the hote stomacke and liver, and are good against all inflammations.
Langham, *Garden of Health*, p. 289.

Ribes (ri'bēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < ML. *ribesum*, curren; see *ribes*.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, constituting the tribe *Ribesieae* in the order *Saxifragaceae*, and producing small flowers with four or five scale-like petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and an ovoid calyx-tube united to the ovary, continued above into a tubular or bell-shaped four- or five-cleft limb, which is often colored. There are about 75 species, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and America, and of the Andes. Several species extend northward in Alaska nearly or quite to the arctic circle. The plants of this genus are often covered with resinous glands, and the stems are sometimes sparingly armed with spines below the axils. They bear scattered and often clustered leaves, which are petioled and entire or crenately lobed or cut, plicate or convolute in the bud. The flowers are often unisexual by abortion, are white, yellow, red, or green, rarely purple, in color, and occur either singly or few together, or, in the currens, in racemes. The fruit is an oblong or spheroidal pulpy berry, containing one cell and few or many seeds, and crowned with the calyx-lobes. Several species, mostly with thorny and often also prickly stems, the flowers single or few together, the fruit often spiny, are known as gooseberries; other species, wholly unarmed, with racemed flowers and smooth fruit, are grouped as currens. *R. Grossularia* is the common garden or English gooseberry. (See *gooseberry*.) *R. speciosum* is the showy flowering gooseberry or fuchsia-flowered gooseberry of California, much prized in cultivation for its bright-red drooping flowers with far-exserted red stamens. *R. gracile* of the central United States, its fruit bearing long red spines, is called *Missouri gooseberry*. *R. rubrum*, the common red curren (see *curren*?, 2), is native in Europe, Asia, and northern North America. *R. nigrum* is the garden black curren, a native of the northern Old World; *R. floridanum* is the wild black curren of America.



1, Branch with flowers of Missouri Curren (*Ribes aureum*). 2, Fruits of red curren (*R. rubrum*); 3, fruit of English gooseberry (*R. Grossularia*); 4, fruit of wild gooseberry (*R. cynosbati*).

R. aureum, the golden, buffalo, or Missouri curren, wild in the western United States, is in common cultivation for its early bright-yellow spiny-scented flowers. *R. sanguineum*, the red-flowered curren of California and Oregon, is another well-known ornamental species. *R. prostratum*, the field curren of northern woods in America, emits a nauseous odor when bruised.

Ribesieae (ri-bē-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1823). < *Ribes* + *-eae*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifragaceae*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, seeds immersed in pulp, alternate undivided leaves, without free stipules, and commonly racemed or clustered flowers. It consists of the genus *Ribes*.

rib-faced (rib'fist), *a.* Having the face ribbed or ridged; rib-nosed.

rib-grass (rib'grās), *n.* The English or ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

The rich hilled ground produced spontaneously rib grass, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 396.

ribbet, *n.* [Also *ribble*; < ME. *ribbe*, < OF. *ribbe*, *ribbe*, *ribbe*, etc.: see *rebec*.] 1. A musical instrument; a rebec.

The *ribbe* is said to have had three strings, to have been played with a bow, and to have been introduced into Spain by the Moors.
Skeat, *Piers Plowman*, II. 426.

2. A shrill-voiced old woman.

This sompouner, ever waiting on his pray,
 Rod forth to sompne a widow, an old *ribbe*,
 Fynnyng a cause, for he wolde lirie.
Chaucer, *Frilars Tale*, l. 79.

There came an old *rybybe*,
 She hallded of n kybe.
Skelton, *Elynour Rumming*, l. 42.

Or some good *ribbe* about Kentish town
 Or Tlosgden, you would hang now for a witch.
B. Jonson, *Dovill* is an Ass, l. 1.

ribbet (ri-bib'), *n. i.* [ME. *rybyben*; < *ribbe*, *n.*] To play on a ribbe.

The ratton *rybybyd*.
Rel. Antig., l. 81. (*Hallivell*.)

ribible (ri-bib'el), *n.* [ME. *ribible*, *rubible*: see *ribbe*, *rebe*.] Same as *ribbe*.

In twenty manere konde he trippes and daunce, . . . And playen sonnes on a rural *ribible*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 145.

Where, my friend, is your ribble, your *ribble*, or such-like instrument belonging to a minstrel?
Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 271.

ribibourt, *n.* [ML. *ribibour*, < OF. **ribibour*, < *ribbe*, a *ribbe*: see *ribbe*.] One who plays on the *ribbe*.

A *ribibour*, a raterone, a ralyer of Chepe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 322.

ribless (rib'les), *a.* [*< ribl + -less*.] 1. Having no ribs.—2. So fat that the ribs cannot be felt.

Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride,
And Laughter tickle Menly's *ribless* side!
Coleridge, To a Young Ass.

riblet (rib'let), *n.* [*< ribl + -let*.] A little rib; a rudimentary rib; a vertebral pleurapophysis not developed into a free and functional rib; as, a cervical *riblet* of man. See *pleurapophysis*.

The surface has longitudinal ridges, which on the hinder moiety of the valve are connected by transverse *riblets*.
Geol. Mag., IV. 451.

rib-like (rib'lik), *a.* [*< ribl + like*.] Resembling a rib; of the nature of a rib.

Riblike cartilaginous rods appear in the first second, and more or fewer of the succeeding visceral arches in all but the lowest Vertebrata.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 22.

rib-nosed (rib'nōzd), *a.* Having the side of the snout ribbed; rib-faced, as a baboon. See *mandrill*, and *ent* under *baboon*.

ribont, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon*.

ribosa (ri-bō'si), *n.* Same as *rebozo*.

rib-piece (rib'pēs), *n.* A rib-roast.

rib-roast (rib'rōst), *n.* 1. A joint of meat for roasting which includes one or more ribs of the animal.—2. A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

Such a piece of flitching is as punishable with *rib-roast* among the turne-spits at Pic Corner.
Marceus Ezzatius (1595). (Halliwell.)

rib-roast (rib'rōst), *v. t.* [*< ribl + roast, v.*] To beat soundly; cudgel; thrash.

Toa, take thou a cudgel and *rib-roast* him.
Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.
Rowland, Night-Raven (1620). (Nares.)

But much I scorn my fingers should be foule
With beating such a dirty dunghill-owle.
But I'll *rib-roast* thee and burne-bast thee still
With my enraged muse and angry quill.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *rib-roasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

rib-roaster (rib'rōs'tēr), *n.* A heavy blow on the ribs; a body-blow. [Colloq.]

There was some terrible slugging. . . . In the fourth and last round the men seemed afraid of each other. Cleary planted two *rib-roasters*, and a tap on Langdon's face.
Philadelphia Times, May 6, 1886.

rib-roasting (rib'rōs'ting), *n.* A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely bows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *rib-roasting*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 248.

Every day or two he was sure to get a sound *rib-roasting* for some of his misdemeanors.
Treng, Knickerbocker, p. 335.

rib-roost, *v. t.* See *rib-roast*.

ribskin, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rybskyn*, < ME. *ryb-schyn* (also *rybbyng-skin*); < *rib* + *skin*.] A piece of leather worn in flax-dressing. Compare *trip-skin*. Halliwell.

Their *rybskyn* and theyr spyndell.
Skelton, Elynour Rumming, l. 299.

rib-stitch (rib'stieh), *n.* In *crochet-work*, a stitch or point by which a fabric is produced having raised ridges alternately on the one side and the other.

Ribston pippin. [From *Ribston*, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips obtained from Rouen in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. (Brewer.)] A fine variety of winter apple.

rib-vaulting (rib'vāl ting), *n.* In *arch.*, vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling for support or ornament.

ribwort (rib'wört), *n.* See *plantain*.

-ric. [*< ME. -riche, -ricke*, used in comp., as in *bishop, king, weald, eorth, heoren-riche*, realm, jurisdiction, power, of a bishop, king, the world, earth, heaven, etc.: same as ME. *riche*, < AS. *rice*, roign, realm, dominion: see *riche*, *n.*] A termination denoting jurisdic-

tion, or a district over which government is exercised. It occurs in *bishopric*, and a few words now obsolete.

Ricania (ri-kā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1818).] The typical genus of *Ricaniidae*.

Ricaniidae (rik-ä-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Ricania* + *-idae*.] A large family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Ricania*, belonging to the group *Fulgoroidea*. It includes many beautiful and striking tropical and subtropical forms. Also, as a subfamily, *Ricaniidae*, *Ricaninae*.

Ricardian (ri-kär'di-an), *n. and n.* [*< Ricardo* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of David Ricardo, an English political economist (1772-1823), or his theories.

It is interesting to observe that Malthus, though the combination of his doctrine of population with the principles of Ricardo composed the creed for some time professed by all the 'orthodox' economists, did not himself accept the Ricardian scheme.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 376.

II. *n.* An adherent or follower of Ricardo.

Though in his great work he [Ran] kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the *Ricardians*, and rejected some of their *a priori* assumptions, he never joined the historical school.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 294.

ricasso (ri-kas'ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] That part of the blade of a rapier which is included between the outermost guard (see *cup-guard*, *counter-guard*) and the cross-guard, or the point of connection between the blade and the hilt. In the rapier of the sixteenth century this part was narrower and thicker than the blade proper, and usually rectangular in section. Compare *heel*, 2 (c), and *talon*, and see *cut* under *hilt*.

Riccati's equation. [Named after Count Jacopo Riccati (1676-1754).] Properly, the equation $ax'' + bx' + cy = dy$, but usually the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = cx$, an equation always solvable by Bessel's functions, and often in finite terms.

Riccia (rik'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after P. Franeiseo Ricci, an Italian botanist.] A genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, typical of the order *Ricciaceæ*. They are delicate little terrestrial or pseudo-aquatic, chiefly annual, plants with thallose vegetation. The thallus is at first radially divided from the center, which often soon decays; the divisions are bifid or dichotomous; the fruit is immersed in the thallus, sessile; and the spores are alveolate or muriculate, flattish, and angular. There are 20 North American species.

Ricciaceæ (rik-si-ä'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Riccia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of thallose cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, typified by the genus *Riccia*. By Leites they are regarded as forming a connecting-link between the *Jungermanniaceæ* and the *Marchantiaceæ*; but they are in some respects of simpler structure than either of these orders. The thallus is usually flat, branching dichotomously, and floating on water or rooting in soil. The fruit is short-pedicelled or sessile on the thallus or immersed in it; the capsule is free or connate with the calyptra, globose, rupturing irregularly; the spores are usually angular; and elaters are wanting.

rice (ris), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryce*, *rice*; < late ME. *ryce* = D. *rijst* = MLG. *ris* = MHG. *ris*, G. *reis* = Sw. Dan. *ris*, < OF. *ris*, F. *riz* = Pr. *ris* = It. *riso* (ML. *risus*, *risum*), < ML. *orysum*, L. *oryza*, rice, = Ar. *aruzzi*, *aruzz*, *aruzz* (> Sp. Pg. *arroz*), < Gr. *ἀρρῖζα*, *ἀρρῖζορ*, riceo (plant and grain); from an OPers. form preserved in the Pashtu (Afghan) *arrijey*, *verijey*, pl., rice, *arrijza'n*, a grain of rice; cf. Skt. *vrīhi*, rice.]

1. The grain of the rice-plant. It forms a larger part of human food than the product of any other one plant, being often an almost exclusive diet in India, China, and the Malayan islands, and abundantly used elsewhere. Over 75 per cent. of its substance consists of starchy matter, but it is deficient in albuminoids, the flesh-forming material, and is thus best adapted for use in warm climates. It is commonly prepared by boiling; in warm countries it is much employed in curries. Rice-flour, rice-ghee, rice-starch, rice-sugar, and rice-water are made from it; the *sake* of the Japanese is brewed from rice, and one kind of true arrack is distilled from it.

2. The rice-plant, *Oryza sativa*. It is a member of the grass family (see *Oryza*) native in India, also in northern Australia; extensively cultivated in India, China, Malaysia, Brazil, the southern United States and somewhat in Italy and Spain. It has numerous natural and cultivated varieties, and ranges in height from 1 to 6 feet. It requires for ripening a temperature of from sixty to eighty degrees, and in general can be grown only on irritable land (but see *monoculture-rice*). Rice is one of the most prolific of all crops. It was introduced into South Carolina about 1700—it is



The Panicle of Rice (*Oryza sativa*).
a, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glume; *c*, the flowering glume; *d*, the pistil; *e*, the lodicules, the stamens, and the pistil.

said by chance. The finest quality is produced in the United States, South Carolina and Georgia leading in amount; but the production has considerably declined since the civil war.—**Canada rice**. Same as *Indian rice*.—**False rice**, a grass of the rice-like genus *Lernæa*.—**Hungary rice**, a corruption of *hungry rice*.—**Hungry rice**. Same as *fundi*—**Indian rice**. (*a*) A rice-like grass, *Zizania aquatica*, common in shallow water in eastern North America, and especially abundant northward. The seeds, which are slender and half an inch long, are farinaceous, much eaten by birds, and largely gathered by the Indians in canoes; but they fall so easily as to render the plant unfit for cropping, even if otherwise worthy. The straw has been recommended as a paper stock. Its height and large monaceous panicle render it a striking plant. A more southerly species, *Z. miliacea*, is included under the name. Also called *Canada* or *wild rice*, and *Indian oats* or *water-oats*. (*b*) Rice produced in India.—**Millet-rice**, the East Indian *Panicum e. bonum*.—**Lett-rice**. See *Quinoa*.—**Rice cut-grass**. See *cut-grass*.—**Rice-grain decoration**, in *ceram*, a kind of decoration used in porcelain, especially Chinese, and in fine earthenware, as sometimes in Persian work. The paste of a cup or bowl is cut through with a stamp bearing small leaf-shaped or oval openings; the vessel being dipped in the glaze and then fired, the glaze fills these openings completely, leaving translucent spots in the opaque vessel. Occasionally the openings are of different shape, as small stars, crosses, etc.—**Rough rice**, the common name for the East Indian paddy or unhusked rice.—**Water-rice**, *wild rice*. Same as *Indian rice*.

rice, *n.* Another spelling of *rise*.—**Cotgrave**.
rice-bird (ris'bērd), *n.* 1. Another name of the reed-bird: applied to the bobolink in the fall, when it is in yellowish plumage and feeds largely on wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*), or, in the southern United States, upon cultivated rice, to which it does much damage. The name is little used north of the States where rice is cultivated. Also called *rice-bunting* and *rice-troopial*. See *reed-bird*, and *cut* under *bobolink*. 2. The paddy-bird, *Paddy oryzivora*, well known in confinement as the Java sparrow, and common in China, etc.

rice-bunting (ris'bun'ting), *n.* Same as *rice-bird*, 1.

rice-corn (ris'kōrn), *n.* Same as *pampas-rice*.

rice-drill (ris'dril), *n.* In *agri.*, a force-feed machine, for planting rice in drills; same as *rice-planter*. See *drill*, 3, E. II. Knight.

rice-dust (ris'dust), *n.* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, consisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust. It is a valuable food for cattle. Also *rice-meal*.

rice-embroidery (ris'em-broi'dēr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which rice-stitch is used either exclusively or to a great extent, so as to produce the appearance of grains of rice scattered over the surface.

rice-field (ris'fēld), *n.* A field on which rice is grown.—**Rice-field mouse**, an American sigmoidont murine rodent, the rice-rat, *Neoperomys (Oryzomys) palustris*, abounding in the rice-fields of the southern United States. It is the largest North American species of its genus, and has the general appearance of a half-grown house-rat. It is 4 inches long, the scaly tail as much more.



Rice field Mouse (*Oryzomys palustris*).

The pelage is hispid and glossy. The color is that of the common rat. In habits this animal is the most aquatic of its kind, resembling the European water-rat (*Arvicola amphibius*) in this respect. It is a nuisance in the rice-plantations.

rice-flour (ris'flour), *n.* Ground rice, used for making puddings, gruel for infants, etc., and as a face-powder.

rice-flower (ris'flou'ēr), *n.* See *Pimelia*.

rice-glue (ris'glō), *n.* A cement made by boiling rice-flour in soft water. It dries nearly transparent, and is used in making many paper articles; when made sufficiently stiff it can be molded into models, busts, etc.

rice-grain (ris'grān), *n.* 1. A grain of rice.—2. A mottled appearance upon the sun, resembling grains or granules.

rice-hen (ris'hēn), *n.* The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Illinois.]

rice-huller (ris'hul'ēr), *n.* Same as *rice-pounder*.

rice-meal (ris'mēl), *n.* Same as *rice-dust*.

rice-milk (ris'milk), *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

There are fifty street-sellers of *rice-milk* in London. Saturday night is the best time of sale, when it is not uncommon for a *rice-milk* woman to sell six quarts.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 203.

5. To dress.

When he wat3 gon, syr G. gere3 hym sone,
Rises, and riches hym in arnye noble.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), l. 1873.

6. To mend; improve.

Then comfort he caght in his cole hert,
Thus heignt in hope, and his hele mendit;
More redy to rest, *richt* hit chere.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 9257.

7. To avenge.

Than he purpost plainly with a pronde ost
For to send of his somnes and other sibbe fryndes,
The Grekes for to greve, if hom grace felle;
To wreke hym of wrahte and his wrong *riche*.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 2039.

II. *intrans.* To take one's way.

As he herd the howndes, that hasted hym swythe,
Rennud com *richchande* thur3 a ro3e greue,
And alle the rabel in a res, ry3t at his heleg.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), l. 1893.

Richardia (ri-chiär'-di-j), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), named from the French botanists L. C. M. Richard (1754-1821) and his son Achille Richard (1794-1859).] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceae*, suborder *Philodendroidae*, and tribe *Richardieae* (of the last the only genus). It comprises perennial stemless herbs, with monocious flowers without perianth, the two sexes borne close together on the same spadix. The male flowers bear two or three stamens, the female three staminodia. The ovary ripens into a berry of from two to five cells, each containing one or two anatropous albuminous seeds. The leaves are sagittate, and the spadix is surrounded with an open white or yellow spathe, the persistent base of which adheres to the fruit. *R. africana* is the common calla (the *Calla Ethiopica* of Linnaeus), often called *calla-lily* on account of its pure-white spathe. Also called *African* or *Ethiopian lily*, and *lily of the Nile*, though it is native only in South Africa. *R. albo maculata*, having the leaves variegated with translucent white spots, is also cultivated. There are in all 5 species.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Richardieae (rich-ä-jr-dī'-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1856), < *Richardia*, *q. v.*, + *-eae*.] A plant tribe of the order *Araceae*, and suborder *Philodendroidae*, formed by the single genus *Richardia*, and marked by its leading characters.

Richardsonia (rich-ä-jrd-sō'-ni-j), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named from Richard Richardson, an English botanist, who wrote (1699) on horticulture.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, belonging to the order *Rubiaceae*, the madder family, and to the tribe *Spermacoceae*, characterized by three to four ovary-cells, as many style-branches, and a two- to four-celled fruit crowned with from four to eight calyx-lobes, the summit finally falling away from the four lobes or nutlets which constitute its base, and so discharging the four oblong and furrowed seeds. There are 6 or 8 species, natives of warm parts of America. They are erect or prostrate hairy herbs, with a perennial root and round stems, bearing opposite nearly or quite sessile ovate leaves, stipules forming bristly sheaths, and small white or rose colored flowers in dense heads or whorls. *R. scabra*, with succulent spreading stems and white flowers, has been extensively naturalized from regions farther south in the southern United States, where it is known as *Mexican clover*, also as *Spanish* or *Florida clover*, *water-parsley*, etc. Though often a weed, it appears to be of some value as a forage-plant, and perhaps of more value as a green manure. The roots of this species, as also of several others, are supplied to the market from Brazil as a substitute for *Ippecacuanha*.

Richardson's bellows. An apparatus for injecting vapors into the middle ear.

Richardson's grouse. See *dusky grouse*, under *grouse*.

richdom, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rychedome*; < ME. *richedom*, < AS. *ricedōm*, power, rule, dominion (= OS. *rikdōm*, *richdom*, power, = OFries. *rike-dōm* = D. *rijkdom* = MLG. *rike-dōm* = OHG. *richidum*, *richdom*, power, riches, MHG. *rich-tum*, G. *reichthum* = Icel. *rikdómur*, power, riches, = Sw. *rike-döm* = Dan. *rigdom*, riches, wealth), < *rice*, rule (in later use taken as if *rice*, rich), + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *rich*¹, *a.*, *rich*¹, *n.*, and *-dōm*.] Riches; wealth.

They of ladyen hath one pryce, and that is pope John,
whose myghtyness and *rychedome* amounteth about all
prynces of the world.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on Amer. lca.,
(ed. Arber, p. xxx).

rich¹, *a.* and *adv.* See *rich*¹.

rich², *n.* [ME. *riche*, *riche*, *rike*, < AS. *rice*, power, authority, dominion, empire, a kingdom, realm, diocese, district, nation, = OS. *riki* = OFries. *rike*, *rik* = D. *rijk* = MLG. *rike* = OHG. *richi*, *rihi*, MHG. *riche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *riki* = Sw. *rike* = Dan. *rige* = Goth. *reiki*, power, authority, rule, kingdom; with orig. formative *-ja*, from the noun represented only by Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king: see *rich*¹. Cf. *-ric*.] A kingdom.

Comforte thi careful, Cryst, in thi *ryche*,
For how thou confortest all creatures clerkes bereth wit-
nesse.
Piers Plowman (B), xlv. 179.

Ihesu Crist con callie to hym his mylde
& sayde his *ryche* no wyg mygt wyne,
Bot he com thyder rygt as a chyld.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 721.

rich³, *v.* See *rich*².

richel-bird (rich'-el-bērd), *n.* The least tern,
Sterna minuta. [Prov. Eng.]

richellest, *n.* A form of *reckels*.

richellite (ri-shōl'-it), *n.* [*Richello* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A hydrated fluophosphate of iron and calcium, occurring in compact masses of a yellow color. It is found at Richelle, near Visé, in Belgium.

richen (rich'-n), *v. i.* [*rich*¹ + *-en*.] 'To become rich; become superior in quality, composition, or effectiveness; specifically, to gain richness of color; become heightened or intensified in brilliancy. [Rare.]

As the afternoon wanes, and the skies *richen* in intensity,
the wide calm stretch of sea becomes a lake of crimson fire.
H. Black, In *Far Lochaber*, xlviii.

riches (rich'-ez), *n. sing. or pl.* [Prop. *richess* (with term. as in *largess*), the form *riches* being erroneously used as a plural; early mod. E. *richesse*, < ME. *richesse*, *richesse*, *richesse*, *riches*, *ryches* (pl. *richesses*, *richesses*), < OF. *richesse*, also *richeise*, *richoise*, F. *richesse* (= Pr. *riquesa* = Sp. Pg. *riqueza* = It. *ricchezza*), riches, wealth; with suffix *-esse*, < *riche*, rich: see *rich*¹, *a.*] 1. The state of being rich, or of having large possessions in land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealth; opulence; affluence; originally a singular noun, but from its form now regarded as plural.

In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought.
Rev. xviii. 17.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than . . . our neighbours.
Locke, Consequences of the Lowering of Interest.

2. That which makes wealthy; any valuable article or property; hence, collectively, wealth; abundant possessions; material treasures. [Formerly with a plural *richesses*.]

Coups of elene gold and coppls of silver,
Rynges with rubies and *richesses* manye.

Piers Plowman (B), iii. 23.
Alle the *richesses* in this world ben in aventure and passen
as a shadowe on the wyl.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

In living Princes court none ever knew
Such endlesse *richesse*, and so sumptuous shew.

Spenser, F. Q., l. iv. 7.

I bequeath . . .
My *riches* to the earth from whence they came.

Shak., Pericles, l. 1. 62.

Through the bounty of the solle he [Macarilus] acquirid
much *riches*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 13.

The writings of the wise are the only *riches* our poster-
ity cannot squander.

Lambor, Imag. Conv., Millon and Andrew Marvel.

3. That which has a high moral value; any object of high regard or esteem; an intellectual or spiritual treasure; as, the *riches* of knowledge.

On her he spent the *riches* of his wit.

Spenser, Astrophel, l. 62.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous
mammon, who will commit to your trust the true *riches*?
Luke xvi. 11.

It is not your *riches* of this world, but your *riches* of
grace, that shall do your souls good.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 141.

His best companion innocence and health,
And his best *riches* ignorance of wealth.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 62.

4t. The choicest product or representative of
anything; the pearl; the flower; the cream.

For grace hath wold so ferforth him avaunce
That of knightthode he is prill *richesse*.

Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 12.

5t. An abundance; a wealth; used as a hunting
term, in the form *richness* or *richesse*. *Strutt*.

The foresters . . . talk of . . . *richesse* of muntens to
be chasid.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

= Syn. 1. *Wealth*, *Affluence*, etc. (see *opulence*), wealthiness,
plenty, abundance.

riches¹, *riches², *n.* Obsolete forms of *riches*.
rich-left (rich'-left), *a.* Inheriting great wealth.
[Rare.]*

O bill, sore-shaming

Those *rich-left* heirs that let their fathers lie
Without a monument!

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 226.

richly (rich'-li), *adv.* [*rich*¹, *richliche*, *richlike*, < AS. *riclice* (= D. *rijkelijik* = MLG. *rikelik* = OHG. *richticho*, *rihticho*, MHG. *richtliche*, *richte*, G. *reichlich* = Icel. *rikuliga* = Sw. *riklig* = Dan. *rigelig*), richly, < *rice*, rich: see *rich*¹ and *-ly*².] With riches; with wealth or affluence;

sumptuously; amply or abundantly; with unusual excellence of quality; finely.

She was fair and noble, . . . and richly married to Si-
natus the Tetrarch. *Purphas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Oh thou, my Muse! guid auld Scotch drink:

Whether thro' whuplin' worms thou jink:

Or, *richly* brown, ream o'er the brink

In glorious faem.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

Richmond herald. One of the six heralds of the English heralds' college: an office created by Henry VII., in memory of his previous title of Earl of Richmond.

richness (rich'-nes), *n.* [*richness*; < *rich*¹ + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being rich.

The country-girl, willing to give her utmost assistance, proposed to make an Indian cake, . . . which she could vouch for as possessing a *richness*, and, if rightly prepared, a delicacy, unequalled by any other mode of breakfast-cake.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

richterite (rich'-tēr-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. R. Richter, of Saxony.] In *mineral.*, a variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing a small percentage of manganese, found in Sweden.

Richter's collyrium. A mixture of rose-water and white of egg beaten to a froth.

richweed (rich'-wēd), *n.* 1. See *horse-balm*.—2. Same as *cleareweed*.

ricinelaic (ris-i-nel-ā-id'-ik), *a.* [*ricinelaic* (in) + *-ic*.] Related to *claidin*; derived from castor-oil.—*Ricinelaic acid*, an acid derived from and isomeric with *ricinoleic acid*.

ricinelaidin (ris'-in-e-lā'-idin), *n.* [*NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*) + Gr. *elaion*, oil, + *-idin*.] A fatty substance obtained from castor-oil by acting on it with nitric acid.

ricinia, *n.* Plural of *ricinium*.

Riciniae (ri-sin'-i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. < L. *ricinus*, a tick; see *Ricinus*.] In Latreille's classification, a division of mites or acarines, including such genera of ticks as *Ixodes*, *Argas*, etc. The name indicates the common tick of the dog, *Ixodes ricinus*.

ricinium (ri-sin'-i-um), *n.*; pl. *ricinia* (-i-j). [L., cf. *ricinus*, veiled, < *rica*, a veil to be thrown over the head.] A piece of dress among the ancient Romans, consisting of a mantle, smaller and shorter than the pallium, and having a cowl or hood for the head attached to it. It was worn especially by women, particularly as a morning garment, and by mimes on the stage.

The *ricinium*—in the form of a veil, as worn by the *Arval Brothers*.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 457.

ricinoleic (ris-i-nō'-lē-ik), *a.* [*NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*) + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] Same as *ricinolic*.

It [purging-mut oil] is a violent purgative, and contains, like castor oil, *ricinoleic acid*.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 740.

ricinolein (ris-i-nō'-lē-in), *n.* [*NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*) + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*.] In *chem.*, a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It is a glyceride of *ricinolic acid*.

ricinolic (ris-i-nō'-lik), *a.* [*NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*) + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil. Also *ricinoleic*.—*Ricinolic acid*, C₁₈H₃₂O₄, an acid obtained from castor-oil, in which it exists in combination with glycerol. It is an oily, colorless liquid.

Ricinula (ri-sin'-ū-lū), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), so called from a supposed resemblance to the castor-oil bean; dim. of L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant: see *Ricinus*.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods of the family *Muricidae*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Also called *Pentadactylus* and *Sistrum*.

Ricinus¹ (ris'-i-us), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ricinus*, a plant, also called *cici* and *croton*; perhaps orig. an error for **cicinus*, < Gr. *κικινος*, of the castor-oil plant (*κικινος* *ikinos*, castor-oil), < *κικι* (> L. *cici*), the castor-oil plant.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotonaeae*, and subtribe *Acalyphaceae*. It is characterized by monocious flowers, the calyx in the staminate flowers closed in the bud, in the pistillate sheath-like and cleft and very endocarpis; by very numerous (sometimes 1,000) stamens, with their crowded filaments repeatedly branched, each branch bearing two separate and roundish anther-cells; and by a three-celled ovary with three two-valved styles, ripening into a capsule ovoid hard-crusted seed with fleshy albumen and two broad and flat cotyledons. The only species, *R. communis*, the well-known castor-oil plant, is a native probably of Africa, often naturalized in warm climates, and possibly indigenous in America and Asia. It is a tall annual herb, smooth and often glau-



Ricinus arachnoides.

overlap or *ride* over each other, and the evil effect will be observable on both surfaces of the cloth.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 414.

9. To serve as a means of travel; be in condition to support a rider or traveler: as, that horse *rides* well under the saddle.

Honest man, will the water *ride*?

Joek o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

10. In *urg.*, said of the ends of a fractured bone when they overlap each other.

When a fracture is oblique there will probably be some extension of the limb from the drawing up of the lower portion of the limb, or *riding*, as it is called, of one end over the other. *Bryant, Surgery* (3d Amer. ed.), p. 817.

11. To climb up or rise, as an ill-fitting coat tends to do at the shoulders and the back of the neck.—*Riding committee*. See *committee*.—*Riding interests*, in *Scots law*, interests saddled or dependent upon other interests; thus, when any of the claimants in a suit, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor; and such claims are called *riding interests*.—The devil *rides* on a fiddler's stick. See *devil*.—To *ride* and *tie*, to ride and go on foot alternately: said of two persons. See the first quotation.

Mr. Adams discharged the bill, and they were both setting out, having agreed to *ride and tie*: a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them and is thus performed. The two travellers set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot. Now as it generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot, the custom is that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to dismount, tie his horse to some gate, tree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot, when the other comes up to the horse, unties him, mounts, and gallops on: till, having passed by his fellow-traveller, he likewise arrives at the place of tying.

Felding, Joseph Andrews, II. 2. (*Davies*.)

Both of them [Garriek and Johnson] used to talk pleasantly of their first journey to London. Garriek, evidently meaning to embellish a little, said one day in my hearing, 'We *rode and tied*.'

Doswell, Johnson, I. v. (1737), note.

To *ride a portlast* (*nauf.*), to lie at anchor with the lower yards lowered to the rail: an old use.—To *ride at anchor* (*nauf.*). See *anchor*.

After this Thomas Duke of Clarence, the King's second son, and the Earl of Kent, with competent forces, entered the Haven of Sluice, where they burnt four ships *riding at anchor*. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 162.

To *ride at the ring*. See *ring*.—To *ride bodkin*. See *bodkin*.—To *ride easy* (*nauf.*), said of a ship when she does not pitch, or strain her cables.—To *ride hard*, said of a ship when she pitches violently, so as to strain her cables and masts.—To *ride in the marrow-bone coach*, to go on foot. [*Slang*.]—To *ride out*, to go upon a military expedition; enter military service.

From the time that he first began

To *ride* out, he loved chivalry.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 45.

To *ride over*, to domineer over as if trampling upon; over-ride or overpower triumphantly, insolently, or roughly.

Thou hast caused men to *ride over* our heads.

Ps. lxxv. 12.

Let thy dauntless mind

Still *ride* in triumph over all mischance.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 18.

To *ride roughshod*, to pursue a violent, stubborn, or selfish course, regardless of consequences or of the pain or distress that may be caused to others.

Henry [VIII.], in his later proceedings, *rode roughshod* over the constitution of the Church.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 894.

The Chamber had again been *riding roughshod* over His Majesty's schemes of army reform.

Love, Bismarck, I. 283.

To *ride rusty*. See *rusty*.—To *ride to hounds*, to take part in a fox-hunt; specifically, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting.

He not only went straight as a die, but *rode to hounds* instead of over them. *Lawrence, Guy Livingstone*, III.

To *ride upon a cowstaff*. See *cowstaff*.—Syn. 1 and 2. The effort has been made, in both England and America, to confine *ride* to progression on horseback, and to use *drive* for progression in a vehicle, but it has not been altogether successful, being checked by the counter-tendency to use *drive* only where the person in question holds the reins or where the kind of motion is emphasized.

We have seen that Shakespeare, and Milton, and the translators of the Bible, use *drive* in connection with chariot when they wish to express the urging it along; but, when they wish to say that a man is borne up and onward in a chariot, they use *ride*.

R. G. White, Words and Their Uses, p. 193.

The practice of standard authors is exhibited in a liberal list of citations, and proves the imputed Americanism to *ride* (instead of to *drive*) in a carriage to be 'Queen's English,' although there remains a nice distinction—not a national one—established by good usage, between *riding* in a carriage and *driving* in a carriage.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 498.

II. *trans.* 1. To sit on and drive; be carried along on and by: used specifically of a horse.

Neither shall he that *rideth* the horse deliver himself.

Amos II. 15.

He dash'd across me—mad,

And maddening what he *rode*.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Not infrequently the boys will *ride* a log down the current as fearlessly, and with as little danger of upsetting into the water, as an old and well-practised river-driver.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 584.

2. To be carried or travel on, through, or over.

Others . . . *ride* the air

In whirlwind. *Milton*, P. L., II. 540.

The rising waves . . .

Thunder and flash upon the steadfast shores,

Till he that *rides* the whirlwind checks the reins.

Cowper, Retirement, I. 535.

This boat-shaped roof, which is extremely graceful and is repeated in another apartment, would suggest that the imagination of Jacques Coeur was fond of *riding* the waves.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 85.

3. To do, make, or execute by riding: as, to *ride* a race; to *ride* an errand.

Right here seith the frensch hooke that, when the kynge Arthur was departed fro Bredigan, he and the kynge Ban of Benoyk, and the kynge boors of Gannes, his brother, that thei *rode* so her fournes till thei com to Tateside.

Merlin (E. L. T. S.), II. 202.

And we can neither hunt nor *ride*

A foray on the Scottish side.

Scott, Marmion, I. 22.

4. To hurry over; gallop through.

He hath *rid* his prologue like a rough colt: he knows not the stop.

Shak., M. N. D., v. I. 110.

5. To control and manage, especially with harshness or arrogance; domineer or tyrannize over: especially in the past participle *ridden*, in composition, as in *priest-ridden*.

He that suffers himself to be *ridden*, or through pusillanimity or sottishness will let every man baffle him, shall be a common laughing stock.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 384.

And yet this man [Ambrose], such as we hear he was, would have the Emperor *ride* other people, that himself might *ride* him, which is a common trick of almost all ecclesiastics.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, III.

But as for them [seorners], they knew better things than to fall in with the herd, and to give themselves up to be *ridden* by the tribe of Levi. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I. v.

What chance was there of reason being heard in a land that was king-ridden, priest-ridden, peer-ridden!

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, IV.

6. To carry; transport. [Local, U. S.]

The custom-house license Nos. of the carts authorized to *ride* the merchandise.

Laws and Regulations of Customs Inspectors, etc., p. 48. Riding the fair, the ceremony of proclaiming a fair, performed by the steward of a court-baron, who rode through the town attended by the tenants.—*Riding the marches*. See *march*.—To *ride* a hobby, to pursue a favorite theory, notion, or habit on every possible occasion. See *hobby*.

It may look like *riding a hobby* to death, but I cannot help suspecting a wooden origin for it [Raj Rani temple]. *J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 425.

He must of course be naturally of a rather attitudinizing turn, fond of brooding and spouting and *riding* a theological hobby.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 189.

To *ride circuit* or the circuit. See *circuit*.—To *ride down*, to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence.

We hunt them for the beauty of their skins;

They love us for it, and we *ride* them down.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

To *ride down* a sail, to stretch the head of a sail by hearing down on the middle.—To *ride down* a stay or backstay (*nauf.*), to come down on the stay for the purpose of furling it.—To *ride out*, to keep aloft during, as a gale; withstand the fury of, as a storm: said of a vessel or of her crew.

He bears

A tempest, which his mortal vessel tears,

And yet he *rides* it out. *Shak.*, Pericles, IV. 4. 31.

The fleet *rode* out the storm in safety.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 8.

To *ride shanks' mare*, to walk. (Colloq.)—To *ride the broose*. See *broose*.—To *ride the great horse*, to practise horsemanship in the fashion of the time.

Then comes he [Prince of Orange] abroad, and goes to his Stables, if it be no Sermon-day, to see some of his Gentlemen or Pages (of whose Breeding he is very careful) *ride the great horse*.

Hotell, Letters, I. i. 10.

He told me he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to *ride the great horse*, to jabber French, and to talk against passive obedience.

Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

To *ride the high horse*. See to *mount the high horse*, under *horse*.—To *ride the line*. See *line-riding*.

Even for those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to *ride the line* day in and day out, there is apt to be some hardship and danger in being abroad during the bitter weather.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 669.

To *ride the Spanish mare* (*nauf.*), to be put astride of a boom with the guys eased off when the vessel is in a seaway: a punishment formerly in vogue.—To *ride the wild mare*, to play at see-saw.

With that, bestriding the mast, I gat by little and little towards him, after such manner as boys are wont, if ever you saw that sport, when they *ride the wild mare*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

A . . . *rides the wild-mare* with the boys.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 263.

ride (*rid*), *n.* [*< ME. ride* = *G. ritt* = *Isel. reith* = *Sw. Dan. riðt*; from the verb: see *ride*, *v.* Cf.

road, *raid*.] 1. A journey on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; more broadly, any excursion, whether on the back of an animal, in a vehicle, or by some other mode of conveyance: as, a *ride* in a wagon or a balloon; a *ride* on a bicycle or a cowcatcher.

To Madian lond wente he [Balaam] his *ride*.

Genesis and Exodus (E. L. T. S.), I. 3950.

"Alas," he said, "your *ride* has wearied you."

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A saddle-horse. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A road intended expressly for riding; a bridle-path; a place for exercise on horseback. Also called *riding*.

This through the *ride* upon his steed

Goes slowly by, and this at speed.

M. Arnold, Epilogue to Lessing's Laocoon.

4. A little stream or brook. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A certain district patrolled by mounted excise officers.—6. In *printing*, a fault caused by overlapping; said of leads or rules that slip and overlap, of a kerned type that overlaps or binds a type in a line below, also of a color that impinges on another color in prints of two or more colors. *rideable*, *a.* See *rideable*.

rideau (*ri-dô'*), *n.* [*< F. rideau*, a curtain: see *riddle*.] In *fort.*, a small elevation of earth extended lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

ridelt, *n.* See *riddle*.

rident. An obsolete preterit plural of *ride*.

rident (*ri'dent*), *a.* [*< L. ridens* (*-t-*), *ppr.* of *ridere* (*> It. ridere* = *Sp. reir* = *Pg. rir* = *Cat. riurer* = *Pr. rir*, *rire* = *F. rir*), laugh. Hence (from *L. ridere*) *arride*, *deride*, *ridiculous*, *risible*, etc., also *riant* (a doublet of *rident*).] Smiling broadly; grinning.

A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly *rident*, indeed, as almost to be ridiculous, may be drawn upon the buxom face, if the artist chooses to attempt it.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiv.

ride-officer (*ri-d'of'is-er*), *n.* An excise-officer who makes his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.

rider (*ri'der*), *n.* [*< ME. ridere, rydare*, *< AS. ridere*, a rider, cavalryman, knight (= *OFries. riddar* = *D. rijder* = *MLG. riddar* = *OHG. ritäre*, *MHG. ritäre*, *riter*, *ritter*, a rider, knight, *G. reiter*, a rider, *ritter*, knight, = *Isel. ritthari*, *ritthari*, later *riddari* = *Sw. riddare*, knight, *ryttare*, horsoman, trooper, = *Dan. ridder*, knight, *rytter*, horseman, rider, knight), *< ridan*, *rido*: see *ride*. Cf. *ritter*, *reiter* (*< G.*).] 1. One who rides; particularly, one who rides on the back of a horse or other animal; specifically, one who is skilled in horsemanship and the manège.

As now is Religioun a *ridere* and a rennere aboute.

Piers Plowman (A), xl. 203.

The horse and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea.

Ex. xv. 1.

Well could he ride, and often men would say,

"That horse his mettle from his *rider* takes."

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 107.

The weary steed of Pelleas floundering flung

His *rider*.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. A mounted reaver or robber.

In Ewesdale, Eight and Forty notorious *Riders* are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong.

Drummond, Works, p. 66.

3. Formerly, one who traveled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, etc.: now called a *traveler* or (in the United States) *drummer*.

They come to us as *riders* in a trade,

And with much art exhibit and persuade.

Crabbe, Works, II. 53.

4. In *hort.*, a budded or grafted standard or stock branching from a main or parent trunk or stem.—5. A knight. [Archaic.]

He dubbed his youngest son, the Etheling Henry, to *rider* or knight. *Freeman, Norman Conquest*, IV. 471.

6. Any device straddling something; something mounted upon or attached to something else. Especially—(a) A small piece of platinum or aluminium set astride of the beam of a balance, and moved from or toward the fulcrum in determining results requiring weights of the utmost delicacy. (b) A small piece of paper or other light substance placed on a wire or string to measure or mark distance.

We measure the distance between the two [nodes], and cut the wire so that its total length shall be a multiple of this length, and then we proceed to find all the nodes, and mark them by paper *riders*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 573. (c) Anything saddled upon or attached to a record, document, statement, etc., after its supposed completion; specifically, an additional clause, as to a bill in Congress.

Wholes finally adds, by way of *rider* to this declaration of his principles, that as Mr. Carstone is about to rejoin his regiment, perhaps Mr. C. will favour him with an order on his agent for twenty pounds.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxxix.

The proposed amendment had been given by the previous notion of the House, a *rider* providing for compensation to distillers.

But the Pacific Mail and its friends in Congress did not despair, and success came at last by a *rider* to the General Post-Office appropriation bill passed by Congress, February 18, 1867.

Congressional Record, LXXI, 7770.
(d) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron which in use rests on the top of an ink-roller, and aids in evenly distributing the ink on this roller. (e) A supplementary part of a question in an examination, especially in the Cambridge mathematical tripos, connected with or dependent on the main question.

Though the *riders* were joined to the propositions on which their solution depended, and though all these *riders* were easy, very few of the papers were satisfactory.

Science, XI, 75.
(f) In a snake fence, a rail or stake one end of which rests on the ground, while the other end crosses and bears upon the fence-rails at their angle of meeting, and thus holds them in place. [Local, U. S.]

7. In *mining*, a ferruginous vein-stone, or a similar impregnation of the walls adjacent to the vein. [North of Eng. mining districts.]

In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as *dowk* and *rider*. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil; the latter a hard stony matter, varying much in colour, hardness, and other characteristics. *Sopwith, Mining Districts of Alston Moor*, [Weardale, and Teesdale, p. 108.]

8. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen the frame.—9. A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side pieces rest.—10. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands: so called from its obverse type being the figure of a horseman. The specimen here illustrated was struck by Charles of Eg-



Rider of Charles of Egmont, Duke of Geltrind — British Museum
(Size of the original)

mont, Duke of Gelderland (eleventh century), and weighs nearly 50 grains. The name was also given to a gold coin of Scotland, issued by James VI., worth about 22.

Its monthly money 'Half-a-dozen riders,
That cannot sit, but stamp fast to their saddles'

Bush-rider, in Australia, a cross-country rider, one who can ride horses over rough or dangerous ground, also, one who can ride imperfectly broken horses.

An excellent *bushrider*. If not a first-class rough rider there were few horses he could not back with a fair chance of remaining in the saddle.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I, 262.
Rider keelson. See *keelson* — *Rider's bone*, an exostosis at the origin of the adductor longus. Also called *drill bone*. — *Rider truss*, an early form of truss, composed of a cast iron upper chord, wrought iron lower chord, and vertical posts of cast iron, and diagonal braces of wrought iron.

ridered (ri'derd), *n.* [*< rider + -ed*.] Carrying a rider; specifically, having riders or stakes laid across the bars, as a snake fence. [Local, U. S.]

The fence is generally too high to jump, being usually what are called staked and *ridered* fences.

rideredless (ri'der-less), *n.* [*< rider + -less*.] Having no rider.

He caught a *ridered* horse, and the corn it mounted
H. Kingsley, *Ravenshoe*, liv.

rider-roll (ri'der-röl), *n.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. See *ruler*, 5 (c).

ridge (rij), *n.* [*< ME. rygge, rygge*; also without assimilation *ryp, ryp, ryg* (> E. dial. *ryg*). *< AS. hrygg*, the back of a man or beast, = MD. *rygge*, D. *ryg* = OLG. *rygge*, MLG. *rygge* = OHG. *hrucchi, hruchi, rucki, rucki*, MHG. *rucke, rucke*, G. *rucken* = Icel. *hryggur* = Sw. *rygg* = Dan. *ryg*, the back; cf. Ir. *crochan*, skin, back.] 1. The back of any animal; especially, the upper or projecting part of the back of a quadruped.

All is rede, Ribbe and ridge,
The bak bledeþ aȝens the borde.
Holy Boat (L. E. T. S.), p. 202

His ryche robe he to tof of his ridge naked,
And of a hepe of askes he hitte in the myddelz.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III, 379

There the pore preseth bifor the riche with a pakke at his rygge.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv, 212

On the other side of the aloe, not fifteen paces from us, I made out the horns, neck, and the ridge of the back of a tremendous old bull. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 186.

2. Any extended protuberance; a projecting line or strip; a long and narrow pile sloping at the sides; specifically, a long elevation of land, or the summit of such an elevation; an extended hill or mountain.

Even to the frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground inhabitable.
Shak., *Rich.* II., I, 1, 64.

The snow-white ridge
Of carded wool, which the old man had piled.
Wordsworth, The Brothers.

3. In *agri.*, a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow-slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface-water. In Wales, formerly, a measure of land, 20½ feet.

Late as the ill-d plough, the large also,
The ridges forto culmace.
Palladius, Husbondrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Thou wastest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou settest the furrows thereof.
Isa., lxx, 10.

4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper ends of the rafters. When the upper ends of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber, it is called a *ridge-pole*. *Ridge* also denotes the internal angle or nook of a vault. See *cut under roof*.

5. In *fort.*, the highest portion of the glacis, proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way.—6. In *anal.* and *zool.*, a prominent border; an elevated line, or crest; a linear protuberance; said especially of rough elevations on bones for muscular or ligamentous attachments; as, the superciliary, occipital, myelohyoid, condylar, etc., ridges.—7. A succession of small processes along the small shaft the hump of a sperm-whale, or the top of the back just forward of the small. The ridge is thickest just around the hump. See *scrag-whale*.—8. One of the several linear elevations of the lining membrane of the roof of a horse's mouth, more commonly called *bars*. Similar ridges occur on the hard palate of most mammals.—Blepharal ridges. See *blepharal*.—Dental ridge a thick ridge of epithelium just over the spot where the future dental structures are to be formed.—Frontal, genital, gluteal, interantennal ridge. See the adjectives.—Maxillary ridge. Same as *dental ridge*.—Myelohyoid ridge. See *myelohyoid*.—Neural ridge, a series of enlargements along the borders of the medullary plates, from which the dorsal spinal nerves originate. More commonly called *neural crest*.—Oblique ridge of the trapezium, of the ulna. See *oblique*.—Palatine, pectinate, pectoral, pterygoid ridge. See the adjectives.—Ridge-rib. See *rib*.

Ridge-roll, a battu with a rounded face, over which the sheathing of lead or other metal is bent on the ridges and hips of a roof. Also called *ridge-batten*.—Sagittal, superciliary ridge. See the adjectives.—Temporal ridges. See *temporal lines* (under *line*), and *cut under parietal*.

ridge (rij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridged*, ppr. *ridging*. [*< ME. ryggen*; from the noun; see *ridge*, *n.*] I, *trans.* To cover or mark with ridges; rib.

Though all thy hairs
Were lub-tles ranged like those that ridge the back
Of chaf'd wild bears, or ruffled porcupines.
Milton, S. A., I, 1137.

A north-mountain shire, dusk with mountain, ridged with mountain this I see. *Charlotte's Front*, Jane Lyre, xviii.

Ridged sleeve, a sleeve worn by women at the middle of the seventeenth century, puffed in longitudinal ridges.

II, *intrans.* To rise or stretch in ridges.

The Biscay, roughly ridging eastward, shook
And almost overwhelmed her.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

ridge-band (rij'band), *n.* That part of the harness of a cart, wagon, or gig-horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

ridge-beam (rij'bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, a beam at the upper ends of the rafters, below the ridge; a crown-plute. *E. H. Knight*.

ridge-bone (rij'hōn), *n.* [*< ME. rygge-bone, ryg-bone*, *< AS. hrygg-bān* (= D. *ruggebeen, rugbeen* = OLG. *hruckipem, ruckipem*, MHG. *rückehein* = Sw. *rygghe* = Dan. *ryggen*), backbone, spine, *< hrygg*, back, + *bān*, bone.] The spine or backbone.

So ryde thay of by reson in the rygge bonez
Lauden to the harnche.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), I, 1314.

I would fain now see them rolled
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Headlong east, to break their ridge-
bones.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

ridged (rijd), *a.* [*< ridge + -ed*.] 1. Having a ridge or back; having an angular, projecting backbone.

The tinners could summarily lodge in Lydford Gaol those who impeded them; consequently two messengers, sent from Plymouth to protect the lead on Roberough Down, were set up on a bare *ridged* horse, with their legs tied under his belly, and trotted off to goal.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII, 443.

2. In *zool.*, carinate; costate; having ridges or carinae on a surface, generally longitudinal ones. When the ridges run crosswise, the surface is said to be *transversely ridged*.—3. Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

The sharp clear twang of the golden chords
Runs up the *ridged* sea. *Tennyson, Sea-Fairies*.

ridge-drill (rij'dril), *n.* In *agri.*, a seed-drill adapted to sowing seeds upon the ridges of a listed field. Compare *list*, *n.*, 10, and *listing-plow*.

ridge-fillet (rij'fil'et), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a fillet between two depressions, as between two flutes of a column.—2. In *foundry*, the runner, or principal channel. *E. H. Knight*.

ridge-harrow (rij'har'6), *n.* In *agri.*, a harrow hinged longitudinally so that it can lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes. *E. H. Knight*.

ridge-hoe (rij'hō), *n.* A horse-hoe operating on the same principle as a ridge-plow.

ridgel, ridgil (rij'el-il), *n.* [Also *rig* (of which *ridgel* may be a dim. form), *rigsie*; origin uncertain; cf. *Se. riglan, rigland, rig-widdie*, a nag, a horse half-castrated, *riggot*, an animal half-castrated.] A male animal with one testicle removed or wanting. Also *ridgeling, ridgling*.

O Thyrsus, tend my herd, and see them fed,
To morning pastures, evening waters, led;
And 'ware the Lily an *ridgil's* butting head.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, ix, 31.

Ridgling or *ridgil* . . . is still used in Tennessee and the West . . . but has been corrupted into *riginal*, and would be correct people say *original*.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII, 42.

ridgelet (rij'let), *n.* [*< ridge + -let*.] A little ridge. *Encyc. Brit.*, I, 368.

ridgeling (rij'ling), *n.* [Also *ridgling*; appar. *< ridgel + -ing*.] Same as *ridgel*.

ridge-piece (rij'pēs), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plate (rij'plāt), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plow (rij'plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow having a double mold-board, used to make ridges for planting or cultivating certain crops and for opening water-furrows. Also called *ridging-plow*.

ridge-pole (rij'pōl), *n.* The board or timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Also called *ridge-plate* or *ridge-piece*. See *cut under roof*.—*Ridge-pole pine*. See *pine*.

ridger (rij'er), *n.* 1. That which makes a ridge or ridges.

A small *ridger* or subsoiler extending below to form a small furrow into which the seed is dropped.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII, 181.

2. Same as *ridge-band*. *Hallivell*.

ridge-roof (rij'rōf), *n.* A raised or peaked roof.

ridge-rope (rij'rōp), *n.* 1. *Naut.* (a) The central rope of an awning, usually called the *back-bone*. (b) The rope along the side of a ship to which an awning is stretched. (c) One of two ropes running out on each side of the bowsprit for the men to hold on by.—2. A ridge-band.

Surselle, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c., fastened on either side of a bill, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the hind-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*. *Colgrave*.

ridge-stay (rij'stā), *n.* Same as *ridge-band*. *Hallivell*.

ridge-tile (rij'til), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *crown-tile*, 2.

ridgil, *n.* See *ridgel*.

ridging-grass (rij'ing-grās), *n.* A coarse grass, *Andropogon* (*Anatherum*) *bicornis*, of tropical America. [West Indies.]

ridging-plow (rij'ing-plou), *n.* Same as *ridge-plow*.

ridgling (rij'ling), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

ridgy (rij'i), *a.* [*< ridge + -y*.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridged.

Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the *ridgy* sand.
Crabbe, *Works*, II, 10.

Scant along the *ridgy* land
The beans their new-born ranks expand.
T. Warton, *The First of April*.

ridicule (rid'i-kūl), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) ridiculo* = Sp. *ridículo* = Pg. *ridículo* = It. *ridicolo*, *< L. ridiculus*, laughable, comical, amusing, absurd, ridiculous, *< ridere*, laugh; see *rident*. Cf. *ridiculous*.]

That way (e. g. Mr. Edm. Waller's) of quibbling with sense will hereafter grow as much out of fashion and be as *ridiculous* as quibbling with words.
Aubrey, *Lives*, Samuel Butler.

ridicule¹ (rid'ī-kūl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ridicle*; = Sp. *ridículo* = It. *ridicolo*, mockery, < L. *ridiculum*, a jest, neut. of *ridiculus*, ridiculous: see *ridiculous*.] 1. Mocking or jesting words intended to excite laughter, with more or less contempt, at the expense of the person or thing of whom they are spoken or written; also, action or gesture designed to produce the same effect.

Who'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, and i hitches in a rhyme,
Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. l. 79.

I note possess'd a rich talent for *ridicule*, which tinted
vividly the genius for satire that shone within him.

J. A. Bee, *Essay on Samuel Foote*, p. v.

2. An object of mockery or contemptuous jesting.

They began to hate me likewise, and to turn my equi-
pase into *ridicule*.

Fielding, *Amelia*, III. 12.

3†. Ridiculousness.

It does not want any great measure of sense to see the
ridiculous of this monstrous practice.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 18.

At the same time that I see all their *ridicules*, there is
a pleasure in the society of the women of fashion that
exceeds me.

H. Walpole, *To Chute*, Jan., 1766.

=Syn. 1. Derision, mockery, gibe, jeer, sneer. See *satire*,
derision, and *banter*, *v.*

ridicule² (rid'ī-kūl), *v. t.* and *pp.* *ridiculed*,
ppr. *ridiculing*. [*< ridicule*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To
treat with *ridicule*: treat with contemptuous
merriment; represent as deserving of con-
temptuous mirth; mock; make sport or game
of; deride.

I've known the young, who *ridicul'd* his rage,
Love's humblest vassals, when oppress'd with age.

Granger, *tr. of Tibullus*, l. 7.

=Syn. *Deride*, *Mock*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, scoff at,
scout; rally, make fun of, lampoon. See the noun.
II. *intrans.* To bring *ridicule* upon a person or
thing; make some one or something ridicu-
lous; cause contemptuous laughter.

One dedicates in high heroic prose,
And *ridicules* beyond a hundred foes.

Pope, *Prologue to Satires*, l. 110.

ridicule² (rid'ī-kūl), *n.* [= F. *ridicule*, corrup-
tion of *reticule*.] A corruption of *reticule*, for-
merly common.

ridiculer (rid'ī-kū-lér), *n.* [*< ridicule* + *-er*.] 1.
One who *ridicules*. *Ap. Atterbury*, *Sermons*,
I. ix.

ridiculize (ri-dik'ū-līz), *v. t.* [*< F. ridiculiser*,
turn into *ridicule*, = Sp. *Pg. ridiculizar*; as *ridi-
cule* + *-ize*.] To make *ridiculous*; *ridicule*.

My heart still trembling lest the false alarms
That words oft strike-up should *ridiculize* me.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, xxiii. 333.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. ridiculus*,
laughable, ridiculous: see *ridicule*, *a.*] 1.
Worthy of *ridicule* or contemptuous laughter;
exciting derision; amusingly absurd; prepos-
terous.

Shut up your ill-natured Muses at Home with your
Business, but bring your good-natured Muses, all your
whit' jests, your By-words, your Banters, your Pleasantries,
your pretty sayings, and all your *Ridiculousities*, along with
you.

N. Bailey, *tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 120.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. ridiculus*,
laughable, ridiculous: see *ridicule*, *a.*] 1.
Worthy of *ridicule* or contemptuous laughter;
exciting derision; amusingly absurd; prepos-
terous.

Those that are good manners at the court are as *ridi-
culous* in the country as the behaviour of the country is
most mockable at the court.

Shak., *As you Like it*, III. 2. 47.

2†. Expressive of *ridicule*; derisive; mocking.

He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten, his
offering is *ridiculous*: and the gifts of unjust men are not
accepted.

Ecclus. xxxiv. 18.

The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous*
smiling.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, III. 1. 73.

3. Abominable; outrageous; shocking. [Ob-
solete or provincial.]

A Nazarene in place abominable
Vaunting my strength in honour to their Dagon!

Besides, how vile, contemptible, *ridiculous*!
What act more execrably unclean, profane?

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1361.

In the South we often say, "That's a *ridiculous* affair,"
when we really mean outrageous. It seems to be so used
sometimes in the North.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 43.

This [*ridiculous*] is used in a very different sense in
some countries from its original meaning. Something very
indecent and improper is understood by it: as, any violent
attack upon a woman's chastity is called "very *ridiculous*
behaviour"; a very disorderly and ill-conducted house is
also called a "*ridiculous* one."

Hallivell.

A man once informed me that the death by drowning
of a relative was "most *ridiculous*."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 453.

=Syn. 1. Funny, Laughable, etc. (see *ludicrous*), absurd,
preposterous, farcical.

ridiculously (ri-dik'ū-lus-ly), *adv.* In a *ridicu-
lous* manner; laughably; absurdly.

ridiculousness (ri-dik'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The char-
acter of being *ridiculous*, laughable, or absurd.

riding¹ (rī'ding), *n.* [*< ME. ridinge, rydyng*; ver-
bal *n.* of *ride*, *v.*] 1. The act of going on
horseback, or in a carriage, etc. See *ride*, *v.*
Specifically—2†. A festival procession.

When ther any *riding* was in Chepe,
Out of the shoppes thider wolde he lepe,
Til that he hadde at the sighte yseyn.

Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 13.

On the return of Edward I. from his victory over the
Scots in 1295 occurred the earliest exhibition of shows
connected with the City trades. These processions were
in England frequently called *ridings*.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 89.

3. Same as *ride*, 3.

The lodge is . . . built in the form of a star, having
round about a garden framed into like points: and beyond
the garden *ridings* out out, each answering the angles of
the lodge.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

The riding of the witch, the nightmare. Hallivell.

riding² (rī'ding), *n.* [*Prop. thridding*, the loss of
th being prob. due to the wrong division of the
compounds *North-thriding* (corrupted to *North-
riding*), *South-thriding*, *East-thriding*, *West-thri-
ding*; < Icel. *thrithjung* (= Norw. *tridjung*), the
third part of a thing, third part of a shire, <
thrith (= Norw. *tridy*) = E. *third*: see *third*.]

One of the three districts, each anciently under
the government of a reeve, into which the
county of York, in England, is divided. These
are called the *North*, *East*, and *West Ridings*. The same
system of division exists also in Lincolnshire. Pennsylv-
ania also, in the earliest portion of its colonial history,
was divided into *ridings*.

Gisborne is a market town in the west *riding* of the
county of York, on the borders of Lancashire.

Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 159.

Lincolnshire was divided into three parts, Lindsey,
Kesteven, and Holland. Lindsey was subdivided into three
ridings, North, West, and South.

Stabbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 45.

riding-bitts (rī'ding-hits), *n. pl.* The bitts to
which a ship's cable is secured when riding at
anchor.

riding-boot (rī'ding-bōt), *n.* A kind of high
boot worn in riding.

With such a tramp of his ponderous *riding-boots* as might
of itself have been audible in the remotest of the seven
gables, he advanced to the door, which the servant pointed
out.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, l.

riding-clerk (rī'ding-clerk), *n.* 1. A mercan-
tile traveler. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Formerly, one of
six clerks in Chancery, each of whom in his
turn, for one year, kept the controlment-books
of all grants that passed the great seal. The six
clerks were superseded by the clerks of records
and writs. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

riding-day (rī'ding-dā), *n.* A day given up to
a hostile incursion on horseback. *Scott*.

riding-glove (rī'ding-ghlv), *n.* A stout, heavy
glove worn in riding; a gauntlet.

The walls were adorned with old-fashioned lithographs,
principally portraits of country gentlemen with high col-
lars and *riding-gloves*.

The Century, XXXVI. 123.

riding-graith (rī'ding-grāth), *n.* See *graith*.

riding-habit (rī'ding-hab'it), *n.* See *habit*, 5.

riding-hood (rī'ding-hūd), *n.* A hood used by
women in the eighteenth century, and perhaps
earlier, when traveling or exposed to the weath-
er, the use of it depending on the style of
head-dress or coiffure in fashion of the time.

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
Defended by the *riding-hood's* disguise.

Gay, *Trivia*, l. 210.

riding-house (rī'ding-hous), *n.* Same as *rid-
ing-school*.

riding-light (rī'ding-lit), *n.* A light hung out
in the rigging at night when a vessel is riding
at anchor. Also called *stay-light*.

riding-mask (rī'ding-māsk), *n.* A mask used
by ladies to protect the face in riding.

riding-master (rī'ding-māst'ér), *n.* A teacher
of the art of riding; specifically (*milit.*), one who
instructs soldiers and officers in the manage-
ment of horses.

riding-rime (rī'ding-rīm), *n.* A form of verse,
the same as the rimed couplet that goes now
under the name *heroic verse*. It was introduced into
English versification by Chaucer, and in it are composed
most of the "*Canterbury Tales*." From the fact that it was
represented as used by the pilgrims in telling these tales
on their journey, it received the name of *riding-rime*; but
it was not much used after Chaucer's death till the close
of the sixteenth century. In the sixteenth century it is
frequently contrasted with *rime-royal* (which see).

I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called *riding
rime*, and that is such as our Mayster and Father Chau-
cer used in his *Canterburie Tales*, and in diuers other de-
lectable and light enterprises.

Gascoigne, *Notes on Eng. Verse* (ed. Arber), § 16.

riding-robe (rī'ding-rōb), *n.* A robe worn in
riding; a riding-habit.

But who comes in such haste in *riding-robes*?

What woman-post is this? *Shak.*, *K. John*, i. 1. 217.

riding-rod (rī'ding-rod), *n.* A switch or light
cane used as a whip by equestrians.

And if my legs were two such *riding-rods*, . . .

And, to his shape, were heif to all this land,

Would I might never stir from off this place,

I would give it every foot to have this face.

Shak., *K. John*, i. 1. 140.

riding-sail (rī'ding-sāl), *n.* A triangular sail
hauled to the mainmast and sheeted down aft,
to steady a vessel when head on to the wind.

riding-school (rī'ding-skōl), *n.* A school or
place where the art of riding is taught; spec-
ifically, a military school to perfect troopers
in the management of their horses and the use
of arms.

riding-skirt (rī'ding-skért), *n.* 1. The skirt of
a riding-habit.—2. A separate skirt fastened
around the waist over the other dress, worn by
women in riding.

riding-spear (rī'ding-spēr), *n.* A javelin. *Pals-
grave*. (Hallivell.)

riding-suit (rī'ding-sūt), *n.* A suit adapted for
riding.

Provide me presently

A *riding-suit*, no costlier than would fit
A franklin's wife. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 2. 78.

riding-whip (rī'ding-hwip), *n.* A switch or a
whip with a short lash, used by riders.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *n.* [= F. *ridotte*, < It. *ridotto*,
a retreat, resort, company, etc.: see *redout*.] 1.
A house or hall of public entertainment.

They went to the *Ridotto*;—'tis a hall

Where people dance, and sing, and dance again;

Its proper name, perhaps, were a masqued ball,

But that's of no importance to my strain;

'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhall,

Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain.

Byron, *Beppo*, IV. 11.

2†. A company of persons met together for
amusement; a social assembly.—3. A public
entertainment devoted to music and dancing;
a dancing-party, often in masquerade.

The masked balls or *Ridottos* in Carnival are held in the
Imperial palace.

Il *razzali*, Court of Berlin, II. 289.

To-night there is a masquerade at Ranelagh for him, a
play at Covent Garden on Monday, and a *ridotto* at the
Haymarket.

Il *rapole*, Letters, II. 24.

4. In *music*, an arrangement or reduction of a
piece from the full score.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *v. t.* [*< ridotto*, *n.*] To fre-
quent or hold *ridottos*. [*Rare*.]

And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,
Ridottos on the rural plains.

Cowper, *Retreat of Aristippus*.

riet, *n.* An old spelling of *rye*. Ex. ix. 32.
riebeckite (rē'bek-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Rie-
beck*.] A silicate of iron and sodium, belong-
ing to the amphibole group, and corresponding
to aemite among the pyroxenes.

riedet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *reed*.
1.

rief, *n.* See *reef*.
rie-grass, *n.* Same as *rye-grass*.

riem (rēm), *n.* [*< D. riem*, a thong: see *rim*.] 2.
A rawhide thong, about 8 feet long, used in
South Africa for hitching horses, for fastening
yokes to the trek-tow, and generally as a strong
cord or binder. Also spelled *remm*.

He rose suddenly and walked slowly to a beam from
which an ox *riem* hung. Loosening it, he ran a noose in
one end and then doubled it round his arm.

Oliver Schreiner, *Story of an African Farm*, l. 12.

Riemann's function, surface. See *function*,
surface.

riesel-iron (rē'zel-ī'érn), *n.* A sort of claw or
nipper used to remove irregularities from the
edges of glass where cut by the dividing-iron
(which see, under *iron*).

Riesling (rēs'ling), *n.* [*G. riessling*, a kind of
grape.] Wine made from the Riesling grape,
and best known in the variety made in Alsace
and elsewhere on the upper Rhine. It keeps many
years, and is considered exceptionally wholesome. A good
Riesling wine is made in California.

rietbok (rēt'bok), *n.* [*< D. rietbok*, < *riet*, = E.
reed, + *bok* = E. *book*.] The reedhuck of
South Africa. *Eleotragus arundinaceus*.

riever, *n.* Same as *reaver*.

rifacimento (rē-fā-ehi-men'tō), *n.*; *pl.* *rifaci-
menti* (-ti). [*< It. rifacimento*, < *rifare*, make
over again, < ML. *refacere* (L. *reficere*), make
over again, < L. *re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see

fact. Cf. *reflect*.] A remarking or reestablishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state or changed circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work written in one age or country is modified to suit the circumstances of another. The term is applied in an analogous sense to musical compositions.

What man of taste and feeling can cadure *rifacimenti*, harmonies, abridgments, expurgated editions?

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

Shakespeare's earliest works were undoubtedly *rifacimenti* of the plays of his predecessors.

Dyce, Note to Greene, Int., p. 37.

rife¹ (rif), *a.* [*< ME. rif, rife, rive, < AS. rife* (occurs but once), abundant, = *OD. rifs, rife, abundant, copious*, = *MLG. LG. rive, abundant, munificent*, = *Icel. rífr, abundant, munificent, ríflgr, large, munificent*, = *OSw. rif, rife*. Cf. *Icel. reifa, bestow, reifr, a giver*.] 1. Great in quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; numerous.

That oitie wer sure men sett for too keepe,
With mich riall arate redy too fight,
With attling of archest & archers *rife*.

Alissander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

The men who have given to one character life
And objective existence are not very *rife*.

Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2. Well supplied; abounding; rich; ropleto; filled: followed by *with*.

Whose life was work, whose language *rife*
With rugged maxims hewn from life.

Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Our swelling actions want the little heaven
To make them *with* the sighed-for blessing *rife*.

James Ferry, Poems, p. 74.

3†. Easy.

With Gads it is *rife*

To geue and bereue breath.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

Hath utmost Inde aught better than his awn?

Then utmost Inde is near, and *rife* to gane.

Jp. Hall, Satires, III. l. 65.

4. Prevalent; current; in common use or acceptance.

To be cumbrid with conetous, by custome of old,

That rote is & rankist of all the *rif* syns.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11776.

Errors are infinite; and follies, how universally *rife*!
Even of the wisest sort.

G. Harvey, Fair Letters.

That granded maxims,

No *rife* and celebrated in the month

Of wisest man.

Milton, S. A., l. 866.

5†. Publicly or openly known; hence, manifest; plain; clear.

Adam abraide, and sag that wit,

Namo he gaf hire dat is ful *rif*;

Issa was hire firsto name.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 232.

Even now the tumult of loud mirth

Was *rife*, and perfect in my listening ear.

Milton, Comus, l. 203.

rife² (rif), *adv.* [*< ME. rife; < rife¹, a.*] 1. Abundantly; plentifully.

I presse a grape with stark and stryf,

The Rede wyf rennetti *rif*.

Hoty Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

In tribulacioun y regne moore *rif*

Ofttymes than in disport.

Potitich Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 158.

2. Plainly; clearly.

Blith with thou malst knowe *rif*

That merri passeth rightwisnes.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

3. Currently; commonly; frequently.

The Pestilence doth most *rifest* infect the clearest completion, and the Caterpillar cleanneth vnto the ripest fruit.

Lyly, Enphues, Anat. of Wit (ed. Arber), p. 39.

rife³ (rif), *v.* An obsolete form of *rive¹*.

rifely (rif'li), *adv.* [*< ME. rífl, ríflíche* (= *Icel. rífliga*); *< rife¹ + -ly²*.] In a *rife* manner. (a) Plentifully; abundantly.

There launche I to land, a litle for ese,

Restid me *rifely*, richit my seluyin.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

(b) Prevalently; currently; widely.

The word went wide how the mayde was geue

Rifliche thurth-out rone.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1472.

rifeness (rif'nes), *n.* The state of being *rife*.

rif¹ (rif), *n.* [*< ME. *rif, < AS. hrif = OS. hrif = OFries. rif, ref = OHG. href, ref, belly*. Cf. *midrif*.] The belly; the bowels.

Then came his good sword forth to set his part,

Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and *rife*, and rove her heart.

The head (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,

And with it back unto the shoue he struts.

Legend of Captain Jones. (*Hallivell*.)

rif² (rif), *n.* [See *reef¹*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *reef¹*.—2. A rapid or rife. See *rifle²*. [*Local, U. S.*]

The lower side of large, loose stones at the *riffs* or shallow places in streams; the rock amid the foaming water; . . . in all these places they [fresh-water sponges] have been found in great abundance.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 711.

riff³ (rif'), *n.* An obsolete form of *reef²*.

riffle¹ (rif'li), *n.* [*< Dan. rífl, a groove, channel*: see *rifle², n.*] 1. In *mining*, the lining of the bottom of a sluice, made of blocks or slats of wood, or stones, arranged in such a manner that chinks are left open between them. In these chinks more or less quicksilver is usually placed, and it is by the aid of this arrangement that the particles of gold, as they are carried downward by the current of water, are arrested and held fast. The whole arrangement at the bottom of the sluices is usually called the *riffles*. In the smaller gold-saving machines, formerly much used, as the cradle, the slats of wood nailed across the bottom for the purpose of detaining the gold are called *riffle-bars* or simply *riffles*.

2. A piece of plank placed transversely in, and fastened to the bottom of, a fish-ladder. The *riffles* do not extend from side to side, but only about two thirds across. If the first riffle is fastened on the right side of the box at right angles to its side, it will extend about 30 inches across the box; the next, about 4 feet above, will be fastened on the left side of the box; the next, about 4 feet above, on the right side; and so on alternately until the top is reached. The water passing into the top is caught by the riffles and turned right and left by them until it reaches the stream below. Riffles furnish the fish a resting-place in scaling a dam.

3. In *seal-engraving*, a very small iron disk at the end of a tool, used to develop a high polish.

riffle² (rif'li), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *rif²*, prob. associated with *ripple²*.] A ripple, as upon the surface of water; hence, a rapid; a place in a stream where a swift current, striking upon rocks, produces a boiling motion in the water. [*Local, U. S.*]

riffle-bars (rif'li-bärz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, slats of wood nailed across the bottom of a cradle or other small gold-washing machine, for the purpose of detaining the gold; riffles.

riffer (rif'ler), *n.* [*< riffle¹, rifle², groove, + -er¹*. Cf. *G. ríffel-feile, a riffo-file, a curved file grooved for working in depressions*: see *rifle¹*.] 1. A



Riffer.

kind of file with a somewhat curved extremity, suitable for working in small depressions.

The *riffers* of sculptors and a few other files are curvilinear in their central line. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 160.

2. A workman who uses such a file, especially in metal-work.

riffraff (rif'raf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rifferaffe*; *< ME. rif and raf*, every partiello, things of small value, *< OF. rif et raf* ("il ne luy lairra *rif ny raf*, he will leave him neither *rif nor raf*")—*Cotgrave*], also *rifle rafle* ("on n'y a *laisse ne rifle ne rafle*, they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing behind them"—*Cotgrave*), *rif and raf* being half-riming quasi-nouns reduced respectively from *OF. rífler, rifle, ransack, spoil* (see *rifle¹, v.*), and *rafiler* (*P. rafiler*), *rifle, ravage, snatch away*: see *raffle¹*. Cf. *Old. raffola, raffola*, "by *riffraffe*, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or seraping" (*Florio*).] 1. Scraps; refuse; rubbish; trash.

It is not Cleopatra's tongue that can pierce their nymmer to wound the body, nor Archimedes pikes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and *riffe-raffe* that hath any force to drive them backe.

Gosson, Schoole of Abuse (1579). (*Hallivell*.)

You would inforce upon us the old *riffe-raffe* of Sarum, and other monastrelli reliques.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remanst.

"La, yes, Miss Matt," said she after seating me in her

splint-bottom chair before a *riff-raff* fire.

The Century, XXXVII. 639.

2. The rabble.

Like modern prize fights, they drew together all the seem and *riff-raff*, as well as the gentry who were fad of so-called sport.

J. Athlon, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 315.

Almack's, for instance, was far more exclusive than the Court. *Riff-raff* might go to Court; but they could not get to Almack's, for at its gates there stood, not one angel with a fiery sword, but six in the shape of English ladies, terrible in turbans, splendid in diamonds, magnificent in sash, and awful in rank.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 114.

3. Sport; fun. (*Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*])

rifle¹ (rif'li), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled*, ppr. *rifling*. [*< ME. rífler, < OF. rífler, rifle, ransack, spoil*; with freq. suffix, *< Icel. hrifa, rífa, grapple, seize, pull up, scratch, grasp, akin to hrífa, rob, pillage, hrífs, plunder*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To seize and bear away by force; snatch away.

Till Time shall *rifle* ev'ry youthful Grace.

Pope, Illiad, l. 41.

2. To rob; plunder; pillage: often followed by *of*.

"Ones," quath he, "Ich was yherbarwed with an hep of chapmen;
Ich a-ros and *rifled* here males (bags) whenne thei a reste were."

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 236.

H. said, as touchyng the peple that *rifled* yow, and the doyng thereof, he was not privy therto.

Paston Letters, I. 158.

The city shall be taken, and the houses *rifled*.

Zech, xiv. 2.

The roadside garden and the secret glen

Were *rifled* of their sweetest flowers.

Bryant, Sell.

3†. To raffle; dispose of in a raffle.

I have at one throw

Rifled away the diadem of Spain.

Laist's Dominion, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To commit robbery or theft.

Thither repair at accustomed times their harlots, . . . not with empty hands, for they be as skilful in picking, *rifling*, and filching as the upright men.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetars, p. 21.

2†. To raffle; play at dice or some other game of chance wherein the winner secures stakes previously agreed upon.

A *rifling*, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw mast on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 293. (*Hallivell*.)

We'll strike up a drum, set up a tent, call people together, put erawus apiece, let's *rife* for her.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

rifle² (rif'li), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled*, ppr. *rifling*.

[*< Dan. rífl, rifle, groove (rifled soiler, fluted columns*; cf. *rífl, a groove, fluto*), = *Sw. rífla, riflo (refselbössa, a rifled gun)*, *< ríve* (for **rífe*), *tear*, = *Sw. ríflva, scratch, tear, grate, grind*, = *Icel. rífla, rive*: see *rive¹*, and cf. *rive¹*. Cf. *G. ríefe, a furrow* (*< LG.*), *ríefen, rifle*; and see *rifle¹*.] 1. *trans.* 1. In *gun-making*, to cut spiral grooves in (the bore of a gun-barrel). Grooves are now in universal use for small arms, and for the most part are used in ordinance. Small arms are rifled by a cutting-tool attached to a rad and drawn through the barrel, while at the same time a revolution on the longitudinal axis is imparted to the tool. Rifled cannon are rifled by pushing through their bores a cutting-tool mounted on an arbor that exactly fits the bore. See *rifling-machine*. 2. To whet, as a scythe, with a rifle. [*Local, Eng. and New Eng.*]

II. *intrans.* To groove firearms spirally along the interior of the bore.

The leading American match-rifle makers all *rifle* upon the same plan—viz., a sharp continual spiral and very shallow grooves. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 148.

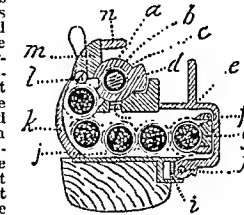
rifle² (rif'li), *n.* [Short for *rifled gun*: see *rifle², v.* Cf. *Sw. refselbössa, a rifled gun*. The *Dan. ríffel*, *Sw. rífla*, a rifle, are *< E.*] 1. A firearm or a piece of ordnance having a barrel (or barrels) with a spirally grooved bore. Spirally grooved gun-barrels are of German origin; some authorities think they were invented by Gaspard Kallner of Vienna, in 1493; others regard Augustus Kottler of Nuremberg as the originator, the invention, according to these writers, dating between 1500 and 1520. Straight grooves were used in the fifteenth century, but their purpose was simply to form recesses for the reception of dirt and to aid in cleaning the gun. Spiral grooving has a distinct object beyond this, namely, to impart to the projectile a rotation whereby its flight is rendered more nearly accurate—the principle being that, when the center of gravity in the bullet does not exactly coincide with its longitudinal axis, as is nearly always the case, any tendency to deviate from the vertical plane including that axis will, by the constant revolution of the bullet, be exerted in all directions at right angles with its geometrical axis. A variety of shapes in the cross-sections of the grooves have been and are still used. The number of grooves is also different for different rifles, as is the pitch of the spiral—that is, the distance, measured on the axis of the bore, included by a single turn of the spiral. The variation in small arms in this particular is wide—from one turn in 17 inches to one turn in 7 feet. In ordinance the pitch is much greater. Breech-loading guns began to appear in the first half of the sixteenth century, and were probably either of French or German origin. Such guns were made in Italy in the latter half of the sixteenth century. During the war of independence in America, a breech-loading rifle invented by Major Patrick Ferguson, and known as the Ferguson rifle, was used; it was the first breech-loading carbine used in the British regular army. A great many breech-loading rifles have since appeared. Muzzle-loading rifles have been superseded as military arms by these guns, and to a large extent the latter have supplanted muzzle-loaders for sporting arms. Many breech-loaders owe of importance in American and European warfare have in their turn been superseded by improved arms. Among them is the once justly celebrated Prussian needle-gun. These improvements have culminated in the Winchester and other repeating arms, which admit of refined accuracy of aim with great rapidity of firing. The tendency in modern rifles is toward smaller bores and chambers. The most recent advance in this direction of improvement is of German origin (1889-90), and consists in making rifles of much smaller bore and less weight than have hitherto been used, with bullets of lead and wolfram alloy having a specific gravity 50 per cent. greater than that of the lead and antimony alloy of the common hardened rifle-bullets. The bores of guns with which experiments have been made are less than 8 millimeters in diameter. Some having bores only 4 millimeters (about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) in diameter

have been tried with surprising increase of range and effectiveness, on account of the diminished air-resistance. Exclusive of repeating rifles or magazine-guns, the principal differences between modern rifles are in their breech-actions and their firing-mechanism. Some of the more important of these arms are described below.

2. A soldier armed with a rifle; so named at a time when the rifle was not the usual weapon of the infantry: as, the Royal Irish Rifles—that is, the 83d and 86th regiments of British infantry.—**Albini-Braendlin rifle**, prior to 1880 the firearm of the Belgian government.—**Berdan rifle**, a combination of the Albini-Braendlin and the Chassepot rifles (which see). It is named after its inventor, an American, General Berdan. It has a hinged breech-block, which, when moved forward over the barrel, extracts the spent cartridge. A new cartridge having been inserted, the block is locked and fastened by a bolt analogous to the cock of the Chassepot rifle. The lock has a spiral mainspring which drives the breech-block against a striker working in the center of the breech-block. Instead of at the side as in the Albini-Braendlin gun. This rifle was used in the American civil war, and was at one time the adopted arm of the Russian government, which manufactured an improved pattern of the gun at its arsenal at Tula. The arm is hence called in Europe the Berdan-Russian rifle.—**Berthier rifle**, a rifle (carbine) invented by M. Berthier, adopted for the French cavalry in 1890. It is a bolt-gun with a box-magazine, capable of containing three cartridges, which are filled by means of clips or chargers, which are then thrown away. The caliber of the carbine is 5 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 208 grains, and the muzzle velocity about 2,000 feet per second.—**Breech-loading rifle**, in distinction from muzzle-loading rifle, a rifle that is charged at the breech instead of at the muzzle.—**Chassepot rifle**, a French modification of the Prussian needle-gun (which see). The barrel has four deep grooves with a left-handed instead of a right-handed spiral, this direction being chosen to counteract the disturbing effect of the pull-off on the aim. The self-consuming cartridge was originally used, but this causing the gun to foul quickly, the arm has been adapted to the use of metallic cartridges.—**Double rifle**, a double-barreled rifle. Such rifles have hitherto been used only as sporting guns.—**Enfield rifle**, a muzzle-loading gun formerly manufactured by the English government at Enfield. The gun in its original form is still used by native regiments in India, but it has been converted into a breech-loader, and is called the "Snider Enfield" or "Snider rifle." It is, except in India, now superseded.—**Express-rifle**. See *Express*, n., 5.—**Francotte-Martini rifle**, a gun having the Martini breech-action with an important modification by M. Francotte of Liège, whereby the lock-mechanism may be, for cleaning, nil removed at once from below, by taking out a single pin from the trigger-plate and guard to which the lock-work is wholly attached, and by which it is supported in the breech-action body.—**Henry repeating rifle**, a gun in which a magazine for cartridges extends under the entire length of the barrel, and holds fifteen cartridges. It can be fired thirty times in a minute, including the time necessary to supply the magazine. The Winchester rifle has superseded this arm, which was one of the weapons used in the United States army during the American civil war.—**High-powered, low-powered rifles**. See *powered*.—**Krag-Jorgensen rifle**, the military small-arm used by Denmark and Norway and, in improved form, by the United States. See *United States magazine-rifle*.—**Lebel rifle**, this rifle adopted for the French infantry in 1880. It is a bolt-gun with a tubular magazine holding eight cartridges under the barrel. The caliber is 8 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 208 grains, and the initial velocity 2,073 feet per second. The ammunition supply for each man is 120 rounds.—**Lee-Netford rifle**, the magazine-gun adopted in 1889 for use in the English army. It is also known as the Lee-Speed, and is nearly identical with the Remington-Lee. It is a bolt-gun, and has a detachable box-magazine, which, however, is not entirely separated from the gun, but when withdrawn, folds its end is secured to the guard-swivel by a short chain. The magazine has a cut-off, so that the gun may be used as a muzzle-loader and the magazine held in reserve. The magazine of the Mark I gun holds eight cartridges, and that of the Mark II ten cartridges. The caliber of the Lee-Netford is .303 inch, the weight of the bullet 210 grains, and the muzzle velocity 2,100 feet per second.—**Lee straight-pull rifle**. See *United States navy rifle*.—**Mannlicher rifle**, a repeating rifle adopted by Austria, Germany, and Chile in 1888, and by Holland and Rumania in 1893. It is a bolt-gun having a fixed magazine-box into which is introduced from above, through the receiver, a metal packet holding five cartridges. After the cartridges have been fed into the chamber, the packet falls to the ground through a cut in the bottom of the box. There is no cut-off, and the gun can be used only as a single-loader when the magazine is empty. The caliber of the model of 1890 is 6 millimeters (.234 inch), and the gun gives an initial velocity of 2,526 feet per second.—**Martini-Henry rifle**, a rifle adopted by the English government, named in the Henry principle described under *rifling*, and having its breech-action that of Martini, in which the breech-block is hinged, and opened backward by pushing downward and outward a lever pivoted just back of the trigger-guard, which movement also automatically extracts the cartridge case. The gun has been slightly improved since its adoption. It is now used with a coiled brass bottle-necked cartridge carrying a large charge of powder. It shoots accurately at 500 yards, but has a range of 1,500 yards. It was superseded by the Lee-Netford in 1880.—**Match-rifle**, a line, well-made arm used for match-shooting.—**Mausier rifle**, a military rifle adopted by Belgium in 1889 and by the Argentine Republic in 1891. It is a bolt-gun, and the magazine-box, having a capacity of five cartridges, is underneath the receiver and in front of the trigger-guard. The magazine is of the fixed type, but so arranged that it can readily be removed for cleaning. It can be charged through the receiver with single cartridges, or the five can be stripped at once from a metal clip. The clip is pushed out to the right as the bolt is closed, and does not form any part of the magazine mechanism. The gun has no cut-off, but a single-loading

fire can be maintained, retaining four cartridges in the magazine, by replacing the top cartridge after each discharge. The caliber of the Belgian Mauser is .301 inch, the weight of the bullet 210 grains, and the initial velocity 1,963 feet per second.—**Minié rifle**, a rifle using the Minié ball.—**Muzzle-loading rifle**, a rifle which is charged or loaded at the muzzle, as distinguished from a breech-loading rifle.—**Peabody-Martini rifle**, a breech-loading military firearm, made at Providence, Rhode Island. It is a modification of the English Martini-Henry rifle, and was used by the armies of Turkey and Rumania.—**Peabody rifle**, the first breech-loader which used a dropping breech-block pivoted at the rear end above the axis of the bore. The operating lever is also the trigger-guard, and is connected with the block in such manner that pressing it forward pulls downward the front end of the block, thus rendering it impossible to jam the block by any expansion of the cartridge at the base, as sometimes has occurred in rifles wherein the whole block slides downward below the bore. This breech-action appears to have been the forerunner of the breech-actions of the Martini, Westley-Richards, Swinburne, Stahl, Field, and other arms that have appeared since 1862 (the year in which the Remington rifle was first submitted to military tests at the United States arsenal in Watertown).—**Remington rifle**, an arm once extensively used in the armies of the United States, France, Denmark, Austria, Italy, China, Egypt, and many South American governments. The bore has been made either to take a bottle-necked cartridge, as do the Martini-Henry and some express-rifles, or a Berdan cartridge. The breech-action of the earlier patterns has been criticized as lacking solidity, but no other military rifle has ever proved more generally satisfactory in use. The construction is remarkably simple. The breech-action of earlier patterns consisted mainly of two pieces—a combined breech-piece and extractor, and a hammer breech-bolt. Each of these parts works upon a strong center-pin with a breech-bolt to back up the breech-piece, and a spring holds the latter till the hammer falls. The action has, however, been much improved in later models, and the earlier defects removed. The breech-block is actuated by a cock-lever, and is locked independently of the hammer. It is provided with a powerful and durable extractor, and the lock-mechanism is both simple and strong. The principle of the Remington-Lee rifle was adopted by the government of Great Britain in 1889 in the Lee-Netford.—**Repeating rifle**, a rifle which can be repeatedly fired without stopping to load.—**Rook and rabbit rifle**, a small breech-loading sporting rifle, used only for short ranges.—**Saloon rifle**, a small, smooth-bore, breech-loading gun, incongruously named, having a strong heavy barrel, and used for ranges of from 50 to 100 feet. The entire ledge is a small copper case charged with a fulminate. Such guns are principally used in shooting-galleries or rifle-saloons. The best of these guns shoot with remarkable accuracy, and hence are called by the French "carabines de précision."—**Schneider repeating rifle**, a gun having a recapturing block like the Sharps rifle, the block moving down vertically, instead of being pivoted on hinges and turning downward as in actions of rifles of the Peabody type. It has a tubular magazine with a spring-coil feed extending under the barrel. The breech-block is depressed by moving an under lever downward and forward, and at the lowest position of the lever a cartridge is delivered rearward upon the top of the block. The lever is then moved back, thus lifting the cartridge into line with the bore, on arriving at which it is automatically thrust into the breech by a swinging cam on the left side of the breech-block. This cam also acts as the extractor when the breech is again opened. A link connecting the lever and hammer cocks the gun.—**Schulhof repeating rifle**, a gun having a striker of the bolt form, resembling that of the Chassepot and other guns of that class, a spacious and handy magazine in the stock-butt, a peculiar and efficient cartridge-carrier, and a trigger unlike that in any other rifle. The trigger is on the top of the grip of the stock, and is pressed instead of pulled in firing. Turning over the breech-block and drawing it rearward cocks the gun, and at the same time brings a cartridge into position for firing, closing the block thrusts in the cartridge, leaving the gun cocked; pressing the trigger fires it. This is one of the most simple and rapid of repeating arms. Twenty-five well-aimed shots can be fired with it by an expert in thirty seconds.—**Sharps rifle**, a rifle having a nearly vertical breech-block sliding in a mortise behind the fixed chamber in the barrel, and operated from below by a lever, which forms the trigger-guard. This gun was used in the American civil war, and was also used to a very limited extent in the British cavalry. It has now only historical importance.—**Snider rifle**, an Enfield rifle converted into a breech-loader. (Compare *Enfield rifle*.) In the change, two inches in length of the breech was cut away at the top, and a slightly tapered chamber made for the reception of the cartridge. A breech-block hinged on the right-hand side was used to close the opening thus made. This block closes down behind the cartridge and receives the recoil. The block is opened, and the cartridge pushed in by the thumb. A striker passes through the breech-block, and transmits the blow of the hammer to the fulminate. The general principle of the breech-action is among the earliest shown in the history of breech-loading arms.—**Soper rifle**, an arm having a side hinged swinging block like the Weidner (Austrian) breech-loading rifle. The block is, however, operated by a lever situated on the side of the stock in a position where it can be depressed by the thumb of the right hand, while the gun is at the shoulder, without moving the hand from the grip of the stock. The movement of the lever simultaneously opens the breech-block, extracts the cartridge, carries back the striker in the breech-block, and places the hammer at full cock. The cartridge is then inserted with the left hand, and on releasing the lever from pressure the breech-block closes. The gun is then ready to fire. The possible rapidity of firing with this gun is probably greater than that of any other breech-loader not of the repeating class.—**Springfield rifle**, a single breech-loader adopted and manufactured (at Springfield in Massachusetts) by the United States government prior to 1892. The breech-fermeture consists of a rotating breech-block and a locking-cam. It is fired by means of a side-lever and firing-pin.—**United States magazine-rifle**, the rifle adopted for the United States military service in 1892. It is constructed upon the Krag-Jorgensen

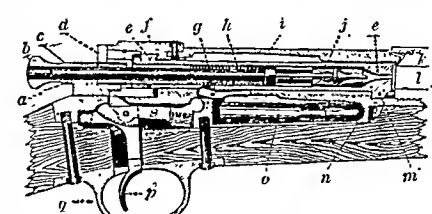
system, and is the same in principle as the gun used by the Danish army, but is a great improvement upon that arm. The magazine is of the fixed type, and is wrapped partly around the receiver. (See the cuts.) It holds five cartridges, which are dropped in on the right and are driven to the left and finally upward into the receiver by a spring. There is a cut-off which converts the rifle into an excellent single-loader, so that the cartridges in the magazine can be held in reserve. The bolt is a hollow cylindrical piece of steel, having an operating handle, and combines within itself the firing and extracting mechanism and the support for the cartridge-head. The bolt slides to the rear in a guide groove, and the firing-apparatus is automatically cocked in this process. The caliber of the United States magazine-rifle is .30 inch, the weight



United States Magazine-rifle (cross-section).

a, mainspring; b, firing-pin; c, bolt; d, guide-rub; e, scale; f, follower; g, carrier; h, hinge-bar; i, magazine; j, magazine; k, side-plate; l, cut-off; m, receiver; n, extractor.

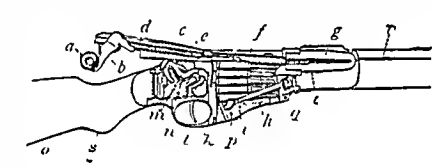
The bolt slides to the rear in a guide groove, and the firing-apparatus is automatically cocked in this process. The caliber of the United States magazine-rifle is .30 inch, the weight



United States Magazine-rifle.

a, firing-pin; b, thumb-piece; c, cocking-piece; d, safety-lock; e, bolt; f, sleeve; g, ejector; h, mainspring; i, extractor; j, trigger; k, barrel; l, chamber; m, locking-lug; n, receiver; o, magazine; p, trigger; q, guard; r, seat.

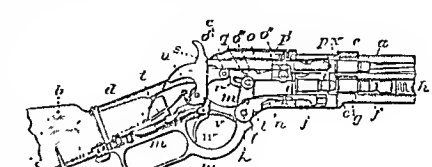
of the bullet is 220 grains, and the initial velocity obtained is 2,000 feet per second. The penetration in oak at three feet from the muzzle is from 10 to 24 inches. The rifle is furnished with a knife-bayonet.—**United States navy rifle**, the rifle adopted for the United States naval service in 1895. It is also known as the Lee straight-pull rifle. It is a bolt-gun with the peculiarity that the bolt is drawn directly to the rear in loading without being turned. The magazine is of the fixed type, and is placed in front of the



United States Navy Rifle.

a, cam-lever handle; b, cam-lever; c, bolt; d, firing-pin; e, mainspring; f, receiver; g, barrel; h, follower; i, elevator-arm; j, trigger-guard; k, trigger; m, seat; n, seat-spring; o, stock; p, magazine; q, elevator-spring; r, barrel-cover; s, pistol-grip; t, chamber.

guard under the receiver. The magazine is charged from a clip holding five cartridges, and there is no cut-off. The gun is therefore rather a repeating than a magazine arm. If the magazine be not charged the gun can be used as a single-loader. The caliber of the United States navy rifle is 6 millimeters (.230 inch), the weight of the bullet is 135 grains, and the velocity at 60 feet from the muzzle is 2,460 feet per second.—**Vetterlin repeating rifle**, a Swiss arm, of which its inventor, Vetterlin, has produced several patterns. Its firing-mechanism acts on the same principle as that of the Chassepot, but it has a magazine placed longitudinally under the barrel. The cartridges are respectively delivered rearward into a carriage which is moved upward into proper relation with the barrel by a bell-crank connected with the sliding-block when the latter is pulled backward, and descends again for another cartridge when the breech-block is closed. The extractor is similar to that of the Winchester rifle (see cut below). A coiled mainspring drives the needle against the base of the cartridge.—**Winchester rifle**, a rifle the main features of which were invented by Horace Smith and D. B.



Winchester Rifle.

a, rifled barrel; b, stock; c, receiver, which contains all the internal lock-mechanism, and is attached to the barrel by a screw-thread as shown at e, and to the wooden stock by the tangs d and d', through which screws pass, one passing entirely through and binding both tangs tightly against the stock; f, the magazine, containing cartridges g, which are pressed toward the rear by the long coiled spring h into a recess in a vertically moving carrier-block i in the receiver; j, the carrier-lever, pivoted at k to the finger-lever m, m', m', which is also pivoted to the receiver by the same pivot k; l and l' are abutments respectively on the carrier-lever and finger-lever, whose action is explained below; n, the carrier-lever spring, which holds it downward when not lifted by the finger-lever; o, one of the two links or toggles pivoted to the receiver at o', to the breech-block p at o'', and toggle-joint at o'''; p, a pin attached to the finger-lever and working in the slot r of the link q, the firing-pin, which slides in the breech-

pin and whose point is driven against the cartridge by the hammer at the instant of firing; 2, the mainspring, connected by a link with the hammer below the hammer-stud; 3, the seat with seat-spring and safety catch mechanism (not lettered) situated below the trigger; 4, extractor and extraction-mechanism, the extractor engaging the rim of the cartridge in the barrel and pulling the spent cartridge-shell out when the breech-block is moved rearward. Turning the long lever *m, m, m*, downward toward the front forces the breech-block, breech-pin, and hammer rearward, cocking the hammer and extracting the spent cartridge-shell. At the same time the ledge or abutment *p* on the finger-lever presses against the trigger on the carrier to return to its original position and receive another cartridge from the magazine *f*, and also forces the breech-block *p* forward, pressing the cartridge into the breech of the barrel. The hammer remains cocked until the trigger is pulled. The loading of the gun and cocking for firing are thus effected by the single motion forward and rearward of the finger-lever *m*. The opening of a slide plate (not shown) permits the changing of the magazine by successive inventions of cartridges.

Wesson about 1854, and which has been improved by R. T. Henry and others. Since 1866 it has been manufactured by substantially its present form by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., whence its name.

rifle³ (rī'fl, n. [Origin uncertain.] 1. A bent stick standing on the butt of the handle of a scythe. *Tallherrell*.—2. An instrument used after the manner of a whetstone for sharpening scythes, and consisting of a piece of wood coated with sharp sand or emery, with a handle at one end. [Local Eng. and New Eng.]

rifle-ball (rī'fl-bāl, n. A bullet designed to be fired from a rifle. Such balls are not now made spherical, as formerly, but generally cylindrical, with a conoidal head, the base being usually hollowed and fitted with a plug, which causes the bullet to expand into the grooves of the bore of the weapon. See *rifle²*, *r. l.*, and *ent under bullet*.

rifle-bird (rī'fl-bērd, n. An Australian bird of paradise, *Phorhæ paradise*, belonging to the slender-billed section (*Epinæchæ*) of the family *Paradisæide*; said to have been so named by the early colonists from suggesting by its colors the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. This bird is 11 or 12 inches long, the wing 6, the tail 4; the bill 2; the male is black, splendidly iridescent with blue,



Rifle-bird, *Phorhæ paradise*.

purplish, violet, steel-blue, and green tints, with a change like burnished metal when viewed in different lights; the female is pale brown, varied with buff, white, and black. The rifle-bird inhabits especially New South Wales. There are 3 or 4 other species of *Phorhæ*, of other parts of Australia and some of the adjacent islands, of which the best known is *P. magnifica* of New Guinea.

rifle-corps (rī'fl-kōrp, n. A body of soldiers armed with rifles. Especially, in England, since about 1857, a body of volunteers wearing a self-chosen uniform and undergoing drill by their own officers as part of a body of citizen-soldiers formed for the defense of the country.

rifleman (rī'fl-mān, n. [pl. *rifle-men* (-men).] [*rifle²* + *man*.] A man armed with a rifle; a man skilled in shooting with the rifle; *milit.*, formerly, a member of a body armed with the rifle when most of the infantry had muskets.

rifleman-bird (rī'fl-mān-bērd, n. Same as *rifle-bird*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 553.

rifle-pit (rī'fl-pīt, n. A pit or short trench in front of an army, fort, etc., generally about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, with the earth thrown up in front so as to afford cover to two skirmishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by laying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breast-work, so that the head and shoulders of the riflemen are covered.

rifler (rī'flēr, n. [*ME. rifler, rifler, riflor*; < *rifle¹* + *-er*.] 1. One who rifles; a robber.

And eke repene robbers and riflers of peyde.

Richard the Redeless, III, 197.

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the rifler.

Milton, *Divorce*.

2. A hawk that does not return to the lure.

Frank Your Hawke is but a Rifler.

Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness*.

However well trained, these birds (falcons) were always liable to prove riflers, that is, not to return to the lure.

Encyc. Brit., XI, 709.

rifle-range (rī'fl-rānj, n. 1. A place for practice in shooting with the rifle.—2. A specific distance at which rifle-shooting is practised.

rifle-shell (rī'fl-shēl, n. In *ordnance*, a shell adapted for firing from a rifled cannon.

rifle-shot (rī'fl-shōt, n. 1. A shot fired with a rifle.—2. One who shoots with a rifle.

The scientific knowledge required to become a successful rifle-shot necessitates much study, and continual practice with the weapon is also called for.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 167.

rifling¹ (rī'fling, n. [Verbal n. of *rifle¹*, *r.*] 1. The act of plundering or pillaging.—2. *pl.* The waste from sorting bristles.

rifling² (rī'fling, n. [Verbal n. of *rifle²*, *r.*] 1. The operation of cutting spiral grooves in the bore of a gun.—2. A system or method of spiral grooving in the bore of a rifle. Whatever may be the form of cross-section in the grooves, the modern practice is to make them, for small-arms, extremely shallow; and, though the rectangular form with sharp angles is still retained, the angles are commonly rounded, this being an easier form to keep clean.

Henry's system of rifling, used in most military rifles, has seven grooves; and the grooves make one turn in 24 inches. The grooves are broad, rectangular, and very shallow, with rounded angles, the lands being much narrower than the grooves. This is the system used in the Martini-Henry rifle. The system now in vogue in America for match-locks is that of a uniform spiral, one turn in 18 inches, with very shallow grooves. With shallow grooves, hardened bullets are required; and the method of shallow grooving, with hardened bullets, is now taking the place of deep grooves and soft bullets, which were characteristic of Whitworth's and Henry's system of rifling. In express rifles the rifling is very shallow with a slow spiral (one turn in 4 feet to one turn in 6 feet); and six is considered the best number of grooves. The so-called "Melford system" of rifling, used in England for fine match-locks, employs five extremely shallow grooves, each including about 32 of the circumference of the bore, the twist of the spiral increasing toward the muzzle, generally finishing with one turn in 12 inches; but it is part of this system to vary the spiral in different grooves according to the character of the powder to be used. In large-bore rifles with shallow

chevrons or bottomed grooves, the grooves are often ten in number, with one turn in 7 ft. 6 in. A system, still of doubtful expediency, has been introduced, called the *monoculic system*. In this method the barrel is rifled in its full length only. Some very fine shooting has been done by guns thus rifled. The Whitworth system of rifling is that of a hexagonal bore with spiral faces. It is still retained for ordnance. The projectiles for such rifles are also hexagonal with flattened sides. The banding system of rifling for ordnance consists of three spiral grooves of deep elliptical cross-section, into which fit three wheels on the front of the stud or shell. Other shapes of grooves are also used for ordnance.—*Repeating-rifling*, a kind of grooving in gun-barrels in which the grooves have a cross-section closely approximating a right-angled triangle with the hypotenuse at the bottom of the groove, like the spaces between the teeth of a ratchet. It is now used only for infernal guns.

rifling-machine (rī'fling-mā-shēn', n. A machine serving to cut spiral grooves or rifles in the surface of the bore of a small-arm or cannon. For small arms the center-head is armed with two or more cutters, and the grooves are cut in the pulling stroke of the rifling rod to prevent binding, no work being done on the return stroke. After every stroke the center-head or barrel is revolved a certain angular distance depending on the number of grooves to be cut by the automatic rotation of the rifling rod, so that the several grooves are successively occupied by each cutter. For cannons, the center-head fits the bore exactly, and the center projects above its cylindrical surface to a height equal to the depth of the chip to be taken out at each stroke, cutting half way groove at a time. The twist is obtained automatically by means of a rack and pinion. The pinion-wheel is made fast to the center-head, and gears into a rack carrying two or three friction-wheels at one end. These friction-wheels roll upon an helical guide, curved at a straight angle according as the twist is to be increasing or uniform.

rifling-tool (rī'fling-tūl, n. An instrument for rifling firearms.

rift¹ (rīft, n. [*ME. rift, rīfte*, < *Dan. rift* = *Norw. rift*, a rift, crevice, rent, = *Ice. rípt*, a breach of contract; with formative *-t*, < *Dan. vire* = *Norw. vira*, tear, river; see *river¹*.] 1. An opening made by riving or splitting; a fissure; a cleft or crevice; a chink.

The grete barrez of the alme he burst vp at ones.

That bile the regions to the reddeful erde.

A clouen alle he lēt to cleuē the elyther anywhere.

Alliterative Poem (ed. Morris), II, 961.

He pluckt a bough, out of whose rift there came

Small drops of gory blood, that trickled down the same.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, II, 20.

It is the little rift within the lute

That by and by will make the music mute.

Tennyson, *Melita* and *Vivien* (song).

2. A riving or splitting; a shattering.

The remoued, that rode by the rock banks.

Herd the rinde and the rife of the rock rehylls.

The frushe and the felle of folke that were dronnel.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I, 1397.

rift² (rīft, v. [*ME. rift*, *rīfte*, < *Dan. rift* = *Norw. rift*, a rift, crevice, rent, = *Ice. rípt*, a breach of contract; with formative *-t*, < *Dan. vire* = *Norw. vira*, tear, river; see *river¹*.] 1. To rive; to cleft or crevice; to chink.

To the dread rattling thunder

Have I euen fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak

With his own bolt.

Shak., *Tempest*, V, 1, 43.

The rifted crags that hold

The gathered ice of winter.

Bryant, *Song*.

2. To make or effect by riving.

The helieth is a cleaver; it cleaves and rifts its way

into the secret of things.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 106.

II. intrans. To burst open; split.

Mid struck, that even your ears

Should rift to hear me.

Shak., *W. T.*, v, 1, 64.

rift³ (rīft, n. a. Split; specifically, following

the general direction of the splitting or check-

ing; said of a log; as, *rift* pine boards. Compare *quartered*, 4.

rift⁴, v. [*ME. rift*, < *AS. ríft*, a veil, curtain, cloak, = *Ice. rípt*, *rípti*, a kind of cloth or linen jerkin.] A veil; a curtain. *Layamon*.

rift⁵ (rīft, v. i. [*ME. ríften, ríftten*, < *Ice. rífta*, bech; cf. *rapa*, a holding, *rapa*, bech.] To bech. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

rift⁶ (rīft, v. [Prob. an altered form, simulating *ríft*, of *ríft*; see *ríft²*, *reef¹*, *n.*] A shallow place in a stream; a fording-place; also, rough water indicating submerged rocks. [Local.]

rig¹ (rīg, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *ridge*.

rig² (rīg, r.; pret. and pp. *rigged*, ppr. *rigging*. [Early mod. E. *rygge*; < *Norw. rigga*, bind up, wrap round, *rig* (a ship) (cf. *rigga*, rigging of a ship), = *Sw. dial. rigga*, in *rigga på*, harness (rig up) (a horse); or perhaps allied to *AS. rírgan*, *irrean* (pp. *irigen*), cover; see *rye²*.] I. trans.

1. To fit (a ship) with the necessary tackle; fit, as the shrouds, stays, bencees, etc., to their respective masts and yards.

I *rygge* a shyppe, I make it rege to go to the see.

Padriate, p. 611.

Our ship.

Is tight and yare and bravely *rigged* as when

We first put out to sea.

Shak., *Tempest*, V, 1, 221.

Now Father he *rigged* out his ship,

And sailed over the brim.

Sir Patrick Spence (Child's *Ballads*, III, 379).

2. To dress; fit out or decorate with clothes or personal adornments; often with *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

She is got *rigged*, sir; setting forth some lady

Will cool as much as furnishing a floor.

R. Jonson, *State of New*, II, 1.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a

feather in his cap.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

You shall see how I *rigged* my Sunday out with the

trains of my shipwrecked wardrobe.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, II, 1.

Why, to show you that I have a kindness for you and

your husband, there I have furnished to you for the

Honours I design to put you to.

Mrs. Centlivre, *Gentleman Election*, I, 1.

3. To fit out; furnish; equip; put in condition for use; often followed by *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

She insisted upon being stabled on the stage, and she

had *rigged* up a kitchen raving knife with a handle of

gilt paper, ornamented with various brasses, . . . as a

Tyrant dagger.

H. B. Shaw, *Children*, p. 101.

I was aroused by the order from the officer, "Forward

there! *rig* the head-pump!" . . . Having called up the

"pumpers," . . . and *rigged* the pump, we began washing

down the decks.

H. B. Shaw, *Children*, p. 101.

Cat-rigged, *tharred* as a calbed. See *cat* under *cat-rig*.

—To *rig* in a loom, to draw in a loom which is rigged

out.—To *rig* out a boom, to run out a studding-sail boom

on the end of a yard, or a flibboom or flying-flibboom on

the end of a boom, in order to extend the foot of a sail.

—To *rig* the capstan. See *capstan*.—To *rig* the east,

to *rig* the lee, to fix the blocks on the end of the yard and the

—To *rig* the main, to rise or lower pulley sufficiently in

order to make a private advantage; especially, in the stock

exchange, to enhance falsely the value of the stock or

shares in a company, as when the directors or officers buy

them up out of the funds of the association. The market

is also sometimes *rigged* by a combination of parties, as

large shareholders, interested in raising the value of the

stock.

The gold market was *rigged* as well as the iron or any

other special market.

John W. Money and Mech., of Exchange, p. 214.

II. intrans. To make or use a rig, as in angling; as, to *rig* light (that is, to use a light fishing-tackle).

rig² (rīg, n. [= *Norw. rigga*, rigging; see the verb.] 1. *Naut.*, the characteristic manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel; thus, schooner-rig, ship-rig, etc., have reference to the masts and sails of those vessels, without regard to the hull.—2. Costume; dress, especially of a gay or fanciful description. [Colloq.]—3. An equipage or turnout; a vehicle with a horse or horses, as for driving. [Colloq., U. S.]

One part of the brain [in Hanner] or *ria*, as they say west of the Hudson) had come to include by metonymy the whole.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI, 110.

4. Fishing-tackle collectively; an angler's cast. [Colloq.]—*Cat rig*. See *cat-rig*.—*Center rig* (*quant.*), a method of rigging boats in which the topmast is made to slide up and down alongside of the lower mast.

When hoisted, the topmast stretches up the head of the three-cornered sail. This rig is largely used by the United States navy, and takes its name from the sliding scale known as Hunter's scale, on account of the sliding up and down of the topmast. Also *sliding-gunter rig*.—*Square rig*, that rig in which the sails are hoisted on horizontal yards.

rig³ (rīg, v. [Early mod. E. *rygge*; prob. for **ryg*, and akin to *wríggile*, *verick*; see *wríggile*, *verick*.] I. intrans. To romp; play the wanton.

To *Rigge*, *lasciure puellam*.

Levins, *Maanip. Vocab.*, p. 119.

II. *trans.* To make free with.

Some prowleth for fewel, and some away *rig*

at goose and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig.

Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 39.

rig (*rig*), *n.* [*< rig², r.*] 1. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.

Wantons is a drab!

For the nonce she is an old *rig*.

Marriage of Wit and Wisdom (1570). (*Hallivell*.)

But, fy on thee, thou ranper, thin *rig*, with all that take

the part. *Ep. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, lll. 3.

2. A frolic; a trick. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The expression has opinion that it was a *rig* and the

of a *rig* in the fact that it was a "go." (*Dickens*.)

To *rig* a *rig*, to play a trick or caper.

Aw, y went Gilpin, neck or nought,

Aw, y went lint and wig;

He little dreamt, when he set out,

Of *running* such a *rig*. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

To run the *rig* (or one's *rig*) upon, to practise a sportive

trick on.

I am afraid your goddess of bed-making has been run-

ning her *rig* upon you. (*Smollett*.)

rig (*rig*), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Riga balsam. The essential oil or turpentine

distilled from the cones and young shoots of

Pinus baltica. Also called *Carpathian oil*, *Car-*

pathian balsam, *German oil*.

rigadoon (*rig-a-dōn'*), *n.* [= D. *rigodon*, < F.

rigadon, *rigodon* = Sp. *rigadon* = It. *rigadone*,

a dance; origin unknown.] 1. A lively dance

for one couple, characterized by a peculiar

jumping step. It probably originated in Pro-

vence. It was very popular in England in the

seventeenth century.

Dance she would, not in such court-like measures as

she had learned abroad, but some high-paced jig, or hop-

skip *rigadon*, hitting the brisk lasses at a rustic merry-

making. (*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xiii.)

2. Music for such a dance, the rhythm being

usually duple (occasionally sextuple) and quick.

—3. Formerly, in the French army, a beat of

drum while men condemned to be shelled were,

previous to their punishment, paraded up and

down the ranks.

Riga fir. Same as *Riga pine*.

rigal, *n.* Same as *regal*², 1.

Riga pine. A variety of the Scotch pine or fir,

Pinus sylvestris, which comes from Riga, a sea-

port of Russia. See *Scotch pine*, under *pine*¹.

rigation (*ri-gā'shon*), *n.* [*< L. rigatio(n)-*,

a watering, wetting, < *rigare* (> It. *rigare*), water,

wet. Cf. *irrigation*.] The act of watering; ir-

rigation.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or

aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to

fail in its crop.

H. *Swinhurn*, *Travels through Spain*, xvi. (*Latham*.)

rigescent (*ri-jēs'sent*), *a.* [*< L. rigescen(t)s-*,

ppr. of *rigescere*, grow stiff or numb, < *rigere*,

stiffen; see *rigid*.] In bot., approaching a rigid

or stiff consistence. *Cooke*.

rigged (*rigd*), *a.* [*< rig¹ + -ed²*; var. of *ridged*.]

ridged; humped.

The young elephant, or two-tailed steer,

Or the *rigid* camel, or the fuddling freer.

Ep. Hall, *Satires*, IV. ll. 96.

rigger (*rig'ger*), *n.* [*< rig² + -er¹*.] 1. One who

rigs; specifically, one whose occupation is the

fitting of the rigging of ships.—2. In *naut.*:

(a) A hand-wheel having a slightly curved

rim. (b) A fast-and-loose pulley. *E. H. Knight*.

—3. A long-pointed sable brush used for paint-

ing, etc. *Art Jour.*, 1887, p. 341.—*Riggers'* screw,

a screw-clamp for setting up shrouds and stays.

rigging¹ (*rig'ing*), *n.* [*< rig¹ + -ing¹*.] A ridge,

as of a house; also, a roof. [*Scotch and prov.*

Eng.]

They broke the house in at the *rigging*.

Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 170).

By some auld houlet-haunted bigglu',

Or kirk deserted by its *riggin'*,

It's ten to aye ye'll find him snug in

Some eldritch part.

Burns, *Captain Grose's Peregrinations*.

rigging² (*rig'ing*), *n.* [*Verbal n. of rig², v.*]

The ropes, chains, etc., which are employed

to support and work all masts, yards, sails, etc.,

in a ship; tackle. *Rigging* is of two kinds: *standing*

rigging, or *rigging* set up permanently, as shrouds, stays,

backstays, etc.; and *running rigging*, which comprises all

the ropes hauled upon to brace yards, make and take in

sail, etc., such as braces, sheets, clew-lines, hantlines, and

halyards. See *cut under ship*.—Lower *rigging*. See *low²*.

—*Rigging-cutler*. See *cutler*.

rigging-loft (*rig'ing-loft*), *n.* 1. A large room

where *rigging* is fitted and prepared for use on

shipboard.—2. *Theat.*, the space immediately

under the roof and over the stage of a theater;

the place from which the scenery is lowered or

raised by means of ropes.

Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would

call them [the beams] the *gridiron*; standing on them, he

would speak of them as the *rigging-loft*.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 438.

rigging-screws (*rig'ing-skrōz*), *n. pl.* A ma-

chine formed of a clamp worked by a screw,

used to force together two parts of a stiff rope,

in order that a seizing may be put on.

rigging-tree (*rig'ing-trē*), *n.* [Also *riggin-tree*;

< *rigging¹ + tree*.] A roof-tree. [*Scotch and*

prov. Eng.]

riggish (*rig'ish*), *a.* [*< rig³ + -ish¹*.] Having

the characteristics of a rig or romp; wanton;

lewd.

For vilest things

Become themselves in her; that the holy priests

Bless her when she is *riggish*.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 245.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assem-

blies of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than

riggish, and unmanly.

Ep. Hall, John Baptist Behended.

riggite (*rig'it*), *n.* [*< rig³*, a frolic, a prank, +

-ite¹.] One who plays rigs; a joker; a jester.

This and my being esteem'd a pretty good *riggite*—that

is, a jocular verbal satirist—supported my consequence

in the society. (*Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, p. 139.)

rigglet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *wriggle*.

riggle (*rig'gl*), *n.* [*< riggl*, *wriggl*, *v.*] A species

of sand-eel, the *Ammodytes lancea*, or small-

mouthed lance.

Rigg's disease. *Pyorrhæa alveolaris*, or alve-

olar abscess.

right (*rit*), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *richt*, *rect*; <

ME. *right*, *ryght*, *ryth*, *ryt*, *riect*, *riht*, *riht*,

ryht, < AS. *riht* = OS. *riht* = OFries. *riecht* =

MD. *recht*, *reht*, D. *reht* = MLG. LG. *recht* =

OHG. *MITG. reht*, G. *recht*, straight, right, just,

= feel. *reht* (for *reht*) = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret*

= Goth. *rahts*, straight, right, just, = L. *rectus*

(for **regtus*) (> It. *retto*, *rito* = Sp. Pg. *recto*),

right, direct, = Zend *rashda*, straight, right,

just; orig. pp. of a verb represented by AS.

reccan, stretch, etc., also direct, etc. (see *rack¹*),

and L. *regere*, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule. Skt. *√ ri*,

stretch, *rā*, rule; see *regent*, and cf. *raht*, rule¹,

a straight piece of wood, etc., from the same

L. source.] I. a. 1. Straight; direct; being

the shortest course; keeping one direction

throughout: as, a *right* line.

For crooked & crepils he maketh *riht*.

Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Than with all his real route he rides on gate,

Reddill to warden Rome the *riht* gates.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5322.

To Britaigne took he the *right* way.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, I. 512.

Circles and *right* lines limit and close all bodles.

Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, v.

2. In conformity with the moral law; permitted

by the principle which ought to regulate

conduct; in accordance with truth, justice,

duty, or the will of God; ethically good; equi-

table; just.

Goodness in actions is like unto straightness; where-

fore that which is done well we term *right*.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I. 8.

When the son hath done that which is lawful and *right*,

and hath kept all my statutes, . . . he shall surely live.

Lzek, xviii. 10.

Cousin of Hereford, as thy cause is *right*,

So be thy fortune in this royal fight!

Shak., *Rich. II.*, I. 3. 55.

Ho

Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid

What shall be *right*.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 247.

The adjective *right* has a much wider signification than

the substantive *Right*. Everything is *right* which is con-

formable to the Supreme Rule of human action; but that

only is a *Right* which being conformable to the Supreme

Rule, is realized in Society and vested in a particular per-

son. Hence the two words may often be properly opposed.

We may say that a poor man has no *Right* to relief, but

it is *right* he should have it. A rich man has a *Right* to

destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be

right.

Hierrell, *Elements of Morality*, § 64.

3. Acting in accordance with the highest moral

standard; upright in conduct; righteous; free

from guilt or blame.

A God of truth and without iniquity, just and *right* is

he. *Deut.* xxxii. 1.

I made him just and *right*,

Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.

Milton, *P. L.*, III. 68.

If I am *right*, Thy grace impart,

Still in the right to stay;

If I am wrong, oh teach my heart

To find that better way!

Pope, *The Universal Prayer*.

4. Rightful; due; proper; fitting; suitable.

Aren none rather yraysshed fro the *righte* byleue

Than ar this cunnynge clerkes that conne many bokes.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 450.

Put your bonnet to his *right* use; 'tis for the head.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 95.

The *right* word is always a power, and communicates its

definiteness to our action.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxxi.

Hence—5. Most convenient, desirable, or fa-

vorable; conforming to one's wish or desire;

to be preferred; fortunate; lucky.

If he should offer to choose, and choose the *right* casket,

you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you

should refuse to accept him. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 2. 100.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side.

Addison, *Guardian*, No. 113.

6. True; actual; real; genuine. [*Obsolete or*

archaic.]

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another line by the shortest way.—**Right ascension.** See *ascension*.—**Right bower.** See *bower*.—**Right camphor,** the camphor produced from the *Lauraceae*, which gives a right polarization.—**Right circle,** in the stereographic projection, a circle represented by a right line.—**Right descension,** in *old astron.* See *descension*, 4.—**Right hand.** See *hand*.—**Right hand of fellowship.** See *fellowship*.—**Right heliocoid, money,** reason. See the nouns.—**Right-line pen.** See *pen*.—**Right solid,** a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base, as a right prism, pyramid, cone, cylinder, etc.—**Right sphere,** a sphere so placed with regard to the horizon or plane of projection that the latter is parallel to a meridian or to the equator.—**Right tensor,** a dyadic of a form suitable to represent a pure strain.—**Right whale.** See *whale*.—**To put the saddle on the right horse.** See *saddle*.—**Syn.** 2. and 3. Upright, honest, lawful, rightful.—4. Correct, meet, appropriate.

II. n. 1. Rightness; conformity to an authoritative standard; obedience to or harmony with the rules of morality, justice, truth, reason, propriety, etc.; especially, moral rightness; justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to *wrong*.

Shall even he that hateth *right* govern? and wilt thou condemn him that is most just? Job xxxiv. 17.

But *right* is might through all the world.

Emerson, Centennial Poem, Boston.

2. That which is right, or conforms to rule. (a) Right conduct; a just and good act, or course of action; anything which justly may or should be done.

Wrest once the law to your authority;

To do a great right, do a little wrong;

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 216.

For a patriot too cool; for a drudge disobedient;

And too foud of the right to pursue the expedient.

Goldsmith, Retaliation.

With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right.

Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address.

(b) The person, party, or cause which is sustained by justice.

Receive thy lance; and God defend the right!

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 101.

(c) That which accords with truth, fact, or reason; the truth.

Nym. The king hath run bad humours on the knight; that's the even of it.

Pist. Nym, thou hast spoke the right.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 129.

3. A just claim or title; a power or privilege whereby one may be, do, receive, or enjoy something; an authoritative title, whether arising through custom, courtesy, reason, humanity, or morality, or conceded by law.

Yey schal saue ye kynges hys rythe, and non prefudys don ageyn his lawe in yee ordenaunce.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The right of the needy do they not judge.

Jer. v. 23.

The people have a right supreme

To make their kings; for klags are made for them.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, l. 409.

The right divine of klags to govern wrong.

Pope, Dunclad, iv. 188.

And why is it, that still

Man with his lot thus fights?

'Tis that he makes his will

The measure of his rights.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. In law, that which any one is entitled to have, or to do, or to require from others, within the limits prescribed by law (*Kent*); any legal consequence which any person, natural or artificial, is entitled to insist attaches to a given state of facts; the power recognized by law in a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard of him or his interests; a legally protectable interest. In this sense things possess no rights; but every person has some rights irrespective of power to act or to compel the acts of others, as, for instance, an idiot, etc.; and even the obligations of persons in being, in view of the possibility of the future existence of one not yet in being, are the subject of what are termed *contingent rights*. In this general meaning of *right* are included—(a) the just claim of one to whom another owes a duty to have that duty performed; (b) the just freedom of a person to do any act not forbidden or to omit any act not commanded; (c) the title or interest which one person has in a thing exclusive of other persons; and (d) a power of a person to appoint the disposition of a thing in which he has no interest or title. *Right* has also been defined as a legally protected interest. A distinction is made between *personal* and *real rights*. The former term is often used in English law for a right relating to personal, the latter for a right relating to real property. But in the language of writers on general jurisprudence and on civil law, a personal right is a right exclusively against persons specifically determined, and a real right is a right availing against all persons generally. By some writers a distinction is taken between *primary rights* and *sanctioning rights*, by the latter being meant the rights of action which the law gives to protect the primary rights, such as ownership, or contracts.

5. That which is due by just claim; a rightful portion; one's due or deserts.

I shall fast the this forward all with fyne othes,
All the londs to leue that longyn to Troy,
And our ground to the Grekes graunt as for right.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7935.

Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead.

Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 64.

Honour and admiration are her rights.

Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, v. 3.

Grief claimed his right, and tears their course.

Scott, L. of the L., iii. 18.

6†. A fee required; a charge.

Qwo-so entrez in-to thys fraternte, he xal paye ye rytes of ye hows, at his entre, viij. d.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

7. The outward, front, or most finished surface of anything: as, the right of a piece of cloth, a coin, etc.: opposed to the *reverse*.—8. The right side; the side or direction opposite to the left.

On his right

The radiant image of his glory sat,

His only Son.

Milton, P. L., iii. 62.

9. Anything, usually one member of a pair, shaped or otherwise adapted for a right-hand position or use.

Those [bricks] . . . are termed *rights* and *lefts* when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner. C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 78.

The instrument is made in *rights* and *lefts*, so that the convex bearing surface may always be next the gum of the patient.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 342.

10. [cap.] In the politics of continental Europe, the conservative party: so named from their customary position on the right of the president in the legislative assembly.

The occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, and the removal of the Chamber of Deputies from Florence to the new capital of united Italy, to a great extent removed the political differences between the two great parties, the parliamentary *Right* and *Left*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 180.

Absolute rights, those rights which belong to human beings as such; those rights to which corresponds a negative obligation of respect on the part of every one. They are usually accounted to be three—the right of a personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property. The right of freedom of conscience, if not involved in these three, should be added. They are termed *absolute*, in contradistinction to those to which corresponds the obligation of a particular person to do or forbear from doing some act, which are termed *relative*.—At all rights, at all points; in all respects.

Everich of you shal brynge an hundred knyghtes,

Armed for lystes up at alle rightes.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 994.

Base right, in *Scots law*, the right which a disposer or dispooser of feudal property acquires when he disposes it to be held under himself and not under his superior.—**Bill of Rights.** See *bill*.—**By right.** (a) In accordance with right; rightfully; properly. Also by rights.

For swich lawe as man yeveth another wyghte,

He sholde helmsen usen it by righte.

Chaucer, Prologue to Man of Law's Tale, l. 44.

I should have been a woman by right.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 177.

(b) By authorization; by reason or virtue; because: followed by *of*. Also in right.

The first Place is yours, Timothy, in Right of your Grey Hairs.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, l. 168.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,

And of the rising from the dead,

As hers by right of full-accomplish'd Fate.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Civil Rights Act, Bill, cases. See *civil*.—**Commonable Rights Compensation Act.** See *compensation*.—**Conjunct rights.** See *conjunct*.—**Contingent rights,** such rights as are only to come into certain existence on an event or a condition which may not happen or be performed until some other event may prevent their vesting; as distinguished from *vested rights*, or those in which the right to enjoyment, present or prospective, has become the property of a particular person or persons as a present interest.

Coolcy.—**Corporal rights.** See *corporal*.—**Cottage right.** See *cottage*.—**Declaration of rights,** a document setting forth the personal rights of individual citizens over against the government.—**Divine right.** See *divine*.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*, 3.—**Free trade and sailors' rights.** See *free*.—**Inchoate right of dower.** See *dower*.—**Indivisible rights.** See *pro indiviso*.—**Innominate right.** See *innominate*.—**In one's own right,** by absolute right; by inherent or personal rather than acquired right: as, a peeress in *her own right* (that is, as distinguished from a peeress by marriage).

A brido who had fourteen thousand n year in *her own right*.

Trotlope, Doctor Thorne, xlvii.

In the right, right; free from error. (a) Upright; righteous.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;

His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

(b) Correct; not deceived or mistaken as to the truth of a matter.

Now how is it possible to believe that such devout persons as these are mistaken, and the Seed of the Nazarenes only in the right?

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. 1.

I believe you're in the right, major!

I see you're in the right. Colman, Jealous Wife, i.

Joint rights in rem, in civil law, same as *condominium*.—**Mere right.** See *mere*.—**Mineral right or rights,** the right to seek for and possess all the mineral products of a given territory: distinguished, in mining regions, from the *surface right*, the privilege of using the surface of land, as in farming, building, etc.—**Natural rights,** those rights which exist by virtue of *natural law*, such as liberty and security of person and property, as distin-

guished from those which arise out of conventional relations or *positive law*.—**Nominate right.** See *nominate*.

—Of right, matter of right; demandable as a right, as distinguished from that which is allowable or not in the discretion of the court; as, in an action for damages for a tort, jury trial is of right.—**Personal rights.** See *personal*, and def. 4.—**Petition of right,** in *Eng. law*, a proceeding resembling an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the crown. See *petition*.—**Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Bovill's Act* (a), under *act*.—**Pretensed right.** See *pretensed*.—**Private rights, private rights of way.** See *private*.—**Public right,** in *Scots feudal law.* See *public*.—**Public rights,** those rights which the state possesses over its own subjects, and which subjects, in their turn, possess in or against the state.

Robinson.—**Real right,** in law, a right of property in a subject, or, as it is termed, a *jus in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may claim possession of the subject.—**Redeemable rights.** See *redeemable*.—**Rental right.** See *rental*.—**Restitution of conjugal rights.** See *restitution*.—**Right about!** See *about*.—**Right-and-left coupling,** a turnbuckle.—**Right in rem,** the legal relation between a person and a thing in which he has an interest or over which he has a power, as distinguished from a *right in personam*, or the legal relation of a person to another who owes him a duty. (But see, for the meaning implied in the civil law, the distinction between *real right* and *personal right*, indicated under def. 4.)

—**Right of action,** a right which will sustain a civil action; a right and an infringement or danger of infringement of it such as to entitle the possessor of the right to apply to a court of justice for relief or redress.—**Right of drip, of eminent domain, of expatriation.** See *drip*, *domain*, etc.—**Right of entry.** See *entry*, 10.—**Right of feud, forest, petition, search, succession.** See *feud*, *forest*, etc.—**Riparian rights.** See *riparian*.

—**To do one right.** (a) To do one justice.

I doo adure thee (O great King) by all

That in the World we sacred count or call,

To doe me Right.

Sytvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Magnificence.

In earnest, Sir, I am ravished to meet with a friend of Mr. Izane Walton's, and one that does him so much right in so good and true a character.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, li. 225.

(b) To pledge one in a toast. [Compare the French phrase *faire raison* d.]

Why, now you have done me right. [To Silence, seeing him take off a bumper.]

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 76.

Ere. Sighing has made me something short-winded.

I'll pledge y' at twice.

Lys. 'Tis well done; do me right.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv.

These glasses contain nothing;—do me

right. [Takes the bottle.

As e'er you hope for liberty.

Massinger, Bondman, li. 3.

To have a right, to have a good right. (a) To have a moral obligation: to be under a moral necessity: equivalent to *ought*. [Colloq.]

Luvv? what's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an'er munny too.

Maakin' 'em gūa together as they're good right to do.

Tennyson, Northern Farmer, O. S.

As for spinning, why, you've wasted as much as your wage! the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And you're a right to feel that, and not to go about as gaping and as thoughtless as if you was beholding to nobody.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

I'm thinkin' . . . that thim Germans have declared a war, and we're a right to go home.

Harper's Weekly, XXXIV. 86.

(b) To have good reason or cause. Hence—(c) To come near; have a narrow escape from: as, I'd a good right to be run over by a runaway horse this morning; I had a right to get lost going through the woods. [Colloq. and local.]

—To have right, to be right.

For trevely that swete wyght,

When I had wrong and she the right,

She wolde alway so goodely

Forgive me so debonairely.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

"Sir," seide Gawain, "thel have right to go, for the abiding here for hem is not good."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 409.

To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition; bring into a normal state; set in proper order.

Putting things to rights—an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a week.

Bulwer, My Novel, li. 3.

To rights. (a) In a direct line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; at once.

These strait failing, the whole tract sinks down to rights into the abyss.

Woodward.

[The hull], by reason of many breaches made in the bottom and sides, sunk to rights.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

(b) In the right or proper order; properly; fittingly: now rarely used except with the verbs *put* and *set*: as, to put a room to rights (see above).

The quen or the day was digt wel to rights

Hendill in that hinde-sky as swiche bestes were.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3066.

To set to rights. Same as *to put to rights*.

A scamper o'er the breezy wolds

Sets all to rights.

Browning, Stafford, v. 2.

Vested rights. See *contingent rights*.—**Writ of right,** an action which had for its object to establish the title to real property. It is now abolished, the same object being secured by the order of ejectment.—**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Equity, Law*, etc. See *justice*,—3. *Interrogative*.

right (rit), adv. [Also dial. *reet*, *Se. richt*; < ME. *right*, *ryght*, *riht*, *rit*, *righte*, *ryghte*, *rizte*. < AS. *rihte*, *ryhte*, straight, directly, straightway,

rightly, justly, correctly (= OS. *rehto*, *reht*, MD. *recht*, D. *reht* = OHG. *rehto*, MHG. *rehte*, *reht*, G. *recht* = Icel. *rätt* = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret*, straight, directly), < *riht*, right: see *right*, a.] 1. In a right or straight line; straight; directly.

Into Dianes temple goth she *right*,
And hente the ymage in hir handes two.
Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 602.

So to his graue I went ful *righte*,
And pursuyd after to wetyng an ende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Farnivall), p. 208.

Let thine eyes look *right* on. *Prov.* iv. 25.
[*Chaucer* went *right* home, and told the captain that the
[*Chaucer* had ordered that the constable should set the
[*Chaucer*]

It shup Ben-Lomond could he press,
And not a sol his toil confess.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, ii. 25.

2. In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; righteously.

Three zones virtues loketh and ledeth wel *righte* and wel
[*Chaucer*] thane gost of wytte that hise let be the waye of
[*Chaucer*] rightnesse.
Agynble of Inyete (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Thou satest in the throne judging *right* [Heb. in right-
[*Chaucer*]nesses]. *Ps.* ix. 4.

3. In a proper, suitable, or desirable manner; according to rule, requirement, or desire; in order and to the purpose; properly; well; successfully.

Alack, when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes *right*. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv. 4. 37.
Direct my course so *right* as with thy hand to show
Which way thy Forests range, which way thy Rivers flow.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l. 13.

The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn *right*.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 22.

4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously.

He solliht thus sayde, sehortly to telle,
That it was Alphonsus his sone anon *right* he wist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4248.

You say not *right*, old man. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, v. 1. 73.
The clock that stands still points *right* twice in the four-
and-twenty hours; while others may keep going continu-
ally and be continually going wrong.
Irvine, *Knickerbocker*, p. 270.

5. Exactly; precisely; completely; quite; just; as, *right* here; *right* now; to speak *right* out.

Scarcely swelt for sorwe and sowned *right* there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4203.

And he bent turneth alle the Firmament, *right* as
dothe a Wheel that turneth be his Axle Tree.
Manderly, *Travels*, p. 181.

Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows,
Swears he will shoot no more, but play with sparrows,
And be a boy *right* out. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1. 101.

I am *right* of mine old master's humour for that.
R. Jenson, *Poetaster*, l. 1.

Right across its track there lay,
Hown in the water, a long reef of gold.
Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

6. In a great degree; very; used specifically in certain titles: as, *right* reverend; *right* honorable.

Thei asked yet that hadde grete haste; and thei an-
swerde, "Ye, *right* grete." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 129.

Right truly it may be said, that Anti-christ is Mani-
fests Son.
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, ll.

7. Toward the right hand; to the right; dex-
terward.

She's twisted *right*, she's twisted left,
To balance fair in ilka quarter.
Burns, *Willie Wastle*.

All *right*. See *all*.—Guide *right*. See *guide*.—Right
aft. See *aft*.—Right and left, to the right and to the
left; on both sides; on all sides; in all directions. as, the
enemy were dispersed *right and left*.

Miracles of the crossis mist
Has oft standen in stede and *right*,
Over and under, *right* and left,
In this compass god has al weft.
Holy Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

When storm is on the heights, and *right* and left . . . roll
The torrents, dash'd to the vale. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.
Right away. See *away*.—Right down, downright;
plainly; bluntly.

The wisdom of God . . . can speak that pleasantly by a
prudent circumlocution which *right down* would not be
digested. *Ep. Hall*, *Contemplations* (ed. Tegg), v. 170.

Right Honorable. See *honorable*.—Right off, at once;
immediately. [Colloq., U. S.]

right (rit), *v.* [*ME. rihten*, *rihten*, *rihten*, *rihten*,
rihten, *rihten*, < AS. *rihtan*, ONorth. *rehta* (= OS. *rihtan* = OFries. *rieheta* = MD. *rechten*, D. *rechten* = MLG. *rihten* = OHG. *rihtan*, MHG. *rihten*, G. *rihten* = Icel. *rätta* = Sw. *rätta* = Dan. *rette* = Goth. **rahtjan*, in *ga-rahtjan*, and *at-ga-rahtjan*), make right, set right, restore, amend, correct, keep right, rule, < *riht*, right: see *right*, a.] 1. *trans.* 1. To set straight or up-
right; restore to the normal or proper position.

At this moment the vessel ceased rolling, and *righted*
herself. *Everett*, *Orations*, II. 180.

2. To set right; adjust or correct, as some-
thing out of the proper order or state; make
right.

Hemuri was entrid on the est half,
Whom all the londe loued, in lengthe and in brede,
And ros with him rapely to *rihtyn* his wronge.
Richard the Redeless, *Prolog.*, l. 13.

Your mother's hand shall *right* your mother's wrong.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3. 121.

3. To do justice to; relieve from wrong; vin-
dicate: often used reflexively.

So just is God, to *right* the innocent.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 3. 182.

Here let our hate be buried; and this hand
Shall *right* us both.
Beau. and Fl., *Mald's Tragedy*, iv. 2.

4. To direct; address.

When none wolde kepe hym with earp he eozed ful hyge,
And rimed him ful richly, and *riht* him to speke.
"What, is this Arthures hous?" quoth the lathel thenne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 303.

To *right* the helm, to put the helm amidstships—that is,
in a line with the keel.

II. *intrans.* To resume an upright or vertical
position: as, the ship *righted*.

With Crist than sall that *right* vp ryght,
And wende to won in last and light.
Holy Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

right-about (rit'a-bout'), *n.* [*right about*,
adverbial phrase.] The opposite direction:
used only in the phraso to *send* or *turn* to the
right-about, to send or turn in the opposite di-
rection; pack off; send or turn off; dismiss.

Six grenadiers of Ligonier's . . . would have sent all
these fellows to the *right about*. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xxxv.

"Now, I tell you what, Gradgrind," said Mr. Bounderby.
"Turn this girl to the *right-about*, and there's an end of it."
Dickens, *Hard Times*, iv.

right-angled (rit'ang'gl), *a.* Containing a
right angle or right angles; rectangular: as, a
right-angled triangle; a right-angled parallelo-
gram.

right-drawn (rit'dran), *a.* Drawn in a just
cause. [Rare.]

What my tongue speaks my *right-drawn* sword may prove.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, l. 1. 40.

right-edge (rit'ej), *n.* In a flat sword-blade,
that edge which is outward, or turned away
from the arm and person of the holder, when
the sword is held as on guard. See *false edge*,
under *false*.

righten (rit'en), *v. t.* [*right* + *-en*]. Cf. *right*,
v.] To set right; right.

Relieve (margin, *righten*) the oppressed. *Isa.* l. 17.

We shut our eyes, and muse
How our own minds are made,
What springs of thought they use,
How *righten'd*, how betray'd.
M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

righteous (rit'yus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also
rightuous, the termination *-uous*, later *-ous*,
being a corruption of the second element of
the orig. compound (appar. simulating *ingen-
uous*, *humble*, *plenteous*, etc.), the proper form
existing in early mod. E. as *rightwise*, < ME.
rightwys, *rightwis*, *rightwys*, *rightwis*, *rightwys*,
rightwis, < AS. *rihtwis* (cf. OHG. *rehtwisia*, Icel.
réttriss), righteous, just; heretofore explained
as lit. 'wise as to what is right,' < *riht*, *n.*, right,
+ *wis*, *a.*, wise; but such a construction of
ideas would hardly be expressed by a mere
compound, and the explanation fails when ap-
plied to the opposite adj. **wrongwis*, ME. *wrang-
wis*, *wrongwys*, *wrongwis*, mod. E. *wrongous*,
which cannot well mean 'wise as to what is
wrong' (though this adj. may have been formed
merely on the external model of *rihtwis*). The
formation is, no doubt, as the cognate OHG.
form *rehtwisia*, which has an additional adj.
suffix, also indicates, < AS. *riht*, *a.*, right, just,
+ *wise*, *n.*, way, manner, wise (reduced to *-wis*
in comp., as also in Icel. *öðlurvis* = E. *other-
wise*; the Icel. *réttriss*, prop. **réttriss*, simulates
wiss = E. *wise*); the compound meaning lit.
'right-way,' 'acting in just wise': see *right*,
a., and *wise*, *n.*] 1. Upright; incorrupt; vir-
tuous; conforming in character and conduct to
a right standard; free from guilt or sin; obe-
dient to the moral or divine law.

It is reuth to rede how *rihtwis* men luyed,
How thei defouled her flesh, forsake her owne wille,
Fer fro klith and fro kyne yuel-clothed zeden.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 405.

Aristides, who for his virtue was surnamed *rightwise*.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii. f.

And if any man shu, we have an advocate with the Father,
Jesus Christ the *righteous*. 1 John ii. 1.

Rome and the *righteous* heavens be my judge.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, i. 1. 426.

2. In accordance with right; authorized by
moral or divine law; just and good; right;
worthy.

We lefte hym there for man nioste wise,
If nny rebelles wolde ought rise
Oure *rightwys* dome for to dispise,
Or it offende,
To esse thame till the nexte assise.
York Plays, p. 397.

I will keep thy *righteous* judgments. *Ps.* exix. 106.

I love your daughter
In such a *righteous* fashion.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 4. 83.

Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his *righteous* cause.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 804.

3. Proper; fitting: as, *righteous* indignation.

Is this *riht-wys*, thou renk, alle thy renk noyse,
So wroth for n wedynde to wax so soue,
Why art thou so waymot [sorrowful] wyze for so lyttel?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 400.

= Syn. 1. *Righteous*, *Rightful*, *Upright*, *Just*; honest, equi-
table, fair; godly, holy, saintly. The first three of the Ital-
icized words go back directly to the first principles of right,
while *just*, though expressing quite as much conformity to
right, suggests more of the intricate questions arising out
of the relations of men. *Upright* gets force from the
idea of physical perpendicularity, a standing up straight
by the standard of right; *righteous* carries up the idea
of right to the standards, motives, and sanctions of reli-
gion; *rightful* applies not to conduct, but to claims by
right: as, he is the *rightful* owner of the land; *just* sug-
gests by derivation a written law, but presumes that the
law is a right one, or that there is above it, and if neces-
sary overruling it, a law of God. This last is the uniform
Biblical usage. *Just* generally implies the exercise of some
power or authority. See *justice* and *honesty*.

righteous (rit'yus), *v. t.* [*ME. rihtwisen*, <
rightwis, *righteous*: see *righteous*, a.] To make
righteous; justify.

Can we meryte grace with synne? nr deserve to be *ryght-
coused* by folke?
Ep. Bale, *A Course at the Ronyshe Fore*, fol. 62, b. (*Latham*.)

righteously (rit'yus-li), *adv.* [*ME. *rightwis-
ly*, *rygtwysly*, < AS. *rihtwislíce* (= Icel. *réttrivis-
liga*), rightly, justly, < *rihtwisia* (= OHG. *reht-
wistih*), right, righteous, < *rihtwis*, right, right-
eous, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*; or rather orig. < *riht*, *a.*,
right, + *wise*, way, manner, wise, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*:
see *righteous*.] 1. In a righteous or upright
manner; rightly; worthily; justly.

Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*. *Ps.* lxxvii. 4.

We should live soberly, *righteously*. *Tit.* ii. 12.

2. Aright; properly; well.

Ryht-wysly quo con rede,
He loken on lok & be awayed
How Ihesu Crist hym welke in are thede [country],
& burnez [men] her barnes [children] rute hym brayde
[brought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 708.

I could have taught my love to take thy father for mine;
so wouldst thou, if the truth of thy love to me were so
righteously tempered as mine is to thee.
Shak., *As you Like it*, i. 2. 14.

3. Rightfully; deservedly; by right. [Arelicae.]

Turn from us all those evils that we most *righteously*
have deserved.
Book of Common Prayer (Church of England), *Litany*.

righteousness (rit'yus-nes), *n.* [*ME. riht-
wisenes*, *rygtwisnesse*, *rihtwisnesse*, *ryhtwisnesse*,
rihtwisnesse, < AS. *rihtwiness*, rightness, right-
eousness, reasonableness, < *rihtwis*, righteous:
see *righteous* and *-ness*.] 1. The character of
being righteous; purity of heart and rectitude
of life; the being and doing right; conformity
in character and conduct to a right standard.

Ihesu fro the realme of *rightwysnes* descended down
To take the nicke clothynge of our humanityte.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Pure religion, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's
cowl, but in *righteousness*, justice, and well-doing.
Latimer, *Misc. Ser.*

If this we swore to do, with what *Righteousness* in the
sight of God, with what Assurance that we bring not by
such an Oath the whole Sen of Blood-guiltiness upon our
own Heads? *Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

Justification is an act of God's free grace wherein he
pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in
his sight, only for the *righteousness* of Christ imputed to
us, and received by faith alone.

Shorter Catechism, ans. to qu. 33.

Hence, also—2. In *theol.*, a coming into spiri-
tual oneness with God, because for Christ's sake
the believer in Christ is treated as righteous.—
3. A righteous act or quality; anything which
is or purports to be righteous.

All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. *Isa.* lxiv. 6.

4. Rightfulness; justice. [Rare.]

"Catching bargains," as they are called, throw on the
persons claiming the benefit of them the burden of pro-
ving their substantial *righteousness*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 2.

Active righteousness, passive righteousness. Luther
("Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians," *Introd.*)
and other Protestant theologians following him distinguish

between *active* and *passive righteousness*, the former consisting in what is right because it is right, the latter in accepting for Christ's sake by faith the free gift of righteousness as defined in the second definition above.—Original righteousness, in *scholastic theol.*, the condition of man as made in the image of God before the fall.—Proselytes of righteousness. See *proselyte*.—The righteousness of God (Rom. i. 17), a phrase defined antagonistically by Biblical interpreters as "Righteousness which proceeds from God, the relation of being right into which man is put by God—that is, by an act of God declaring him righteous" (*Meyer*), and as "The attribute of God, embodied in Christ, manifested in the world, revealed in the Gospel, communicated to the individual soul, the righteousness not of the law, but of faith" (*Jowett*). The former is the general Protestant view; the latter comes near the view of the Roman Catholic Church, Greek Church, etc. The one regards *righteousness* as indicating a relation, the other as descriptive of character; the one as something bestowed by God and imputed to man, the other as something inherent in God and spiritually communicated to man.—*Syn.* 1. See *righteous*.

righter (rit'er), *n.* [*AS. rihtere*, a ruler, director, = *OFries. rihtere*, *rihter* = *D. regter* = *MLG. riehter* = *OHG. rihrtari*, *MHG. rihrtäre*, *G. riehter*, ruler, judge, = *Icel. rēttari*, a justiciary; as *right*, *r.*, + *-er*.] One who sets right; one who adjusts or redresses that which is wrong.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that *righter* of wrongs hath left me commanded
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham*.)

rightful (rit'fūl), *a.* [*ME. rightful*, *rihtful*, *ryhtful*, *rehtful*; *< right*, *u.*, + *-ful*.] 1. Righteous; upright; just and good.

The laborer schulde truly trauncle thim,
And be rihtful bothe in worde & dede.
Hyman to Virgine, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Were now the howe bent in swich manere
As it was first, of justice and of ire,
The rightful God wolde of no mercy here.
Chaucer, *A. B. C.*, i. 31.

2. Just; consonant to justice; as, a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war.

My bloody judge forhade my tongue to speak;
No *rightful* plea might plead for justice there.
Shak., *Lucrèce*, i. 1649.

3. Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal-black,
For the deposing of a *rightful* king.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 1. 50.

The legitimate and *rightful* lord
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,
As soon to be supplanted. *Cowper*, *Task* iii. 743.

4. Being or belonging by right or just claim; as, one's *rightful* property.

Wink at our advent: help my prince to gain
His *rightful* bride. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iii.

5. Proper; suitable; appropriate.

The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find
Sooner than all the *rightful* place to go.
Jones Perry, *Poems*, p. 42.

=*Syn.* 2-4. Just, Upright, etc. (see *righteous*), true, law
ful, proper.

rightfully (rit'fūl-i), *adv.* [*ME. ryghhtfully*;
< rightful + *-ly*.] 1. In a righteous manner;
righteously.

Whate are all thi werkes worthe, whethire thay be body-
ly or gastly; bot if thay be done *rightfully* and reason-
ably, to the wichepp of Goude, and at his bydynges?
Hawpale, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

2. In a rightful manner; according to right,
law, or justice; legitimately; as, a title *right-
fully* vested.

Plain and right must my possession be:
Which I with more than with a common pain
'Gainst all the world will *rightfully* maintain.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 225.

3. Properly; fittingly.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and *right-
fully* on the shelves of every cottage.
Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 112.

rightfulness (rit'fūl-nes), *n.* [*ME. rihtful-
nesse*, *ryhtfulness*, *ryhtfulness*; see *rightful* and
-ness.] 1. Righteousness.

Overweening . . . maketh to moche sprede the merel of
oure thorow, and litel prayeth his *rightfulness*.
Agynble of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

But still, although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,
Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness.
Sir P. Sidney

2. The character or state of being rightful; jus-
tice; accordance with the rules of right; as, the
rightfulness of a claim to lands or tenements.

right-hand (rit'hānd), *a.* [*ME. ryghte-hande*,
< AS. rihthand, *ryht-hand*, the right hand, *< rihht*,
right, + *hand*, hand: see *right*, *a.*, and *hand*, *u.*] 1. Belonging or adapted to the right hand.

The *right-hand* glove must always be worn when prac-
ticing throwing (in base-ball) in order that this also shall
offer no unusual difficulty in the latter work.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 828.

2. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction
from the right side; leading to the right: as, a
right-hand road.

Sir Jeffrey Notch, who is the oldest of the club, has
been in possession of the *right-hand* chair time out of
mind. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 132.

3. Serving as a right hand; hence, foremost in
usefulness; of greatest service as an assistant.

O who has slain my *right-hand* man,
That held my hawk and hound?
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 8).

Right-hand file, paticians; aristocrats.

Do you two know how you are censured here in the city,
I mean of us o' the *right-hand* file? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 1. 26.

Right-hand rope. See *rope*.

right-handed (rit'hān'ded), *a.* 1. Using the
right hand more easily and readily than the
left. See *dexterous*.

A left-handed pitcher (in base-ball) is able to make
much more of what to a *right-handed* batsman is an in-
convenience . . . while its opposite, or the out-curve to a *right-
handed* batsman, is correspondingly weak.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 827.

2. Turning so as to pass from above or in front
to the right hand; clockwise; thus, an ordinary
screw is driven in by a *right-handed* rotation;
specifically, in *conch.*, dextral, as the spiral
shell of a univalve (see out under *purpura*). The
rotation of the plane of polarization by certain substances
showing circular polarization is called *right handed* when,
to an observer looking in the direction in which the ray
is moving, the rotation is clockwise—that is, in the same
direction as that of the hands of a clock; if in the op-
posite direction (counter-clockwise), the rotation is called
left-handed. These terms are also applied to the sub-
stances themselves which produce these effects: as, a
right handed quartz-crystal.

3. In bot., of twining plants or circumnuc-
tating parts, properly, rising or advancing in
the direction of a right-handed screw or spiral,
or that of the hands of a watch. Certain authors,
neglecting the notion of forward growth and conceiving
the plant as viewed from above, have used the term in
the opposite sense, which is quite unnatural.

4. Laid from left to right, as the strands of a
rope.—5. Executed by the right hand.

The Slogger waits for the ntack, and hopes to finish it
by some heavy *right-handed* blow.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 5.

6. On the right side; of a favorable, conve-
nient, or easily pardoned character.

St. Paul tells us of divisions and factions and "schisms"
that were in the Church of Corinth; yet these were not
about the essentials of religion, but about a *right-handed*
error, even too much admiration of their pastors.

Abp. Brauhall, *Works*, II. 28.

right-handedness (rit'hān ded-nes), *n.* The
state or property of being right-handed; hence,
skill; dexterity. *Imp. Diet.*

right-hander (rit'hān'der), *n.* 1. One who is
right-handed; one who uses the right hand
more skilfully than the left.

There are, however, some *right-handers* (if this useful
abbreviative term may be allowed) who, if they try to
write with their left hands, instinctively produce Spiegel-
schrift. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 42.

2. A blow with the right hand. [*Colloq.*]

Tom gets out and out the worst of it, and is at last hit
clean off his legs, and deposited on the grass by a *right-
hander* from the Slogger.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 5.

right-hearted (rit'hār'ted), *a.* [*< right* + *heart*
+ *-ed*. Cf. *AS. rihth-eort*, *riht-heart* = *OHG. reht-herze*,
upright in heart: see *right* and *heart*.] Having a right heart or disposition.
Imp. Diet.

rightleche, *r. t.* [*ME. rihtlechen*, *ryhtlechen*; *< AS. rihlæcan*,
make right, correct, *< rihht*, right, + *-læcan*, *ME. -lechen*, as in *enrelechen*, later
E. knowledge, *q. v.*] To set right; direct.

Thel sente with hem sondes to saxoyne that time,
And comen omage in his name nougt forto luyne,
For to *rihtleche* that reanne real of riehe & of pore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1310.

rightless (rit'les), *a.* [*< right* + *-less*.] Desti-
tute of rights; without right.

Whose enters (*Right-less*)

By force, is forced to go out with shame.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Captaines.

Thou art liable to the ban of the Empire—last deserved
to be declared outlawed and fugitive, lawless and *right-
less*. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, xxii.

rightly (rit'li), *adv.* [*ME. *rightly*, *rihtli*, *riht-
liche*, *< AS. rihhtlice*, rightly, justly, *< rihhtlie*,
right, just, *< rihht*, right, + *-lic*, *E. -ly*: see
right and *-ly*.] 1. In a straight or right line;
directly.

Like perspectives which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, II. 2. 18.

2. According to justice, duty, or the divine
will; uprightly; honestly; virtuously.

Master, we know that thou sayest and teachest *rightly*.
Luke xx. 21.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably; as, a person *rightly*
named.

Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 2.

4. According to truth or fact; not erroneously;
correctly; as, he has *rightly* conjectured.

He it was that might *rightly* say Veni, vidi, vici.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1. 63.

No man has learned anything *rightly*, until he knows
that every day is Doomsday.
Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

right-minded (rit'min'ded), *u.* Having a right
mind; well or properly disposed.

right-mindedness (rit'min'ded-nes), *n.* The
state of being right-minded.

While Lady Elliot lived, there had been method, modera-
tion, and economy. . . but with her had died all such
right-mindedness. *Jane Austen*, *Persuasion*, i.

rightness (rit'nes), *n.* [*< ME. rihtness*, *< AS. rihthness* (= *OS. rihthness* = *OHG. rihthness*), *< rihht*,
right: see *right* and -ness.] 1. The state
or character of being right. (a) Straightness; di-
rectness; as, the *rightness* of a line.

They [sounds] move strongest in a right line; which
nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but
by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 201.

(b) Conformity with the laws regulating conduct; up-
rightness; rectitude; righteousness.

Ryghtness zayth, lybbe we sobrelieche, ryuolliche, an
bonayrelieche. *Agynble of Inuyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 263.

Rightness expresses of actions what straightness does of
lines; and there can no more be two kinds of right action
than there can be two kinds of straight line.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics* (ed. 1834), xxxii. § 4.

(c) Propriety; appropriateness; fittingness.

Sir Hugo's watch-chain and seals, his handwriting, his
mode of smoking, . . . had all a *rightness* and charm about
them to the boy. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xvi.

(d) Correctness; truth; as, the *rightness* of a conjecture.
2. The state or attribute of being on the right
hand; hence, in *psychol.*, the sensation or per-
ception of such a position or attribute.

Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again
pure sensations, differing specifically from each other,
and generically from everything else.

W. James, *In Mind*, XII. 14.

rightst (rits), *adv.* [*< ME. rihtes*, *rihtes*, *adv.*
gen. of *right*, *a.*] Right; rightly; properly.

Alle anon *rihtes* there omage him dede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1306.

rightward (rit'wārd), *adv.* [*< right* + *-ward*.] 1.
To or on the right hand. [*Rare.*]

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks,
And now they meet across the vale. *Southey*.

right-whaler (rit'hwā'ler), *n.* One who pur-
sues the right whale. Also *right-whaleman*.

right-whaling (rit'hwā'ling), *n.* The practice,
method, or industry of capturing the right
whale; opposed to *sperm-whaling*.

rightwisely (rit'wiz'), *a. and v.* Same as *righteous*.
rightwisely (rit'wiz'li), *adv.* Same as *right-
cously*.

rightwiseness (rit'wiz'nes), *n.* Same as *right-
cousness*.

rigid (rij'id), *a.* [= *F. rigide*, vernacularly
roide, *raide* (> *ME. roid*) = *Fr. roge*, *rede*, *rol*
= *Sp. rigido* = *Pg. It. rigido*, < *L. rigidus*, stiff,
< *rigere*, he stiff; prob. orig. 'be straight'; cf.
rectus, straight, < *regere*, taken in sense of
'stretch': see *regent* and *right*. Cf. *rigor*.] 1.
Stiff; not pliant or easily bent; not plastic or
easily molded; resisting any change of form
when acted upon by force; hard.

The earth as a whole is much more *rigid* than any of
the rocks that constitute its upper crust.
Thomson and Tait, *Nat. Phil.*, § 832.

2. Not easily driven back or thrust out of place;
unyielding; firm.

Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of *rigid* spears. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 83.

3. Not easily wrought upon or affected; inflexi-
ble; hence, harsh; severe; rigorous; rigorous-
ly framed or executed; as, a *rigid* sentence;
rigid criticism.

Witness also his harshness to our Ambassadors, and
the *rigid* Terms he would have tied the Prince Palgrave
to. *Howell*, *Letters*, i. vi. 6.

Thy mandate *rigid* as the will of Fate.

Brigid, Death of Slavery.
The abnormalities of official routine, *rigid* where it need
not be and lax where it should be *rigid*, occasionally be-
come glaring enough to cause scandals.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 57.

4. Strict in opinion, conduct, discipline, or ob-
servance; uncompromising; scrupulously exact
or exacting; as, a *rigid* disciplinarian; a *rigid*
Calvinist

Soft, debonnaire, and amiable Prue
May do as well as rough and rigid Prue.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

The *rigid* Jews were wont to garnish the sepulchres of the righteous.

Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, III.

David was a *rigid* adherent to the church of Alexandria, and incited by his mother in the tenets of the monks of Antioch.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 579.

He was one of those rare men who are *rigid* to themselves and indulgent to others.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxiii.

5. Stiff in outline or aspect; harsh; hard; rugged; without smoothness, softness, or delicacy of appearance.

The broken landscape, by degrees

And roughens into *rigid* hills.

Thomson, *Spring*, I. 258.

But still the preaching cant forbear,

And in the *rigid* feature.

Burns, *Epistle to a Young Friend*.

It is as the Jephtha's daughter, a rough piece

Of early *rigid* colour.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

6. Sharp; severe; bitter; cruel.

Sealed up and silent, as when *rigid* frosts

Have bound up brooks and rivers.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, I. 1.

And Agnecourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess

What the Salures' vigour unwithstood

Could do in *rigid* fight.

J. Phillips, *Cider*, I.

7. In *dynam.*: (a) Absolutely incapable of being strained. (b) Resisting stresses.—*Rigid* antennae, those antennae that do not admit of motion, either at the base or at any of the joints, as of the dragonfly.—*Rigid* atrophy, muscular atrophy combined with rigidity.—*Rigid* dynamics. See *dynamics*.—Syn. 3 and 4. *Severe*, *Rigorous*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. rigidité* = *It. rigidità*, < *L. rigiditas* (f.), < *rigidus*, *rigid*; see *rigid*.] 1. The quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; absence of pliancy; specifically, in *mech.*, resistance to change of form. In all theoretical discussions respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines, those machines are assumed to be perfectly rigid so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. *Rigidity* is directly opposed to *flexibility*, and only indirectly to *malleability* and *ductility*, which depend chiefly on relations between the tenacity, the rigidity, and the limit of elasticity.

Whilst there is some evidence of a tidal yielding of the earth's mass, that yielding is certainly small, and the effective *rigidity* is at least as great as that of steel.

Thomson and Tait, *Nat. Phil.*, § 818.

The restraint of the figure [statue of the west portal of Chartres Cathedral] is apparently self-imposed in obedience to its architectural position. The *rigidity* of the example from St. Trophime appears, on the other hand, to be inherent in its nature.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 254.

2. Strictness; severity; harshness; as, *rigidity* of principles or of censure.—*Cadaveric rigidity*. Some as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*).—*Modulus of rigidity*, the amount of stress upon a solid per unit of area divided by the corresponding deformation of a right angle in that area. = Syn. 2. Inflexibility. See *austere*, *rigor*.

rigidly (ri-jid'li), *adv.* In a rigid manner. (a) Stiffly; unpliantly; inflexibly.

Be not too *rigidly* censorious;

A string may jar in the best master's hand.

Boswell, *tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry*.

(b) Severely; exactly; without allowance or indulgence, or abatement; as, to judge *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

He was a plain, busy man, who wrought in stone and lived a little *rigidly*. The granite of his quarries had got into him, one might say.

Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVI. 127.

rigidness (ri-jid'nes), *n.* Rigidity.

Many excellent men, . . . wholly giving themselves over to an asceticism, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and *rigidness* of life.

Hales, *Remains*, Sermon on Peter's Fall. = Syn. See *rigor*.

Rigiduli (ri-jid'ū-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rigidulus*; see *rigidulous*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of his *Vermes*, containing the nematoids or threadworms.

rigidulous (ri-jid'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *rigidulus*, dim. of *L. rigidus*, *rigid*; see *rigid*.] Rather stiff.

rigle (ri-glēn'), *n.* [< Ar. *rijlūn*, pl. of *rijl*, foot.] An ear-ring having five main projections. See the quotation.

The *Riglen* or "feet" earrings, which are like fans with five knobs or balls at the edge, to each of which a small coin is sometimes attached.

C. G. Leland, *Egyptian Sketch-Book*, xviii.

riglet (rig'let), *n.* Same as *reglet*.

rigmarole (rig'ma-rōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rig-my-roll*; corrupted from *ragman-roll*.] 1. A succession of confused or foolish statements; an incoherent, long-winded harangue; disjointed talk or writing; balderdash; nonsense.

A variety of other heart-rending, soul-stirring tropes and figures, . . . of the kind which even to the present

day form the style of popular harangues and patriotic orations, and may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of *Rigmarole*.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 444.

= Syn. *Chat*, *Jargon*, etc. See *prattle*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or characterized by *rigmarole*; long-winded and foolish; prolix; hence, formal; tedious.

You must all of you go on in one *rig-my-roll* way, in one beaten track.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, IV. iv.

rigol (rig'ol), *n.* [< It. *rigolo*, < OHG. *ringilā*, MHG. *riugel*, G. *riugel*, a little ring, dim. of *ring*, a ring; see *ring*.] A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem; a crown.

This is a sleep

That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced

So many English kings.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 36.

rigol, *n.* An obsolete form of *regal*.

rigolet, *n.* Same as *regal*.

rigollette (rig-ō-let'), *n.* A light wrap sometimes worn by women upon the head; a head-covering resembling a scarf rather than a hood, and usually knitted or crocheted of wool.

rigor, *rigour* (rig'or), *n.* [< ME. *rigour*, < OF. *rigour*, *rigueur*, F. *rigueur* = Pr. *rigour* = Sp. *Fig. rigor* = It. *rigore*, < L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidity, rigor, cold, harshness, < *rigere*, be rigid; see *rigid*.] 1. The state or property of being stiff or rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidity.

The rest his look

Bound with Gorgonian *rigor* not to move.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 207.

2. The property of not bending or yielding; inflexibility; stiffness; hence, strictness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; exactness; as, to execute a law with *rigor*; to criticize with *rigor*.

To one and other Kings who are to govern the People belongs the *Rigour* of Judgment and Justice.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 83.

3. Severity of life; austerity.

All the *rigour* and austerity of a Capuchin.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy*, etc.

4. Sternness; harshness; cruelty.

Such as can punish sharply with patience, and not with *rigour*.

We shall be judged by the grace and mercy of the Gospel, and not by the *rigours* of unrelenting justice.

Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. xv.

I tell you

'Tis *rigour* and not law.

Shak., *W. T.*, III. 2. 116.

5. Sharpness; violence; asperity; inclemency; as, the *rigor* of winter.

Like as *rigour* of tempestuous gusts

Provokes the mightiest link against the tide.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 5.

They defy

The rage and *rigour* of a polar sky,

And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose

On icy plains, and in eternal snows.

Cowper, *Hope*, I. 402.

6. That which is harsh or severe; especially, an act of injustice, oppression, or cruelty.

The cruel and insupportable hardships which those forest laws created to the subject occasioned our ancestors to be as jealous for their reformation as for the relaxation of the feudal *rigours* and the other exactions introduced by the Norman family.

Blackstone, *Com.*, II. xxvii.

Slavery extended, with new *rigors*, under the military dominion of Rome.

Sumner, *Orations*, I. 214.

7 (ri'gor). [NL.] In *pathol.*, a sudden coldness, attended by shivering more or less marked, which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation; commonly called *chill*. It is also produced by nervous disturbance or shock. [In this sense always spelled *rigor*.]—*Rigor mortis*, the characteristic stiffening of the body caused by the emutation of the muscles after death. It comes on more or less speedily according to temperature or climate, and also after death by different diseases, both of which circumstances also influence its intensity and duration. In hot countries, and after some diseases, the *rigor* is slight or brief, or may hardly be perceptible. The relaxation of the body as the *rigor* passes off is one of the earliest signs of incipient decomposition.

See *stiff*, *n.* Also called *cadaveric rigidity*. = Syn. 1 and 2. *Rigor*, *Rigidity*, *Rigidness*, *inclemency*. There is a marked tendency to use *rigidity* of physical stiffness. *Rigidity* seems to take also the passive, while *rigor* takes the active, of the moral senses; as, *rigidity* of manner, of mood; *rigor* in the enforcement of laws. *Rigidity* perhaps holds a middle position, or inclines to be synonymous with *rigidity*. *Rigor* applies also to severity of cold. See *austere*.

rigore (ri-gō're), *n.* [It.: see *rigor*.] In *music*, strictness or regularity of rhythm.

rigorism, *rigourism* (rig'or-izm), *n.* [< F. *rigorisme* = Sp. *Fig. rigorismo*; as *rigor* + *-ism*.] 1. Rigidity in principles or practice; exactness; strictness; severity, as of style, conduct, etc.; especially, severity in the mode of life; austerity.

Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism*; they are sour, morose, ill-natur'd, and call for a dram of Charity.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 69. (Davies.)

Basil's *rigorism* had a decided influence on the later Greek Church. A council of Constantinople, in 920, discouraged second, imposed penance for third, and excommunication for fourth marriage.

Cath. Dict., n. 550.

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that one must always in a case of doubt as to right and wrong take the safer way, sacrificing his freedom of choice, however small the doubt as to the morality of the action: the opposite of *probabilism*. Also *tutorism*.

rigorist, *rigourist* (rig'or-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rigoriste* = Sp. *Fig. It. rigorista*; as *rigor* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* 1. A person of strict or rigid principles or manners; in general, one who adheres to severity or purity in anything, as in style.

The exhortation of the worthy Abbot Trithemius proves that he was no *rigorist* in conduct.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. One who maintained the doctrine of *rigorism*: a term sometimes applied to Jansenists. Also *tutorist*.

Rigorists . . . lay down that the safer way, that of obedience to the law, is always to be followed.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

II. *a.* 1. Characterized by strictness or severity in principles or practice; rigid; strict; exacting.

They [certain translations] are a thought too free, perhaps, to give satisfaction to persons of very *rigorist* tendencies, but they admirably give the sense.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 240.

2. Specifically, pertaining to *rigorism* in theology: as, *rigorist* doctrines.

rigorous (rig'or-us), *a.* [< OF. *rigoureux*, *rigoreux*, F. *rigoureux* = Pr. *rigoros* = Sp. *rigoroso*, *riguroso* = Pg. It. *rigoroso*, < ML. *rigorosus*, rigorous, < L. *rigor*, rigor; see *rigor*.] 1. Acting with rigor; strict in performance or requirement.

They have no setrites prescribed by Law, . . . although in some of their customs they are very *rigorous*.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 412.

2. Marked by inflexibility or severity; stringent; exacting; hence, unmitigated; merciless.

Merchants, our well-dealing countrymen, Who, wanting guilders to redeem their lives, Have seal'd his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods.

Shak., *C. of E.*, I. 1. 9.

The ministers are obliged to have recourse to the most *rigorous* methods to raise the expenses of the war.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, v.

Religion curbs indeed its [wit's] wonted play, And brings the trifler under *rigorous* sway.

Cowper, *Conversation*, l. 106.

3. Exact; strict; precise; scrupulously accurate; as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

It is absurd to speak, as many authors have recently done, of a *rigorous* proof of the equality of absorption and emissivity.

Tait, *Light*, § 214.

4. Hard; inclement; bitter; severe; as, a *rigorous* winter.

At a period comparatively recent almost the entire Northern hemisphere down to tolerably low latitudes was buried under snow and ice, the climate being perhaps as *rigorous* as that of Greenland at the present day.

J. Croll, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 12.

= Syn. 1 and 2. *Severe*, *Rigid*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigorously (rig'or-us-ly), *adv.* In a rigorous manner. (a) Severely; without relaxation, mitigation, or abatement; relentlessly; inexorably; mercilessly; as, a sentence *rigorously* executed.

I am derided, suspected, accused, and condemned: yea, more than that, I am *rigorously* relected when I proffer amenities for my harme.

Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Ayber), Tp. Ded., p. 43.

Whose maiden blood, thus *rigorously* effused, Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 59.

They faint

At the sad sentence *rigorously* urged.

Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 103.

(b) Strictly; severely; exactly; precisely; with scrupulous nicety.

Nothing could be more *rigorously* simple than the furniture of the parlor.

Poe, *Lander's Cottage*.

I have endeavoured to make the "Chronology of Steele's Life" as *rigorously* exact as possible.

A. Dobson, *Pref. to Steele*.

rigorousness (rig'or-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rigorous; severity without allowance or mitigation; strictness; exactness; rigor. *Bailey*, 1727.

rigour, *rigourism*, etc. See *rigor*, etc.

rig-out (rig'out), *n.* A rig; an outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. [Colloq.]

I could get a goodish *rig-out* in the lane for a few shillings. A pair of boots would cost me 2s., and a coat I get for 2s. 6d.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 89.

Desprez, who had exchanged his toilette for a ready-made rig-out of poor materials. . . . sank speechless on the nearest chair. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Treasure of Franchard*.

Rigsdag (rigz'däg), *n.* [Dan. (= Sw. *riksdag*) = G. *reichstag* = D. *rijksdag*], < *rige*, kingdom, + *dag*, day; see *rieche*, *n.*, and *day*.] The parliament or diet of Denmark. It is composed of an upper house (Landsting) and a lower house (Folkething).

Rigsdaler (rigz'dä'lär), *n.* [Dan.: see *rix-dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

Rigsie (rig'si), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Rig-Veda (rig-vä'dü), *n.* [Skt., < *rich*, a hymn of praise, esp. a stanza spoken, as distinguished from *sāman*, a stanza sung (✓ *rich*, praise), + *veda*, knowledge (the general name for the Hindu sacred writings, esp. the four collections called *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sāma-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*): see *Veda*.] The first and principal of the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindus. See *Veda*.

rigwiddie (rig-wid'i), *n.* [✓ *rig*, the back, + *widdie*, a Sc. form of *withy*, a rope, withy: see *withy*.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Burns uses it adjectively in the sense of resembling a rigwiddie, and hence ill-shaped, thrawn, weazen. [Scotch.]

Wither'd beldams, auld and droll,
Rigwoddie lags, wad spean a foal.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

rikk (rik), *n.* A small form of tambourine, used in Egypt.

rilasciando (rī-lā-shian'dō), *a.* [It., pp. of *rilasciare*, relax: see *relax*.] In music, same as *rallentando*.

rile (ril), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *roil*.
rilievo (rī-lā'vō), *n.* [✓ It. *rilievo*, pl. *rilievi*: see *relief*.] Same as *relief*, in sculpture, etc.: the Italian form, often used in English. Sometimes spelled *relievo*.

Shallow porticoes of columns . . . supported statues, or rather, to judge from the coins representing the building, *rilievi*, which may have set off, but could hardly have given much dignity to, a building designed as this was.
J. Ferguson, *Illust. Arch.*, I. 318.

rill (ril), *n.* [= LG. *rille*, *rile*, a channel, a rill, G. *rille*, a small furrow, chanfer; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *rhull*, a trench, drill, row, contr. < *rhugal*, a trench, groove, dim. of *rhug*, a notch, groove, hence a shallow trench, channel. Cf. F. *rigole*, > G. *rigole*, *riole*, a trench, furrow. Cf. *rillet*, *rivulet*.] 1. A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves for this
Their full tribute never miss
From a thousand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the snowy hills.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 328.

2. A deep, winding valley on the moon. [Little used.]

rill (ril), *v. t.* [✓ *rill*, *n.*] To flow in a small stream or rill; run in streamlets; purr. [Rare.]

The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring
Genuine, and with soft Murnurs gently *rilling*
Adown the Mountains where thy Daughters haunt.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

rillet (ril'et), *n.* [✓ *rill* + *-et*. Cf. *rivulet*; cf. also F. *rigolet*, an irrigation ditch, < *rigole*, a rill: see *rill*.] A little rill; a brook; a rivulet.

The water which in one pool hath abiding
Is not so sweet as *rilllets* ever gliding.
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 2.

From the green rivage many a fall
Of diamond *rilllets* musical, . . .
Fall'n silver-shining, seem'd to shake
The sparkling hills beneath the brow.
Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

rill-mark (ril'märk), *n.* A marking or tracery formed upon any surface by the action of water trickling over it in little rills.

Another kind of markings not even organic, but altogether depending on physical causes, are the beautiful branching *rill marks* produced by the oozing of water out of mud and sand-banks left by the tide.
Darwin, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 32.

rim¹ (rim), *n.* [✓ ME. *rim*, *rym*, *rimc*, < AS. *rima*, rim, edge, border (sæ-rima, sea-coast); cf. Icel. *rim*, a rail, *rim*, a strip of land; prob. from the same root (✓ *ram*) as *rimd* and *rand*, q. v. Tho W. *rhim*, with the secondary forms *rhimp*, *rhimpyn*, a rim, edge, *rhimpyn*, an extremity, is appar. from the E.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of anything, whether forming part of the thing itself, or separate from it and surrounding or partly surrounding it, most commonly a circular border, often raised above the inclosed surface: as, the *rim* of a hat.

The moon lifting her silver *rim*
Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim
Coming into the blue with all her light.
Keats, *I stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill*.

A large caldron lined with copper, with a *rim* of brass.
H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 165.

We have observed them [whales] just "under the rim of the water" (as whalers used to say).
C. M. Scammon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 42.

Specifically—2. In a wheel, the circular part furthest from the axle, connected by spokes to the hub, nave, or boss. In a carriage-or-wagon-wheel the rim is built up of bent or sawed pieces called *fettles*, and is encircled by the tire. See *cut* under *felly*.

The rim proper appears to have been bent into shape; the wooden tire was cut out from the solid timber.
E. M. Stratton, *World on Wheels*, p. 67.

= Syn. 1. The rim of a vessel; the brim of a cup or goblet; the brink, verge, or edge of a precipice; the margin of a brook or a book; the border of a garment or a country.

rim¹ (rim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rimmed*, pp. *rimming*. [✓ *rim*, *n.*] 1. To surround with a rim or border; form a rim round.

A length of bright horizon *rimmed* the dark.

Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

All night they ate the boar Scrimmer's flesh,
And from their horns, with silver *rimmed*, drank mead.
M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

2. To plow or slash the sides of, as mackerel, to make them soon fatter.

rim² (rim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rimme*, *rymme*; < ME. *rim*, *rym*, *ryme*, earlier *rene*, a membrane, < AS. *reōma*, a membrane, ligament, = OS. *riomo*, *reomo*, a thong, latchet, = D. *riem*, a thong (see *riem*), = OHG. *riomo*, *riumo*, thong, band, girdle, rein, etc., MHG. *rieme*, G. *riemen*, a thong, band, etc., = Sw. Dan. *rem*, thong, a strap, = Gr. *ῥίμα*, a tow-line, < *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*, draw. No connection with *rim*¹.] 1. A membrane. [Prov. Eng.]

As is the walnutte, so is this fruito [nutmeg] defended
With a double covering, as fyrste with a grene huske,
vnder the whiche is a thynne skynne or *rimme* like a nette,
encompassing the shell of a nutte.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-ica, ed. Arber, p. 35).

2. The membrane inclosing the intestines; the peritoneum; hence, loosely, the intestines; the belly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

All the *rymme* by the rybbez radly thay lence.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1343.
I will fete thy *rim* out at thy throat
In drops of crimson blood.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 4. 15.

We may not nllirn that . . . ruptures are confluent
unto one side; whereas the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly
may be broke, or its perforations relaxed in either.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 3.

Struck through the belly's *rim*, the warrior lies
Supine, and shades eternal veil his eyes.
Pope, *Ilad*, xiv. 521.

rima (rī'mā), *n.*; pl. *rimæ* (-mō). [✓ L. *rima*, a crack, cleft, opening: see *rimc*.] 1. In *biol.*, an opening, as a fissure or cleft; a long or narrow aperture.—2. In *conch.*, the fissure or aperture between the valves of a bivalve shell when the hymen is removed.—**Rima glottidis**, the opening between the vocal cords in front and the arytenoid cartilages behind.—**Rima glottidis cartilaginea**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *respiratory glottis*.—**Rima oris**, the orifice of the mouth; in *ornith.*, the beak; the gape. See *rixa*.—**Rima vocalis**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the vocal cords. Also called *rima glottidis membranacea* and *vocal glottis*.

rimbase (rim'bās), *n.* [✓ *rim*¹ + *base*², *n.*] In *gun.*: (a) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. (b) The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

rime¹ (rim), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhyme*, a spelling first used, alternating with *rhime*, about the year 1550, and due to the erroneous notion that the word is identical with *rhythm* (indeed even the spellings *rhythm* and *rhithm* were sometimes used for the proper word *rime*); prop. only *rime*, a spelling which has never become wholly obsolete and is now widely used by persons who are aware of the blunder involved in the spelling *rhyme*. Early mod. E. *rimc*, *ryme*, < ME. *rimc*, *ryme*, *rim*, *rym*, number, rimo, verse, < AS. *rim*, number (not in the senses 'verso' or 'rime', which appear to be of Rom. origin), = OS. **rim*, number (in comp. *un-rim* = AS. *unrim*, "numbers without number," a great number), = OFries. *rim*, tale, = MD. *rijm*, *rijme*, D. *rijm* = MLG. *rim*, LG. *riem*, *rim*, rime, = OHG. *rim*, erroneously *hrim*, number, series, row, MHG. *rim*, verso, rime, G. *reim*, rimo, = Icel. *rim*, also *rima* = Sw. Dan. *rim*, rimo; hence (< OHG.) OF. *rime*, F. *rime* = Pr. *rim*, *rima* = OCat. *rim* = Sp. Pg. It. *rima* (ML. *rima*), verse, rime. The sense of 'poetic number,' whence 'verso,' 'a tale in verse,' 'agreement of terminal sounds,' seems to have arisen in Rom., this meaning, with the thing itself, being unknown to the earlier Teut. tongues.

The transition of sense, though paralleled by a similar development of *number* and *tale*, was prob. due in part to association with L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rhithmus*, *ritlmus*, *ritmus*, which, with the Rom. forms, and later the E. form *rhythm*, seems to have been constantly confused with *rime*, the two words having the sense 'verse' in common. Connection of AS. *rim*, etc., with Gr. *ῥιθμός*, number (see *arithmetical*), Ir. Gael. *aireamh*, number, = W. *cirif*, number, Ir. *rimh* = W. *rlif*, number, is improbable.] 1. Number.

Thurh tale and *rime* of fowertiz. *Ormulum*, l. 11248.

2. Thought expressed in verse; verse; meter; poetry; also, a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a tale in verse.

Horn sede on his *rime*:
"Blessed beo the time
I com to Suddenne
With mine irisse men."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Other tale certes can I noon,
But of a *ryme* I lerne longe agoon.
Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Sir Thopas*, l. 19.

Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhyme*.
Milton, *P. L.*, l. 16.

3. Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words, namely in the last accented vowel and the sounds following, if there be any, while the sounds preceding differ; also, by extension, such agreement in the initial sounds (*initial rime*, usually called *alliteration*). See *homocoteleuton*, and compare *assonance*.

Rime is the rhythmical repetition of letters. Nations who unite arsis and prose accented need to mark off their verses plainly. They do it by *rime*. Other nations shun *rime*. When the riming letters begin their words, it is called *alliteration*. When the accented vowels and the following letters are alike, it is called *perfect rime*. When only the consonants are alike, it is called *half rime*.
F. A. March, *Anglo-Sax. Gram.*, p. 223.

The clock-work tintinnabulum of *rhyme*.
Cowper, *Table-Talk*, l. 520.

4. A verse or line agreeing with another in terminal sounds: as, to string *rimcs* together.

The *rhymes* are dazzled from their place,
And order'd words assunder fly.
Tennyson, *The Day-Dream*, *Prolog*.

5. A word answering in sound to another word.

They ring round the same unvaried chimes,
With sure returns of still expected *rhymes*;
Where'er you find "the cooling western breeze,"
In the next line it "whispers through the trees."
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 340.

Caudate rime, *rime* at the end of successive lines: opposed to *tonic* (which see) or other *rime* between the ends of sections of the same line. Also *tailed rime*.—**Female or feminine rimes**. See *female*.—**Male or masculine rimes**. See *male*.—Neither *rime* nor *reason*, neither consistency nor rational meaning; neither sound nor sense; hence, with no mitigating feature or excuse. The phrase occurs under various forms, and especially in plays upon words.

I would exhort you also to beware of *rime without reason*: my meaning is hereby that your *rime* leads you not from your first Invention.

Gascoigne, *Notes on Eng. Verse* (ed. Arber), § 6.

I was promis'd on a time
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason.
Spenser, *Lines on his Promised Pension*, Int. to Works, [p. xiv].

Thus said one in a meeter of eleven very harshly in mine ear, whether it be for lacke of good *rime* or of good *reason*, or of both, I wot not.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 50.

Was there ever any man thus beaten out of season
When in the why and the wherefore is neither *rhyme* nor *reason*?
Shak., *C. of E.*, II. 2. 49.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always *reason* themselves out again.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 164.

And everyone super-aboundeth in his own humour, even to the annihilating of any other *without rhyme or reason*.
G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

rime¹ (rim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, pp. *riming*. [Also and more commonly *rhyme* (formerly also *rhime*), an erroneous spelling as with the noun; early mod. E. *rimc*, *ryme*, < ME. *rimen*, *rymen*, rime, < AS. *riman*, number, count, reckon, = D. *rijmen*, rime, = OHG. *riman*, number, count, count up, MHG. *rimen*, rime, fig. bring together, unite, G. *reimen*, rime, = Sw. *rimma* = Dan. *rime* = OF. and F. *rimen* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rimar* = It. *rimare* (ML. *rimare*), rimo; from the noun: see *rim*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To number; count; reckon.—2. To compose in verse; treat in verse; versify.

But nllc shal passen that men prose or *rhyme*,
Take every man hys turn as for hys tyme.
Chaucer, *Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan*, l. 41.

3. To put into *rime*: as, to *rime* a story.—4. To bring into a certain condition by riming; influence by *rime*.

Fellows of infinite tongue, that em rhyme themselves
lute ladies' favours.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 164.
To rime to death, to destroy by the use of rime incantations;
hence, to kill off in any manner; get rid of; make an end of.

And my poets
Shall with a satire, steep'd in gall and vinegar,
Rhyme 'em to death, as they do rats in Ireland.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, v. 2.
Were the brute capable of being rhymed to death, Mr. Creech should do it gently, and take the widow with her jointure.
R. Parsons, in Letters of Eminent Men, from [Bodl. Coll. (Lond., 1813), l. 54.]

II. intrans. 1. To compose verses; make verses.

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who rhymed for hire, and patronized for pride.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 102.

2. To accord in the terminal sounds; more widely, to correspond in sound; assonate; harmonize; accord; chime.

But forgotten his notions as they fell,
And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 420.

Riming delirium, a form of mania in which the patient speaks in verses.

rime² (rīm), *n.* [*< ME. rime, rim, ryme, < AS. hrīm = OD. D. rīm = OHG. *hrīm, *rim, rime, MHG. *rim (in verb rīmeln), G. dial. reim, rein = Icel. hrīm = Sw. Dan. rim, frost; cf. D. rīp = OHG. hrīfo, rīfo, MHG. rīfe, G. reif, frost. Some erroneously connect the word with Gr. κρύβω, κρύος, frost, κρύσταλλος, ice, < √ kry, be hard: see crystal, erude.]* White frost, or hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapor: same as *frost*, 3.

Frosty rime,
That in the morning whitened hill and plain
And is no more! *Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 34.*
My grated casement whitened with Autumn's early rime.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

rime² (rīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [*< rime², u.]* To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

rime³ (rīm), *v. t.* Same as *ream²*.

rime⁴, *n.* A Middle English or modern dialectal form of *rim¹*.

rime⁵, *n.* A Middle English form of *rim²*.

rime⁶ (rīm), *n.* [*< OF. rime, < L. rima, a crack, fissure, cleft, chink.]* A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. *Sir T. Browne.*

rime-frost (rīm frōst), *n.* [*< ME. rymefrost, rimefrost (= Sw. Dan. rimefrost), < rime² + frost.]* Hoar-frost; rime.

On morgen sei hem a dew a-gein. . . .
It lai thar, quāt as a rime frost.
Genesis and Exodus (E. L. T. S.), l. 3328.

rime-frosted (rīm frōst'ed), *a.* Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

The birch-trees delicately rime-frosted to their finest tips.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 643.

rimeless (rīm'les), *a.* [*< rime¹ + -less.]* Having no rime; not in the form of rime. Also *rhymeless*.

Too popular is Tragic Poesy,
Straining his tip-toes for a farthing fee,
And doth beside on rimeless numbers tread,
Unbid iambs flow from careless head.
Sp. Hall, Satires, l. iv. 3.

rime-letter (rīm let'ēr), *n.* A recurring letter, as in alliteration.

The repeated letter (in alliteration) is called the rime-letter.
F. A. March, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 224.

rim¹ (rīm'ēr), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhym¹*, an erroneous spelling (see *rim¹, u.*); early mod. E. *rim¹, rym¹, < ME. *rim¹, rym¹, a rimer (used in a depreciative sense) (cf. AS. *rimere*, a computer, reckoner, calculator) = D. *rijmer* = MHG. *rimere*, G. *reimer* = Icel. *rimari* = Sw. *rimmare* = Dan. *rim¹*, a rimer, versifier; as *rim¹, v.*, + -er¹. Cf. ML. *rimarius*, a rimer; F. *rimen¹* = Pg. *rimador* = It. *rimatore*, a rimer.] One who makes rimes or verses; especially, a maker of verses wherein rime or metrical form predominates over poetic thought or creation; hence, an inferior poet; in former use, also, a minstrel.*

To eschew many Diseases and mischiefs, which have happened before this time in the Land of Wales, by many Wasters, Rhymers, Minstrels, and other Vagabonds; It is ordained, etc.
Laws of Hen. IV. (1402), in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 64.]

Sawie leltors
Will catch at vs like Strumpets, and scald Rimers
Ballad vs out a Tune.
Shak., A. and C. (follo 1023), v. 2. 215.

I am nae poet in a sense,
But just a rhym¹, like, by elianee.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

rim² (rīm'ēr), *n.* Same as *ream¹*. Also *rimmer*. [*Eng.]*

rim² (rīm'ēr), *v. t.* [*< rimer², u.]* To ream. Also *rimmer*. [*Eng.]*

When . . . the rivet cannot be inserted without recourse to some means for straightening the holes, it is best to rimer them out and use a larger rivet.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 67.

The lower end of each column is bolted by turned bolts in rimmed holes to cast iron girders 20 in. deep.
The Engineer, LXVI. 520.

rim³ (rīm'ēr), *n.* In fort., a palisade.

rime-royal (rīm roi'āl), *n.* A seven-line stanza which Chaucer introduced into English versification. There are in it three rimes, the first and third lines rime together, the second, fourth, and fifth also rime, and the sixth and seventh. It is generally supposed that this form of verse received the name of rime-royal from the fact that it was used by King James I. of Scotland in his poem of the "Kings Quair." It was a favorite form of verse till the end of the sixteenth century. The following stanza is an example:

And first, within the porch and jaws of hell,
Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all besprent
With tears; and to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent
To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament
With thoughtful care, as she thint, all in vain,
Would wear and waste continually in pain.
Sackville, Induction to Mir. for Mags.

rimery (rīm'ēr-i), *n.* [*< rime¹ + -ery.]* The art of making rimes. *Eccles. Rev. [Rare.] (Imp. Dict.)*

rimester (rīm'stēr), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhymester* (see *rim¹*); *< rime¹ + -ster.]* A rimer; a maker of rimes, generally of an inferior order; a would-be poet; a poetaster.

Railing was the ypoeras of the drunken rhymester, and quipping the marchpane of the mad libeller.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

But who forgives the senior's ceaseless verse,
Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse?
What heterogeneous honours deck the peer!
Lord, rhymester, petit-maitre, and pamphleteer!
Dryden, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

rimey¹, v. t. [*ME. rimeyen, < OF. rimeier, rimaier, rimoier, rimoier, < rime, rime: see rime¹.]* To compose in rime; versify.

This olde gentil Britons in hir dnyes
Of diverse adventures madden lnyes,
Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tonge.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Franklin's Tale, l. 30.

rim-fire (rīm'fir), *a.* 1. Noting a cartridge which has a detonating substance placed in some part of the rim of its base: distinguished from *center-fire*. Such cartridges have the defect (from which center-fire cartridges are free) that, unless the detonating substance is distributed all around the base, particular care must be used in their insertion to obtain the proper position for it relatively to the hammer of the lock. 2. Pertaining to or adapted for the use of a rim-fire cartridge: as, a rim-fire gun (a gun in which rim-fire cartridges are used).

rimic (rīm'ik), *a.* [*< rime¹ + -ic.]* Pertaining to rime. Also *rhymic*. [*Rare.]*

His [Milton's] remarks are on the verbal, grammatical, and rhyme (why not rhymical?) inaccuracies to be met with in the Elegy.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 517.

rimiform (rīm'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. rima, a chink, + forma, form.]* In bot., having a longitudinal chink or furrow. *Leighton, Brit. Lichens, glossary.*

rimist (rīm'ist), *n.* [*< rime¹ + -ist.]* A rimer. Also *rhymist*. [*Rare.]*

His [Milton's] character of Dryden, who sometimes visited him, was that he was a good rhymist, but no poet.
Johnson, Milton.

rimless (rīm'les), *a.* [*< rim¹ + -less.]* Having no rim.

The other wore a rimless crown,
With leaves of laurel stuck about.
Wordsworth, Beggners.

rim-line (rīm'lin), *n.* A rope which extends from the top of one stake to that of another in the pound-nets used on the Great Lakes. These ropes serve the double purpose of holding the stakes firmly and affording a means of hauling a boat along the net when the erib is lifted.

rim-lock (rīm'lok), *n.* A lock having a metal-lic case, intended to be affixed to the outside of a door, etc., instead of being inserted within it. See *mortise-lock*.

rimmer¹ (rīm'ēr), *n.* [*< rim¹, v., + -er¹.]* 1. An implement used in impressing ornamental figures upon the margins of the paste or crust of pies, etc. It may have the nature either of a hand-stamp or of an embossed roller.—2. An instrument used in rimming mackerel; a plow; a rimming-knife.

rimmer² (rīm'ēr), *n.* and *v.* Same as *reamer*, *rim²*.

rimose (rīm'ōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *rimoso*, < L. *rimosus*, full of chinks, < *rima*, a chink, fissure: see *rime⁶*.] Full of chinks, clefts, or crevices; chinky, like the bark of a tree: specifically said,

in entomology, of the sculpture of insects when the surface shows many minute narrow and generally parallel excavations. Also *rimous*. **rimosely** (rīm'ōs-ly), *adv.* In a rimose manner. **rimosity** (rīm'ōs-i-ti), *n.* [*< rimose + -ity.]* The state of being rimose or chinky.

rimous (rīm'ūs), *a.* [*< L. rimosus*, full of chinks: see *rimose*.] Same as *rimose*.

rim-planer (rīm'plā'nēr), *n.* A machine for dressing wheel-fellies, planing simultaneously one flat and one curved surface.

rimple (rīm'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimpled*, ppr. *rimpling*. [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; < ME. *rimplen*, < AS. **hrimpe*lian (cf. *hrimpelle*, a rimple). wrinkle, freq. of **hrimpan*, *rimpan* (pp. *gerumpen*) = MD. D. *rimpe*len = MLG. *rimpen*, wrinkle, = OHG. *hrimfan*, *rimphan*, *rimpfan*, *rimpfen*, MHG. *rimpfen*, *rimpfen*, G. *rimpfen*, crook, bend, wrinkle; perhaps (assuming the Tent. root to be *hramp*) a nasalized form of √ *hrap* = Gr. *κάρφω*, wrinkle; otherwise (assuming the initial *h* to be merely casual), akin to Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, *ῥάμφη*, a curved sword.] **I. trans.** To wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

A rympled vekke, ferre ronne in age.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 14495.

He was grete and longe, and blakke and rowe rympled.
Merlin (E. L. T. S.), ii. 168.

No more by the banks of the streamlet wold wander,
And smile at the moon's rympled face on the wave.
Burns, O'er the Mist-shrouded Cliffs.

II. intrans. To wrinkle; ripple.

As gilds the moon the rympling of the brook.
Crabbe, Parish Register (ed. 1807), i.

rimple (rīm'pl), *n.* [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; < ME. *rimple*, *rympyl*, *rimpel*, < AS. **hrimpe*le, *hrympelle* = MD. D. *rimpel* = MLG. *rimpel* (also *rimpe*), a wrinkle; from the verb.] A wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

rim-rock (rīm'rok), *n.* In mining, parts still remaining of the edges of the channels which the old or Tertiary rivers were away in the bed-rock, and within which the auriferous detritus was accumulated. [*California.*]

rim-saw (rīm'sā), *n.* A saw the cutting part of which is annular and is mounted upon a central circular disk. *E. H. Knight.*

rim-stock (rīm'stok), *n.* A clog-almanac. *Chambers's Encyc.*

rimu (rīm'ū), *n.* [*Maori.*] Same as *monopine*.

Rimula (rīm'ū-lī), *n.* [NL., < L. *rimula*, dim. of *rima*, a crack: see *rime⁶*.] In conch., a genus of fossil keyhole-limpets, or *Fissurellidæ*. *De-francea, 1819.*

rimuliform (rīm'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. rimula*, a little crack, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a crack or fissure; specifically, in conch., resembling or related to the genus *Rimula*.

rimulose (rīm'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. *rimulosus*, < L. *rimula*, a little crack: see *Rimula*.] In bot., full of small cracks or chinks: said chiefly of lichens and fungi.

rimy¹ (rīm'i), *a.* [Usually *rhymy*; < *rime¹ + -y¹*.] Rimming.

Phying rhymy plays with scurvy heroes.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 39. (Davies.)

rimy² (rīm'i), *a.* [*< ME. *rimy*, < AS. *hrimig*, rimy, frosty. < *hrim*, rime, frost: see *rime²*.] 1. Covered with rime or hoar-frost.

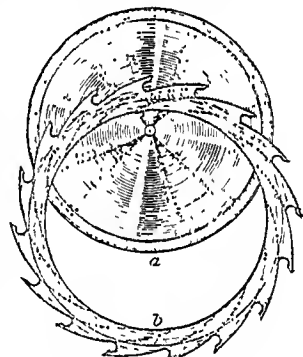
But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gains,
And riny without speck extend the plains.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. Frosty; cold.

In little more than a month after that meeting on the hill—on a riny morning in departing November—Adam and Dinah were married.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, iv.

rin¹ (rīn), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch variant of *run¹*.

rin² (rīn), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, the thousandth part of a liang or ounce.] A Japanese bronze or brass coin, exactly similar in form to



the Chinese cash, and equal in value to the thousandth part of a yen. See *li*¹ and *yen*.

rinabout (rin'ā-bout), *n.* [Se. form of *runabout*, < *run*¹ + *about*.] One who runs about through the country; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

rind¹ (rind), *n.* [ME. *rind*, *rinde*, < AS. *rind*, *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust, = MD. *rinde*, the bark of a tree, D. *rinde*, oak-bark, tan, = MLG. *rinde* = OHG. *rinda*, MHG. *riute*, *rinde*, G. *rinde*, rind, crust, crust of bread; prob. akin to AS. *rand*, E. *rand*, edge, border, and to AS. *rima*, E. *rim*, border: see *rand*¹ and *rim*¹.] 1. A thick and firm outer coat or covering, as of animals, plants, fruits, cheeses, etc.; a thick skin or integument; specifically, in bot., same as *cortex*: applied to the outer layer or layers of a fungus-body, to the cortical layer (see *cortical*) of a lichen, as well as to the bark of trees.

His shilde todashed with swords and maces,
In which men myghte many an arwe fynde,
That thyrled hadde horn and nerf and rynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 612.

Whoso takithe from the tre the rinde and the levis,
It wer better that he in his bed lay long.
Song of Roland, 152 (quoted in Cath. Aug., p. 303).
Sweetest nut hath sonrest rind.
Shak., As you Like It, III. 2. 115.

Leviathan . . .
The pilot of some small night-bounder'd skill
Deem'ng some island, olt, as scauten tell,
With fixed anchor in his sealy rind
Moors by his side under the lee. Milton, P. L., I. 206
Hard wood I am, and wrinkled rind,
But yet my sap was stirr'd
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. The skin of a whale; whale-rind: a whalers' term.—3^d. Edge; border.

Thane they roode by that ryver, that rynnid so swythe,
Thare the rynde overrechez with realle howgez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 621

= *Syn.* 1. Peel, etc. See *skin*.
rind¹ (rind), *v. t.* [< *rind*¹, *n.*; cf. AS. *be-rindan*, strip the rind off.] To take the rind from; bark; decorticate.

All persons were forbidden . . . to set fire to the woods of the country, or work detriment to them by "rinding of the trees." H. F. Roe, Newfoundland to Manitoba, I.

rind², *n.* See *rynd*.

rinded (rin'ded), *a.* [< *rind*¹ + *-d*.] Having a rind or outer coat: occurring chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, smooth-rinded trees.

Summer herself should minister
To thee, with fruitage golden-rinded
On golden salvers. Tennyson, Eleanor.

The soft rinded smothering facile chalk,
That yields your outling to the air's embrace,
Half-softened by a halo's pearly gloom
Browning, Pippa Passes.

rinderpest (rin'dér-pest), *n.* [< G. *rinderpest* (= D. *rinder-pest*), cattle-plague, < *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, horned cattle (= E. dial. *rather*, a horned beast: see *rather*²), + *pest*, plague (= E. *pest*): see *pest*.] An acute infectious disease of cattle, appearing occasionally among sheep, and communicable to other ruminants. In western Europe the disease has prevailed from time to time since the fourth century in extensive epidemics. From its home on the steppes of eastern Russia and central Asia it has been carried westward by the great migrations and later by the transportation of cattle. The losses in Europe have been enormous. Thus, in 1711-111,500,000 heaves are said to have perished, and in 1870-1 30,000 heaves in France alone. The infection (the precise nature of which has not yet been definitely determined) may be transmitted directly by sick animals or indirectly by manure, or by persons and animals coming from the sick to the well. It may be carried a short distance in the air. Its vitality is retained longest in the moist condition. The disease, after a period of incubation of from three to six days, begins with high temperature, rapid pulse, and cessation of milk secretion. This latent period is followed by a congestion of all the visible mucous membranes, on which small erosions or ulcers subsequently develop. About 90 per cent of all attacked die in from four to seven days after the appearance of the disease. If the animal survives, one attack confers a lasting immunity.

rind-gall (rind'gál), *n.* A defect in timber caused by a bruise in the bark which produces a callus upon the wood over which the later layers grow without consolidating. Laslett, Timber and Timber Trees.

rind-grafting (rind'gráf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

rind-layer (rind'lá'ér), *n.* Same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

rindle (rin'dl), *n.* A dialectal form of *runnel*.

rindmart (rind'márt), *n.* [Erroneously *randmart*, *rynmart*; < *rind*, prob. < G. *rind*, horned cattle (see *rinderpest*), + *mart*, said to be shortened < *Martinmas*, because such carcasses were deliverable then for rent or feu-duty: see *Martinmas*, *mart*³.] In *Scots law*, a word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters

in the north of Scotland, signifying any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. Bell.

rine¹ (riu), *n.* [Also erroneously *rhine*, and in var. form *rone*, *ruine*; < ME. *ruine*, < AS. *ryne*, a run, course, flow, watercourse, orbit, course of time (= OFries. *rene*, a flow (in comp. *blöd-rene*) = G. *ronne*, a channel, = Icel. *ryne* (in comp.), a flow, stream, = Goth. *runs*, a flow, flux), < *rimnan*, run: see *run*¹, *v.*, and cf. *run*¹, *n.*, in part identical with *rine*; cf. also *runnel*.] A watercourse or ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

This plain [Sedgemoor], intersected by ditches known as *rkines*, and in some parts rich in peat, is broken by isolated hills and lower ridges. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 257.

rine², *v. t.* [< ME. *ruinen* (pret. *ran*), also *rynde*, < AS. *hrinan* = OS. *hrinan* = OHG. *hrinan*, touch, etc., = Icel. *hrína*, cleave, hurt.] 1. To touch. [Prov. Eng.]—2^d. To concern. Jamieson.

rine² (rin), *n.* A dialectal form of *rind*¹.

rinforzando (rin-fór-tsáu'dō), *a.* [It. *rinforzando*, pp. of *rinforzare*, strengthen, reinforce: see *reinforce*.] In music, with special or increased emphasis: usually applied to a single phrase or voice-part which is to be made especially prominent. Abbreviated *rinf.*, *rf.*, and *rfz.*

rinforzato (rin-fór-tsäu'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *rinforzare*, strengthen: see *rinforzando*.] Same as *rinforzando*.

ring¹ (ring), *n.* [ME. *ring*, *ryng*, also *rink*, *rynk*, < AS. *hring* = OS. *hring* = OFries. *hring*, *ring* = D. *ring* = MLG. *rink*, LG. *ring*, *rink* = OHG. *hring*, *ring*, MHG. *rine* (ring-), G. *ring* = Icel. *hringr* = Sw. Dan. *ring* (= Goth. **hriggs*, not recorded), a ring, circle; cf. F. *rang*, a row, rank (see *rank*²), F. *harangue* (see *Pa. Pg. arenga* = It. *aringa*, harangue, etc. (see *harangue*), < OHG. = OSlav. *krangŭ*, circle, *kranglŭ*, round, = Russ. *krugŭ*, a circle, round; supposed to be akin also to L. *circus* = Gr. *apikōs*, *apikōs* (see *circus*). Skt. *chakra* (for **kakra*), a wheel, circle. Hence ult. *rink*², *rank*², *range*, *arrange*, *derange*, *harangue*.] 1. A circular body with a comparatively large central circular opening. Specifically—(a) A circular band of any material or size, or designed for any purpose: a circlet; a hoop; as, a key-ring, a napkin-ring, an umbrella-ring; a ring-bolt; a ring-dial, especially, a circlet of gold or other material worn as an ornament upon the finger. In the ear, or upon some other part of the body.

Ho ragt by in a rlike rymk of red golde werker,
Wyth a starande ston, stondeinde nolle,
That here blus-chande bener as the brygt summe.
Sir Gawayn and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1817.

With this *Ring* I time wold,
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Hangings fastened with cords of fine linen and purple
to silver rings and pillars of marble. Esther I. 6.

There's a French lord coming o'er the sea
To wed me wth a ring.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 87).

Hence (b) A circular group, a circular disposition of persons or things.

Then make a ring about the corpse of Caesar,
And let me show you him that made the will.
Shak., J. C., III. 2. 162.

Ranks wed'd in ranks; of arms a steely ring
Still grows, and spreads, and thickens round the king
Pope, Illad, xvi. 251.

A cottage . . . perch'd upon the green hill top, but close
Environ'd with a ring of branching elms
Cooper, Task, I. 223.

(c) One of the cheular layers of wood acquired periodically by many growing trees. See *annual ring*, below.

Huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring
In every hole. Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. In geom.: (a) The area or space between two concentric circles. (b) An anallagmatic surface; an anchor-ring.—3. A circle or circular line. Hence—(a) A cheular course; a revolution; a circuit.

I've twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery torcher his diurnal ring.
Shak., All's Well, II. 1. 165.

(b) A halting boundary; compass.

But hie, within a narrow ring
Of giddy joys comprised
Cooper, On the Bill of Mortality for 1793.

4. A constantly curving line; a helix.

Off as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death.
Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 131.

Woodbine . . .
In spiral rings ascends the trunk, and lays
Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays.
Cooper, Retribution, I. 231.

5. A circular or oval or even square area; an arena. (a) An area in which games or sports are performed. (b) The arena of a hippodrome or circus.

"Your father breaks horses, don't he?" "If you please, sir, when they can get any to break, they do break horses in the ring, sir." Dickens, Hard Times, II.

(c) The inclosure in which pugilists fight, usually a square area marked off by a rope and stakes.

And being powerfully aided by Jenkin Vincent . . . with plenty of cold water, and a little vinegar applied according to the scientific method practised by the bottle-holders in a modern ring, the man began to raise himself. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, II.

(d) The betting-arena on a race-course. (e) The space in which horses are exhibited or exercised at a cattle-show or market, or on a public promenade.

One day, in the ring, Rawdon's stanhope came in sight. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

6. A combination of persons for attaining such objects as the controlling of the market in stocks, or the price of a commodity, or the effecting of personal and selfish (especially corrupt) ends, as by the control of political or legislative agencies.

A [political] Ring is, in its common form, a small number of persons who get possession of an administrative machine, and distribute the offices or other good things connected with it among a band of fellows, of greater or less dimensions, who agree to divide with them whatever they make. The Nation, XIII. 333.

Those who in great cities form the committees and work the machine are persons whose chief aim in life is to make their living by office. . . . They cement their dominion by combination, each placing his influence at the disposal of the others, and settle all important measures in secret conclave. Such a combination is called a Ring. Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 75.

7. In the language of produce-exchanges, a device to simplify the settlement of contracts for delivery, where the same quantity of a commodity is called for by several contracts, the buyer in one being the seller in another, the object of the ring being to fill all contracts by delivery made by the first seller to the last buyer. T. H. Dewey, Contracts, etc., p. 66.—8. In arch.: (a) A list, cineture, or annulet round a column. (b) An archivolt, in its specific sense of the arch proper.

They [old arches of stone or brick] differ from metal or wooden arches, inasmuch as the compressed air of materials called the ring is built of a number of separate pieces having little or no cohesion. Encyc. Brit., IV. 305.

9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, etc., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface. Compare *ring-dial*.—10. In angling, a guide.—11. In anat. and zool., an annulus; any circular part or structure like a ring or hoop: as, a tracheal ring (one of the circular hoop-like cartilages of the windpipe); a somitic ring (an annular somite, as one of the segments of a worm); a ring of color.—12. In bot., same as *annulus*.—13. A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, containing four shoeks, or 240 pieces.—Abdominal ring. See *abdominal*.—Annual ring, in bot., one of the concentric layers of wood produced yearly in exogenous trunks. Such rings result from the more porous structure of the wood formed in spring as compared with the autumn growth, a difference attributed to less and greater tension of the bark at the two seasons. In the exogens of temperate regions, on account of the winter rest, these zones are strongly marked; in those of the tropics they are less obvious, but the same difference of structure exists in them with few if any exceptions, save in cases of individual peculiarity. In temperate climates a double ring is exceptionally produced in one season, owing to a cessation and resumption of growth, caused, for example, by the stripping of the leaves. It is a question whether some, especially tropical, trees do not normally form semiannual rings corresponding to two growing seasons. Somewhat similar rings are formed, several in a season, in such roots as the beet. These have no reference to seasons, but result, according to De Bary, from the successive formation of cambium-zones in the peripheral layer of parenchyma. Also *annual layer* or *zone*.—A ring! a ring! See *a hall! a hall!* under *hall*.—Arthritic ring, the zone of injected blood-vessels surrounding the corneal margin, seen in iritis.—Auriculoventricular ring, the margin of the auriculoventricular opening.—Benzene ring, a circular group of six carbon and six hydrogen atoms which is regarded as representing the constitution of benzene, and by which its relations to its derivatives may be most conveniently expressed.—Bishop's ring. See *bishop*.—Broadwell ring, a gas-check for use in heavy breech-loading guns, invented by L. W. Broadwell. See *gas-check* and *fermeture*.—Bronchial rings, cartilaginous hoops in the walls of the bronchi, serving to distend those air-passages. They are often incomplete in a part (about half) of their circumference, in which case they are more precisely called *bronchial half-rings*. Such is the rule in birds.—Chinese rings, a set of seven rings used by prestigators.—Ciliary ring, the inner circular part of the ciliary muscle.—Circumoesophageal ring. See *circumoesophageal*.—Clearing ring, in angling, a ring or ring shaped sinker used for clearing a foul hook. Such rings are of brass or iron, comparatively heavy, opening with a hinge to be put on the line, and having a cord attached to recover them. In case the hook gets fast, the ring is run down to dislodge it; or if a salmon or striped-bass sulks,

the ring is slid down on the line to his nose.—Colored rings, in optics. See *Newton's rings*.—Columns or pillars of the abdominal ring. See *column*.—Cornice-ring. See *cornice*.—Crural ring. See *crural*.—Decad ring. See *decad*.—Diaphragmatic ring, a name given by Chaussier to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the inferior vena cava passes through the diaphragm to the heart. Also called *foramen quadratum*. See cut under *diaphragm*.—Dicket ring. Same as *decad ring*.—Douglas ring, a name given in Scotland and the north of England to a ring decorated with a heart or hearts, or having a heart-shaped seal or stone: in allusion to the "bloody heart," the bearing of the Douglas family.—Episcopal ring. Same as *bishop's ring*.—Esophageal, fairy, femoral ring. See the adjectives.—Fisherman's ring. See *fisherman*.—Gemow ring. Same as *gemel-ring*.—Hernial ring, the constricted opening of a hernial sac.—Inguinal ring. Same as *abdominal rings*.—Investiture ring. See *investiture*.—Linked ring, a ring composed of two or more hoops hinged or linked together in such a way that it slants up as a solid ring or can be opened and the parts broken asunder.—Live, mandibular, medicable, meteoric ring. See the adjectives.—Newton's rings, a series of colored rings produced by pressing a convex lens of very long focus against a plane surface of glass. The rings are due to interference. (See *interference*, 5.) These rings, in the case of white light, may be seven in number, and the order of color follows that known as Newton's scale of colors. Sir Isaac Newton was the first to investigate them (whence the name).—Nobili's rings, concentric colored rings formed on a flat surface about a pointed electrode by the electrolysis of certain salts. Nobili used a solution of lead upon a sheet of polished metal, the cathode being a platinum wire.—Ocellary, ophthalmic, parheliacal rings. See the adjectives.—Open ring, a coupling-link which is left open on one side, the ends passing each other but not touching. It is used in agricultural machines. Also called *cap-ring* and *open link*.—Pixy ring. See *pixy*.—Polarized rings. See *interference figures*, under *interference*, 5.—Reinforce-rings. See *reinforce*.—Ring-and-staff investiture. See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—Ring course. See *course*.—Ring nebula. See *nebula*.—Ring of an anchor, that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—Ring of Venus, in palmistry, a curved line running below the mounts of Apollo and Saturn. See *mount*, 5.—Ring settlement, in business transactions, a settlement made by means of a ring. See *def.* 7.

Where it appears that several parties have contracts between each other, corresponding in all respects (except as to price), and that a ring settlement can be made, the party finding said "ring" shall notify all parties thereto, leaving with each a copy thereof, and get their acknowledgment, from which time the said ring shall be in force.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 180.

Rings of a gun, in gun, circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, namely the base ring, reinforce-ring, trunion-ring, cornice-ring, and muzzle-ring; but these terms do not in general apply to modern ordnance.—Rings of the trachea. See *tracheal rings*, below.—Rosary ring. Same as *decad ring*.—Saturn's ring. See *Saturn*.—Sclerotic ring of birds and various reptiles, the circle of small bones which surround the cornea, embedded in the sclerotic coat of the eye. See cut under *scerotol*, n.—Split ring, a metallic ring split spirally, on which keys or other objects required to be kept together may be suspended by passing part of them through the spiral, so that they hang loose on the ring.—St. Martin's rings, rings of copper or brass, in imitation of gold. They may have been so called because the makers or vendors of them resided within the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. *Hallivell*.

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith *saint Martins rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, says the Goldsmith.

Plaine Perceval, in Brand's Pop. Antiq., II. 27, note.

The ring, the prize-ring, pugilism and those connected with pugilism.

The Ring was his chief delight, and a well-fought battle between two accomplished bruisers caused his heart to leap with joy. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 73.

To come on the ring, to take one's turn.

Judge infernal Mynos, of Crete Kyng,
Now cometh thy lotte! now comestow on the rynges!
Not only for thy sake written ys this story.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1887.

To ride, run, or tilt at the ring, an exercise much in vogue in the sixteenth century in Europe, and replacing to a certain extent the jousts or tilts of armed knights one against another. It was for the nobility nearly what the quintain or similar games of tilting were for the people. A ring was suspended at a height, and the horsemen rode at it with a light spear with which they tried to carry it off.

'Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesay at the ring rides well.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

To take the mantle and ring. See *mantle*.—Tracheal rings, in anat. and zool., the rings or hoops of cartilage (sometimes of bone) which are situated in the walls of the windpipe and serve to keep that air-passage permanently distended. Such rings are usually of hyaline cartilage and very elastic, but may ossify more or less completely. They are numerous, closely succeeding one another along the course of the trachea. They are frequently incomplete in a part of their circumference, or otherwise irregular, when, like the corresponding bronchial rings, they are known as *half-rings*. In animals whose necks undergo notable lengthening and shortening in different attitudes of the head, the rings provide for a corresponding extension and contraction of the trachea, as notably in birds, whose tracheal rings are regularly beveled alternately on the right and left sides, so as to slide over one another when the windpipe is contracted in retraction of the neck. (See cut under *trachea*.) Tracheal rings are normally much alike in most of the length of the windpipe, but commonly undergo special modifications at each end of that tube (see *cricoid*, n., and cut under *pes-sulus*); less frequently several rings are enlarged and con-

solidated in a dilatation called the *tympanum*. Several ordinary rings are shown in the cuts under *larynx* and *mouth*.—Tweed Ring, an association of corrupt politicians belonging to the Tammany Society, which from about 1863 to 1871 controlled nearly all the departments of administration in New York city, and plundered the city of many millions of dollars. The principal leaders were William M. Tweed (commissioner of public works, chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, and grand sachem of the Tammany Society), Connolly (comptroller of the city), and Sweeny (park commissioner). The ring was overthrown in 1871, and Tweed died in jail.—Vortex ring. See *vortex*.—Widow's ring, a ring assumed by one who vows perpetual widowhood, a custom followed in the fourteenth century and later. Compare *widow's mantle*, *under mantle*. (See also *cramp-ring*, *mourning-ring*, *posy-ring*, *thumb-ring*.)

ring¹ (ring), v. [*ME. ringen*, < *AS. hringian* (also in comp. *ymb-hringian*, surround, encircle) = *D. ringen*, ring, wear a ring, = *OHG. ge-hringen*, MHG. *ringen*; cf. *G. (um-)ringen*, surround, = *Icel. hringa* = *Sw. ringa* = *Dan. ringe*, furnish with a ring; from the noun: see *ring*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To be round about in the form of a circle; form a ring about; encircle; encompass; gird.

Lord Talbot,
... ring'd about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 14.

We are left as scorpions ringed with fire.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

2. To take a position around; surround; hence, to hem in; specifically, in Australia, to keep (cattle) together, by riding around them in a circle.

My followers ring him round;
He sits unarm'd.
Tennyson, Geraint.

I'll tell you what, West, you'll have to ring them—pass the word for all hands to follow one another in a circle at a little distance apart.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 126.

3. In the *manège*, to exercise by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; lunge.

She caught a glimpse, through the glass door opening on the park, of the General, and a fine horse they were *ringing*, and she hurried out. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, vi.

4. To provide with a ring or rings; mark or decorate with rings; especially, to fit with a metallic ring, as the finger, or as an animal or its nose; also, to furnish with rings, or attach rings to, for the line to run in, as an anglers' rod.

Our alie hure fyne fynnes rycheleche *pynged*,
And ther-on rede rubies and other richie stones.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 12.

Ring these fingers with thy household worms.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 31.

5. To wed with a marriage-ring. [Rare.]
I was born of a true man and a ring'd wife.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

6. In hort., to cut out a ring of bark from, as from a branch or root, in order to obstruct the return of the sap and oblige it to accumulate above the part operated on.

One of the expedients for inducing a state of fruitfulness in trees is the *ringing* of the branches or stem.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 244.

Gaunt trunks of trees, which had been *ringed* (erroneously used for *ringed*) and allowed to die slowly, stood like white skeletons waiting to be felled and burned.

Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 2.

Toring a quoit, to throw it so that it encircles the pin.—To ring up cattle. See *def.* 2.—To ring up the anchor, to pull the ring of an anchor close up to the cathead.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a ring.

The rest which round about you ring,
Faire Lords and Ladies which about you dwell.
Spenser, F. Q., VI., Int., st. 7.

2. To move in rings or in a constantly curving course.

A bird is said to ring when it rises spirally in the air.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

ring² (ring), v.; pret. *rang* (sometimes *rung*), pp. *rung*, ppr. *ringing*. [*ME. ringen*, *ryngen* (pret. *ringde*, pl. *ringden*, *ringeden*; also (by conformity with *sang*, *sung*, etc.) pret. *rang*, *rong*, pl. *runge*, *rongen*, *ronge*, pp. *runge*, *i-runge*, < *AS. hringan* (weak verb, pret. *hringede*, *clash*, ring, = *MD. ringhen*, *D. ringen* = *Icel. hringja* = *Sw. ringa* = *Dan. ringe*, ring; cf. *Icel. hring*, a din, *Dan. rangle*, rattle; prob. orig. imitative, or later considered so; perhaps akin to *L. clangere*, sound, clang; see *clang*, *clank*, and cf. *clink*, *tingl*, *tink*, *tinkle*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause (a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic) to sound, particularly by striking. In the United States *ring* and *toll* are sometimes distinguished, the former being applied to swinging a bell so as to throw the clapper against it, and the latter to striking it while at rest with a hammer. See *toll*.

Religiously reuerencede hym and *rongen* here belles.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 69.

The statue of Mars biginn his hauberke *ryngc*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1573.

Rejoice, you men of Angiers, ring your bells;
King John, your king and England's, doth approach.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 312.

Whence'er the old exchange of profit rings
Her silver saints' bell of uncertain gains,
My merchant-soul can stretch both legs and wings.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

"Give no credit!"—these were some of his golden maxims,—"Never take paper-money! Look well to your change! Ring the silver on the four-pound weight!"

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To produce by or as by ringing, as a sound or peal.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 43.

Ere the first cock his matin rings.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 114.

3. To announce or celebrate by ringing; usher with ringing, as of bells; hence, to proclaim or introduce musically: often followed by *in* or *out*.

He had moorthired this mylde be myddaye war *rongene*,
With-owtynce mercy. *Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), l. 976.

No mournful bell shall ring her burial.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 197.

The same considerations, supported by religious motives, caused the strict prohibition of work on Sundays and festivals, and "on Saturday, or the eve of a double feast, after noon has been rung."

English Guilds (L. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxi.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Hear the mellow wedding-bells— . . .
How they ring out their delight!

Poe, The Bells.

4. To utter sonorously; repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; sound: as, to ring one's praises.

I would ring him such a lesson.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 1.

To ring bells backward. See *backward*.—To ring changes or the changes on. See *change*.—To ring in (a) To usher in by ringing.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

Hence—(b) (also to ring into). To introduce or bring in or into. [Slang.]

They want to ring me into it (the performance of Bulwer's "Money"), but I do not see anything in it I can do.

Lester W. Allack, Memories (Scribner's Mag., IV. 723).

To ring the change, to swindle in the changing of money by a complicated system of changing and rechanging, in order to produce confusion and deception.—To ring the changes. See *change*.—To ring the hallowed bell. See *bell*.—To ring up, to summon or rouse by the ringing of a bell: as, to ring up a person at the telephone; to ring up a doctor in the middle of the night. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To give forth a musical, resonant, and metallic sound; resound, as a bell or other sonorous body when set in sudden vibration by a blow or otherwise: as, the anvil rang.

His armour *ryngs* or clattirs horribly.

G. Douglas, in Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), p. 112, Gloss.

Now *ryngen* trompes loude and elaroun.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1742.

Duke. Who call'd here of late?

Prov. None, since the curfew rung.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 78.

And the ancient Rhyme rang strange, with its passion and its change.

Here where all done lay undone.

Mrs. Browning, Rhyme of the Duchess May.

The silken gauntlet that is thrown
In such a quarrel rings like steel.

Whittier, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against the [Slave Power].

2. To ring a bell; especially, to give a signal with a bell: as, to ring for a servant or a messenger.

Bull. A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation-day, sir. . . .
Fat. I will take such order that thy friends shall ring for thee.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 198.

We . . . shall have no need of Mr. Bowls's kind services. Mr. Bowls, if you please, we will ring when we want you.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

3. To sound loudly and clearly, like the tone of a bell; be distinctly audible: as, the music still rings in our ears.

Thene herde he of that hyge hil . . . a wonder bremente
noyse. . . .

What! hit wharred, & whette, ns water at a mulne,
What! hit rusched, & ronge, rawthe to here.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Thy old groons ring yet in my ancient ears.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 74.

Ere the sound of an axe in the forest had rung.

Whittier, The Merrimack.

4. To resound; reverberate; echo.

The silver roof of the Olympian palace rang again with applause of the fact.

B. Jonson, Cythia's Revels, i. 1.

ring

- Ten thousand harps . . . tuned
Angelie harmonies; the earth, the air, . . .
The heavens, and all the constellations *ring*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 562.
5. To have the sensation of a continued humming or buzzing sound: as, to make one's head *ring*.
My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vexed to death,
Tongue-killed, and have not yet recovered breath.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, II. 1.
- With both his ears
Ringed with elink of mail and clash of spears,
The messenger went forth upon his way.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.
6. To exercise or follow the art of bell-ringing.
—7. To be filled with report or talk: as, the whole town *rings* with his fame.
What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them overpld
In liberty's defence, my noble task,
Of which all Europe *rings* from side to side.
Milton, Sonnets, xvii.
- Hear of him! . . . all our country *rings* of him.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 228.
8. To be widely heard of or known; be celebrated.
Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *rings*,
Filling each month with envy or with praise.
Milton, Sonnets, x.
- To *ring backward*, la *bell-ringing*, to sound a peal or change in an order the reverse of the usual one: formerly used as an alarm signal.
It generally concerneth all, and particularly behooveth every one to look about him when he heareth the bells *ringing backward*, and seeth the fire running forward.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.
- To *ring down*, to conclude: end at once: a theatrical phrase, alluding to the custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.
It is time to *ring down* on these remarks *Dickens.*
- To *ring in* (*theat.*), to signal the conductor to begin the overture — To *ring off*, to signal the close of a communication by telephone. [*Colloq.*] — To *ring up* (*theat.*), to give the signal for raising the curtain.
- ring²** (*ring*), *n.* [*< ring¹, v.*] 1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic: the sound produced by striking metal; a clang; a peal.
In vala with cymbals' *ring*
They call the grisly king.
Milton, Nativity, l. 208.
- Good were the days of yore, when men were tried
By *ring* of shields, as now by *ring* of words.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.
2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.
The King, full of confidence and assurance, as a Prince that had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his Parliament in all that he desired, and had the *Ring* of Acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his Reign should be but May.
 Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 17.
3. Characteristic sound.
Finally, the inspiration of all three has a literary source: for, while two professedly revive the practice of ancient masters, the third though dealing with contemporary interests, expresses himself in a borrowed style, which gives his verse all the *ring* of ancient rhetoric.
Quarterly Rev. (Imp. Dict.)
- Washington's letter of "homage to his Catholic majesty" for this "gift of jackasses," sent through the Prime Minister of Spain in 1785, has a diverting *ring*.
The Century, XXXVII. 533.
4. A set of bells tuned to each other; a chime, peal, or carillon.
I am like a famous cathedral with two *ring* of bells, a sweet chime on both sides. *Shirley, Bird in a Cage, II. 1.*
- Here is also a very fine *ring* of six bells, and they might tuncable
Pepys, Diary, III. 162.
- Cracked in or within the *ring*, cracked in sound; falling of the true ring, as money when tested by striking against something else, hence, in general, flawed, marred by defects.
Pray God, your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not cracked within the *ring*.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 445.
- ring-armature** (*ring'ür'ma-tür*), *n.* An armature in which the coils of wire are wound round a ring. The Grammo armature is the best-known type of this form.
- ring-armor** (*ring'ür'mör*), *n.* (a) Same as *ring-mail*. (b) Armor made by sewing rings of metal on a background of leather or cloth. See cut in next column.
- ring-banded** (*ring'ban'ded*), *n.* Encircled or ringed with a band of color. — *Ring-banded soldier-bug*. See *Perillus*.
- ring-bark** (*ring'bärk*), *v. t.* To girdle, as a tree.
- ring-barker** (*ring'bär'kér*), *n.* One who barks trees circularly about the trunk, in order to kill them.
- ring-barking** (*ring'bär'king*), *n.* The practice of barking trees in rings about the trunk, in order to kill them.

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Ring-armor. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

- ringbill** (*ring'bil*), *n.* The ring-necked snipe or duck, *Fulix collaris* or *Fuligula rustorques*; the moonbill. *G. Trumbull; J. J. Audubon. [Illinois and Kentucky.]*
- ring-billed** (*ring'bikl*), *a.* Having the bill ringed with color: as, the *ring-billed gull* (which see, under *gull*).
- ring-bird** (*ring'bér*), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.
- ring-bit** (*ring'bit*), *n.* In harness, a bit with a ring-check, which may be either loose or fixed.
- ring-blackbird** (*ring'blak'bér*), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata*. See cut under *ouzel*.
- ring-bolt** (*ring'bölt*), *n.* [= *D. ring-bout* = *G. ring-bolzen* = *Dan. ringebolt* = *Sw. ring-bult*; as *ring¹ + bolt¹*.] In ships, a metallic bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring.
- ring-bone** (*ring'hön*), *n.* [*< Dan. ring-ben, ring-bone*; cf. *AS. hring-bān*, a circular bone; as *ring¹ + bone¹*.] 1. In *farriery*, a bony callus or exostosis, the result of inflammation, on one or both pastern-bones of a horse, which sometimes extends to the interphalangeal joints and causes immobility and lameness. — 2. The disease or disordered condition in horses which is caused by ring-bone: as, a horse affected by *ring-bone* and spavin.
Heaves, curb, spavin, sidebone, and *ringbone* are the most ordinary ailments in horses.
A. B. Allen, in Amer. Agriculturist, 1880.
- ring-boot** (*ring'höt*), *n.* A ring of encephalopne placed on the fetlock of a horse to cause him to travel wider, and thus prevent interfering.
- ring-brooch** (*ring'bröeh*), *n.* A brooch the body of which consists of a bar bent to a ring form, but not joined. The ends terminate in a ball, or globular or acorn shaped ornament; and the pin or axis is secured to the curved bar by being bent round it, but moving freely upon it. This form of brooch was common among the northern nations of Europe in the early middle ages.
- ring-bunting** (*ring'bun'ting*), *n.* The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schaniacus*; so called from its collar. Also *ring-bird*, *ring-fowl*. [*Loeul, British.*]
- ring-bush** (*ring'bäsh*), *n.* A socket having anti-friction rings or rolls on its interior perimeter, as in some forms of rope-block. *E. H. Knight.*
- ring-canal** (*ring'kn'al*), *n.* 1. The circular peripheral enteric cavity of coelenterates, opening upon the exterior and continued by processes into the radiated parts of the animal; an annular enterocoele.
The peripheral portion of the lumen of the original enteric cavity forms the *ring-canal* which runs all round the margin of the disc, and is continued into the hollow tentacles.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 650.
2. A circular canal of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm.
The only trace of the water-system is to be found in the *ring-canal* round the gullet. *Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 176.*
- ring-carrier** (*ring'kar'i-ér*), *n.* A go-between; one who transacts business between parties.
Wid. Merry, hang you!
Mar. And your courtesy, for a ring-carrier!
Shak., All's Well, III. 5. 95.
- ring-chuck** (*ring'chuk*), *n.* A chuck or appendage to a lathe with a brass ring fitted over the end.
- ring-cross** (*ring'krös*), *n.* A figure representing a Greek cross in a circle, incised or carved in relief on many works of prehistoric art: the figure is thought to indicate the sun and also the active or masculine principle in creation.
Worsaa, S. K. Handbook, Danish Arts, p. 33.

ringed

- ring-dial** (*ring'di'al*), *n.* A kind of portable sundial, consisting of a metal ring, broad in proportion to its diameter, and having slits in the direction of its circumference, which can be partially closed or covered by a sliding appliance on the outside of the ring. There are divisions on the outside denoting the months of the year, and figures on the inside denoting the hour of the day. By partly closing the slit, so as to let the rays of the sun pass through that part of it belonging to the current month (as in the direction *ab* in the cut), the hour of the day is approximately denoted by the point where the beam of light strikes the inside of the ring.
- ring-dog** (*ring'dog*), *n.* An iron implement for hauling timber, made by connecting two common dogs by means of a ring through the eyes. When united with cordage they form a sling-dog. See cut under *dog*.
- ring-dotterel** (*ring'dot'er-el*), *n.* The ringed plover, *Agialites hiaticula*. Also called *sea-dotterel*, *ringletone*, *sea- or sand-lark*, and by many other names. See *ring-plover*, and cut under *Agialites*.
- ring-dove** (*ring'duv*), *n.* [= *Dan. ringdue* = *Sw. ringdufra*; as *ring¹ + dove¹*. Cf. equiv. *D. ringel-duif* = *G. ringeltaube* (*< G. ringel*, dim. of *ring*, a circle, + *taube* = *E. dove¹*).] 1. The ringed dove, wood-pigeon, or cushat, *Columba palumbus*, a common European bird, distinguished by this name from the stock-dove (*C. ans*) and rock-dove (*C. livia*), the only other British members of this genus. It is about 17 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings. The plumage of the upper parts is grayish-blue, tinged with brown on the wings and scapulars; the back and sides of the neck are bright-green and purplish-red, with two cream-colored patches; the fore-neck and breast are reddish-purple; there is a white patch on the wing, including four outer secondary coverts; the bill is partly red; the iris is yellow; and the feet are carmine. The ring-dove subsists on grains, acorns, ivy-berries, and other wild fruits, and lays two white eggs on a nest which may be described as a platform of sticks so loosely put together that often the eggs may be seen through it.
2. A small dove, *Turtur risorius*, now known only in confinement, having the general plumage of a pale dull creamy color, with a black half-ring around the nape of the neck.
- ring-dropper** (*ring'drop'er*), *n.* One who practises ring-dropping.
- Some *ring droppers* write out an account and make a little parcel of jewellery, and when they pick out their man they say, "If you please, sir, will you read this for me and tell me what I shall do with these things, as I've just found them?"
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 359.
- ring-dropping** (*ring'drop'ing*), *n.* A trick practised upon simple people by rogues in various ways. One mode is described in the quotation.
In *ring-dropping* we pretend to have found a ring, and ask some simple-looking fellow if it's good gold, as it's only just picked up. Sometimes it is immediately pronounced gold: "Well, it's no use to me," we'll say, "will you buy it?" Often they are foolish enough to buy, and . . . they give you only a shilling or two for an article which if really good would be worth eight or ten.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 351.
- ringe** (*rinj*), *n.* [Supposed to be used for **rinse*, *< rinse, v.*] A whisk made of heath. — *Ring-heather*, the heath-plant, *Erica Tetralix*, used in making ringes. *Jamieson.*
- ringed** (*ringl*), *p. a.* [*< ME. ringed, < AS. hringed*, furnished with or formed of rings, pp. of *hringan*, encircle, surround: see *ring¹*.] 1. Surrounded with or as with a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled.
Hocautiously felt the weight of the *ringed* and polished rod.
The Century, XXXI. 31.
2. In *bot.*, surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the roots or stems of some plants. — 3. In *zool.*: (a) Annular; circular; formed into or shaped like a ring. (b) Having an annulus; annulated; marked with a ring or with rings; collared: as, a *ringed plover*; the *ringed dove*; the *ringed snake*. (c) Composed of rings; annulose, annulate, or annuloid; formed of a series of annulations: as, the *ringed* type of structure; a *ringed* worm. — *Ringed animals*, the *Annulosa*. — *Ringed guard*, a modification of the cup-guard or shell-guard, in which the rim is nearly covered by a series of rings of steel forming a deep hollow cup. Its mouth toward the grip of the hilt. A common modification of this is where a steel bar, forming a continuous helix, replaces the rings. — *Ringed guillemot*. See *guillemot*. — *Ringed plover*. See *ring-plover*. — *Ringed seal*, the feline seal, or fard-seal, *Pagomys hispidus*. See cut under *Pagomys*. — *Ringed snake*. See *snake*. — *Ringed worms*, the annulids or *Annulida*.

ringed-arm (ring'd'ärm), *n.* One of the *Colobrachia*.

ringed-carpet (ring'd'kär'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia cinetaria*.

ringent (rin'jént), *a.* [= *F. ringent*, < *L. ringens* (f-s, ppr. of *ringi*, gape open-mouthed. Cf. *rietus*, *rima*, *rimel*.] 1. In bot., gaping; noting a bilabiate corolla with the lips widely spread and the throat open, as in the dead-nettle, *Lawium*.—2. In zool., gaping irregularly, as parts of some zoöphytes and the valves of some shells.

ringer (ring'ér), *n.* [*< ring* + *-er*.] In quoits, a throw by which the quoit is cast so as to encircle the pin.

Each player attempts to make his quoit pitch on the hob or pin so that the head of the latter passes through the circular opening in the center of the missile. Such a success is termed a *ringer*, and two is scored.

Encyc. Brit., XX, 189.

ringer (ring'ér), *n.* [*< ring* + *-er*.] 1. One who rings; specifically, a bell-ringer.

The *ringers* rang with a will, and he gave the *ringers* a crown. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

2. Any apparatus for ringing chimes, or a bell of any kind.

A novel feature of this bell is that the *ringer* and gongs are inside of the case. *Elect. Rec. (Amer.)*, XV, xvi, 3.

3. In mining, a erowbar.

ring-fallert (ring'fál'ér), *n.* Same as *ring-dropper*. *Nares*.

ring-fence (ring'fens), *n.* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground; hence, any bounding or inclosing line; a limit or pale.

In that Augustan era we desire a clear belt of cultivation, . . . running in a *ring-fence* about the Mediterranean. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals. (*Darics*.)

The union of the two estates, Tipton and Freshitt, lying charmingly within a *ring-fence*, was a prospect that flattered him for his son and heir. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxiv.

ring-finger (ring'fing'gér), *n.* [*< AS. hring-fingr* = *D. ring-finger* = *G. Dan. Sw. ring-finger*; as *ring* + *finger*.] The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is placed; in *anat.*, the third finger of either hand, technically called the *annularis*.

ring-fish (ring'fish), *n.* A kind of cobia, *Illacanthus nigra*, probably not different from *I. canadensis*. See *ent* under *cobia*. [*New South Wales*.]

ring-footed (ring'füt'ed), *a.* Having ringed or annulated feet: as, the *ring-footed* gnat, *Culex annulatus*, of Europe.

ring-formed (ring'fórm'd), *a.* [= *Dan. ring-formet*; as *ring* + *form* + *-ed*.] Shaped like a ring; annular; circular.

ring-fowl (ring'fóul), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.

ring-frame (ring'frám), *n.* Any one of a class of spinning-machines with vertical spindles, now extensively used, in which the winding of each thread is governed by passing through the eye of a small steel loop called a *traveler*, one of which revolves around each spindle in an annular way called the *ring*. These rings are supported by a horizontal bar, which moves up and down in such manner as to give a shape to the cap on the spindle that adapts it for use in a shuttle. Also called *ring-throttle*, *ring-throttle frame*, *ring-and-traveler spinner*, and *ring-spinner*.

ring-gage (ring'gäij), *n.* 1. A measure, consisting of a ring of fixed size, used for measuring spherical objects, and also for the separating or classifying of objects of irregular form. Thus, oysters have been sorted by two or three rings of different sizes through which they are allowed to drop.

2. A piece of wood, ivory, or the like, generally conical in form, but usually having minute steps or offsets: it is used for measuring finger-rings, a number being affixed to every offset.

ring-handle (ring'hán'dl), *n.* A handle, as of a jar or other vessel, formed by a ring, especially a free ring hanging loose in a socket or eyelet attached to the body of the vessel.

ring-head (ring'héd), *n.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

ring-hedge (ring'héj), *n.* Same as *ring-fence*.

Lo, how Apollo's Pegasus prepare To rend the *ring-hedge* of our Horizon. *Darics*, Summa Totals, p. 11. (*Darics*.)

Ringicula (rin-jik'ü-lä), *n.* [NL., irreg., with dim. suffix, < *L. ringi*, gape: see *ringent*.] A genus of teetibranchiates with a narrow ringent mouth, typical of the family *Ringiculidae*.

Ringiculidae (rin-jik'ü-lä-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ringicula* + *-idae*.] A family of teetibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ringicula*. The animal has a reflected cephalic disk developed backward in a siphon-like manner, and 4 teeth in few series. The

shell is ventricose with a narrow ringent aperture. The species live in warm seas.

ringing (ring'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ring*, *v.*] 1. Decoration by means of rings or eirelets; rings collectively.

The *ringing* on the arms, which the natives call bracelets. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 203.

2. In hort., the operation of cutting out a circle of bark. See *ring*, *v.* 1, 6.

ringing (ring'ing), *n.* [*< ME. ringinge*; verbal *n.* of *ring*, *v.*] 1. The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as sonorous metallic bodies; the art or act of making music with bells.

The Talpois every Monday arise early, and by the *ringing* of a Bason call together the people to their Sermons. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 470.

2. A ringing sound; the hearing of a sound as of ringing.—*Ring* in (or of) the ears, ringing sounds not caused by external vibrations; tumultuous rumbling. Thou shalt hear the "Never, never," whisper'd by the phantom years, And a song from out the distance in the *ringing* of thine ears. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

ringing (ring'ing), *p. a.* Having or giving the sound of a bell or other resonant metallic body; resounding: as, a *ringing* voice; *ringing* cheers. Angelles with instruments of organs & pypes, & rival *ringing* notes (lyres) & the reken sythel, . . . Aboutte my lady watz lent. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ll. 1032.

ringing-engine (ring'ing-en'jin), *n.* A simple form of pile-driver in which the weight is raised between timber guides by a rope manned by a gang of men. *E. H. Knight*.

ringingly (ring'ing-li), *adv.* With a ringing sound; resonantly, like the sound of a bell.

ringing-out (ring'ing-out'), *n.* In the language of produce-exchanges, the settlement of a number of contracts which call for the delivery of the same quantity of a commodity, the buyer in one being the seller in another, and the operation consisting in bringing the seller in the first contract and the buyer in the last together and dropping the intermediate parties. *T. H. Dewey*, Contracts, etc.

ring-joint (ring'joint), *n.* 1. A joint formed by means of circular flanges.

From these reservoirs start the distributing mains, all of which are of cast iron with *ring joints*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV, 163.

2. In entom., a very short, disk-like joint; specifically, such a joint in the gonienlate antennæ of certain small *Hymenoptera*, between the pedicel or third joint and the flagellum.

ring-keeper (ring'ké'pér), *n.* A small thin piece of brass or copper that holds a ring or guide to an anglers' rod. *Norris*.

ringlet (ring'l), *n.* [= *MD. ringlet* = *MLG. ringel* (in comp.), a ring, *ringcle*, a sunflower, = *G. ringel*, a ring; dim. of *ring*.] A little ring. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some clogge, chelme, collers of iron, *ringlet*, or mannele. *Harl. MS.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 117.

ringlet (ring'l), *v. t.* [= *MD. ringleten*; < *ringlet*; from the noun.] To ring; fit with a ring, as the snout of a hog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

From rooting of pasture, the hog yad need, Which being well *ringlet*, the better do feed, Though young with their elders will blithly keep best, Yet spare not to *ringlet* both great and the rest. *Tusser*, September's Husbandry, st. 22.

As a hot proud horse highly disdaineth To have his head controlled, but breaks the reins, Splits forth the *ringlet* bit, and with his hooves Checks the subduer's ground. *Marlowe*, Hero and Leander, ll. 143.

ringleader (ring'lé'dér), *n.* [*< ring* + *leader*.] 1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers; one who opens a hall.

Upon such grounds it may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order; such a one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance. *Barrow*, Works, VII, 70.

Hence—2. The leader or chief in any enterprise; particularly, one who leads and incites others to the violation of the law or the recognized rules of society: as, the *ringleader* in a riot or a mutiny.

Lady Eleanor, the protector's wife, The *ringleader* and head of all this rout. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ll. 1, 170.

We have found this man a pestilent fellow, . . . and a *ringleader* of the sect of the Nazarenes. *Acts* xxiv, 6.

ringless (ring'les), *a.* [*< ring* + *-less*.] Having or wearing no ring: as, a *ringless* finger.

ringlestone (ring'l-stón), *n.* Same as *ring-dotterel*. *Sir T. Browne*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

ringlet (ring'let), *n.* [*< ring* + *-let*.] 1. A eirele, in a poetical or unusual sense; a ring other than a finger-ring: used loosely.

To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii, 1, 86.

Who first Ulysses' wondrous bow shall bend, And thro' twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send, Him will I follow. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxi, 76.

2. A curl of hair; usually, a long and spirally curled lock, as distinguished from one of the small naturally curled locks of short hair.

She . . . Her unadorned golden tresses wore Disshevel'd, but in wanton *ringlets* waved As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton*, P. L., iv, 306. No longer shall thy comely Tresses break In flowing *Ringlets* on thy snowy Neck. *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

3. An English collectors' name for certain satyrid butterflies: thus, *Euphyphala hyperanthus* is the ringlet, and *Canonympha tiphanis* is the small ringlet.

ringleted (ring'lot-ed), *a.* [*< ringlet* + *-ed*.] 1. Adorned with ringlets; wearing the hair in ringlets.

Thither at their will they haled the yellow-*ringleted* Britoness. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

2. Curled; worn in ringlets or curls.

A full-blown, very plump damsel, fair as waxwork, with handsome and regular features, languishing blue eyes, and *ringleted* yellow hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

ring-lock (ring'lok), *n.* A form of letter- or puzzle-lock which has several movable rings surrounding the bolt. The grooves of these rings must be brought into a straight line with one another before the bolt can be passed through them.

ring-locket (ring'lok'et), *n.* A locket, as of a sword-scabbard, which has a loose ring through which the hook of the sword-belt can be passed.

ring-mail (ring'mäl), *n.* [*< ring* + *mail*.] (a) Chain-mail. (b) In some writers, mail having unusually large links or rings: in attempted discrimination of different styles of chain-mail.

Ring-mail differs from chain mail in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. *Fairholt*.

ring-mallet (ring'mäl'et), *n.* A mallet the head of which is strengthened by means of rings driven on it.

ring-man (ring'mán), *n.* [*< ME. ryng man*, the ring-finger; < *ring* + *man*.] 1. The third finger of the hand; the ring-finger.

And when a man shooteth, the might of his shoot lieth on the foremost finger and on the *ringman*; for the middle finger, which is the strongest, like a lubber, starteth back, and beareth no weight of the string in a manner at all. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

2. One interested in matters connected with the ring—that is, with prize-fighting; a sporting or betting man.

No *ringmen* to force the betting and deafen you with their blatant proffers. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, ix.

ring-master (ring'más'tér), *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

ring-money (ring'mun'í), *n.* 1. A circular formed rings and ring-shaped or penannular bodies of bronze and other materials found among the remains of ancient peoples of Europe, and generally thought to have been used, at least in some cases, as money.—2. In modern times, same as *manilla*.



Gaulish Ring-money, gold—British Museum. (See of the original.)

ring-mule (ring'mül), *n.* An occasional name for the ring-frame.

ringneck (ring'nek), *n.* 1. One of several kinds of ring-plovers. In the United States the name is chiefly given to *Agallites campalatus*, the semipalmated plover; also to *A. melodus* the piping-plover. See *Agallites*, and *ent* under *piping-plover*.

2. The ring-necked duck or bastard broad-bill, *Fuligula ruftorques*, having a reddish ring around the black neck in the male.

ring-necked (ring'nekt), *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck; collared; torquato.—*Ring-necked* loon, pheasant. See the nouns.

ring-net (ring'net), *n.* [*< ring* + *net*.] Cf. *AS. hringnet*, 'a net of rings,' coat of mail.] A net whose mouth is stretched upon a hoop or ring, as the ordinary butterfly-net used by entomologists. Such a ring-net consists of linen, muslin, or other very light fabric, stretched upon a hoop of wood or metal attached to a short wooden handle, and is made baggy rather than pointed, that the insects may not get jammed.

ring-ouzel (ring'üz'el), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*, resembling and closely related to the blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*, but having a white ring or bar on the breast; the ring-blackbird. See *ent* under *ouzel*.

The interview,
That swallow'd so much treasure, . . . like a glass
Did break i' the rinsing. *Shak.*, *Ham.* VIII, i. 1. 167.
2. That in which anything is rinsed; the liquid
left from washing off.

The bubble balled in haste his last mouthful of fat bacon,
[and] washed down the greasy morsel with the last rins-
ing of the pot of ale. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxii.

The very pigs and white ducks seeming to wander about
the uneven neglected yard as if in low spirits from feed-
ing on a too meagre quality of *rinsings*.
Georg. Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxxix.

rinsing-machine (rin'sing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *cotton-munuf.*, a series of tanks fitted with rollers, through which fabrics are passed in the process of dyeing, to free them from dirt or surplus color.—2. A form of centrifugal drier for use in laundries.

rin-thereout (rin'thār-ūt), *n.* and *a.* [*Sc. rin*, = *L. rin*, + *thereout*.] 1. *n.* A needy, houseless vagrant; a vagabond. [*Scotch.*]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; wandering without a home. [*Scotch.*]

Ye little *rin-there out* de'il that ye are, whart takes you
making through the gutters to see folk haught?
Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, v.

rio, ryo (rē-ō'), *n.* [*Jap.* = *Chin. liang*: see *liang*.] A Japanese ounce, of the same value as the Chinese liang; especially, an ounce of silver; a tael.

Riolani's muscle. See *ciliary muscle of Riolani*, under *riolary*.

riomite (rī'ōn-it), *n.* [Formation not ascertained.] A massive metallic mineral, allied to tetrahedrite in composition, but peculiar in containing a considerable amount of bismuth. It is found in Switzerland.

riot (rī'ot), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *riotte*; < *ME. riot*, *ryot*, *ryotte*, *ryate*, *ryotte*, < *OF. riot*, *ryot*, usually *riot*, *riotte*, *F. riotte*, quarrelling, brawling, confusion, riot, revelry, feasting, wrangling, = *Fr. riote* = *It. riotta* (ML. reflex **riata*, *riatta*), quarrel, dispute, uproar, riot; origin unknown. Cf. *OD. revot*, *rirot*, "eaterum nebulozum et hupanar, luxus, luxuria" (*Kilian*).] 1. A disturbance arising from wanton and disorderly conduct; a tumult; an uproar; a brawl.

Horse harneys tyte, that thel be tane,
Thi-ryt t'radly sall thum rewe. *York Plays* p. 60.

Other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly cry and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not-to-be-endured riots.
Shak., *Lea*, i. 4. 223.

Now were all transform'd
Allice, to serpents all, as accessories
To his bold riot. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 521.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an unlawful assembly which has actually begun to execute the purpose for which it assembled by a breach of the peace, and to the terror of the public, or a lawful assembly proceeding to execute an unlawful purpose. A riot cannot take place unless three persons at least are present. *Stephen*. Compare *route*, 4, and *unlawful assembly* (under *unlawful*).—3. A luxurious and loose manner of living; boisterous and excessive festivity; revelry.

For silyerly a prenyls revelour,
That haunterth dys, riot, or palmour,
His malster shid it in his shoppes whye,
Al han he no part of the inuystaleyo;
For thefte and riot they ben convertible.
Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 23.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance.
Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 715.

4. Confusion; a confused or chaotic mass; a jumble; a medley.

Brute terrors, like the scurrying of rats in a deserted
attic, filled the more remote chambers of his brain with
riot. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Markheim*.

No-popery or Gordon riots. See *no-popery*.—Riot Act, an English statute of 1714 (1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 6), designed to prevent tumults and riotous assemblies, and providing for the punishment of rioters who do not disperse upon proclamation made. Any one who continues to riot after this proclamation is made (called *reading the Riot Act*) is guilty of felony.—To run riot (adverbial use of the noun). (a) To act or move without control or restraint.

One man's head runs riot upon hawks and dlee.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(b) To grow luxuriantly, wildly, or in rank abundance.

And overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild festoon,
Ran riot. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Mutiny*, *Sedition*, etc. See *insurrection*, *quarrel*.

riot (rī'ot), v. [*ME. rioten*, *ryoten*, *riotten*, *ryotten*, < *OF. riotier* (= *It. riottare*; ML. *riotare*, **riottare*), quarrel, rovel, < *riote*, quarrel, riot; see *riot*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To act in a wanton

and disorderly manner; rouse a tumult or disturbance; specifically, to take part in a riot (see *riot*, *n.*, 2), or outbreak against the public peace.

Under this word *rioting* . . . many thousands of old women have been arrested and put to expense, sometimes in prison, for a little intemperate use of their tongues.
Fielding, *Amelia*, i. 2, note.

2. To be in a state of disorder or confusion; act irregularly.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows.
Pope, *Dido to Abelard*, l. 252.

3. To revel; run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences; act in an unrestrained or wanton manner.

Now let him riot at the night or leve.
Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 50.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting (reveling, *R. V.*) and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness.
Rom. xiii. 13.

It may well be conceived that, at such a time, such a native as that of Marlborough would riot in the very luxury of baseness.
Macaulay, *Hallam's Const.* II. 1st.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw into tumult or confusion; disturb; harass; annoy.

Sir, and we wyste your wille, we walde wirke ther-af-
tye;
gif this journee shilde halde, or be nrouwedo [doubtful
reading] forthye.
To ryde one gone Romaynes and ryott theire landez.
Morte Arthure (E. L. T. S.), l. 310.

Indeed, perjury is but scandalous words, and I know a man cannot have a warrant for those, unless you put for rioting them into the warrant. *Fielding*, *Amelia*, i. 2.

2. To indulge in pleasure or sensual enjoyment; satiate; used reflexively.

The roo and the rayne-dere reklesse tharo rounce,
In raner and in roses to ryotte thame selvene.
Morte Arthure (E. L. T. S.), l. 623.

3. To pass in riot; destroy or put an end to by riotous living; with *out*. [*Rare.*]

And he,
Thwarted by one of these old father-fools,
Had rioted his life out, and made an end.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

rioter (rī'ot-ēr), *n.* [*ME. riotour*, *rioter*, *ryotour*, < *OF. riotour*, *F. rioteur*, a rioter, < *rioler*, riot; see *riot*, *v.*] One who riots. (a) A person who originates an uproar or disturbance or takes part in one; specifically, in *law*, one guilty of rioting with others in a riot.

Any two justices together with the sheriff or under-sheriff of the county, may come with the posse comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, [and] arrest the rioters.
Blackstone, *Com.*, IV, xl.

In 1411 a statute against rioters was passed.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 372.

(b) A reveler; a rouseler.

These *ryotours* three, of which I telle, . . .
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke.
Chaucer, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 109.

He is a sworn rioter; he has a sin that often
Drowns him, and takes his valour prisoner.
Shak., *T. of A.*, iii. 6. 63.

riotist (rī'ot-is), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *riotyze*; < *riot* + *-ise*.] 1. Turbulence; riot; uproar.

They come at last, who, with the warders cryes
Astonisht, to the tumult preaseth weere,
Thinking to appease the broyle and riotyze.
Heywood, *Trola Biltanien* (1609). (*Nares*.)

2. Luxury; dissoluteness; debauchery.

His life he led in lawlesse riotte.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. lv. 20.

riotous (rī'ot-us), *a.* [*ME. riotous*, < *OF. *riotos*, *riotous*, *rioteus* = *It. riottoso* (ML. *riotosus*); as *riot* + *-ous*.] 1. Tumultuous; of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; guilty of riot; as, a riotous mob; a riotous domagoguo.

The forlorn, evergreen, of my servants' life;
Who slew to-day a riotous gentleman
Lately attendant on the Duke of Norfolk.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, ii. 1. 109.

2. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied by or consisting in revelry or debauchery; wanton or licentious.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with riotous living.
Luke xv. 13.

All our offices have been oppress'd
With riotous feeders. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, ii. 2. 163.

Be sumptuous, but not riotous; be bounteous,
But not in drunken bacchanals.
Fletcher, *Pilgrims*, v. 3.

He devoted himself to the expression of sensuous, even riotous beauty.
Sedman, *Viet. Poets*, p. 392.

3. Boisterous; uproarious; as, riotous glee.—Riotous assembling, in *law*, the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons to the detriment of the peace. If such persons refuse to disperse after proclamation, they are accounted felons. A riot may be made by three persons (see *riot*, 2), while it takes at least twelve persons to constitute a riotous assembly. = *Syn.* 1. See *insurrection*.

riotously (rī'ot-us-li), *adv.* In a riotous manner.
(a) In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; turbulently; seditiously.

If any persons so riotously assembled begin, even before proclamation, to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, dwelling-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, IV, xi.

(b) With licentious revelry or debauchery.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul gathereth for others that shall spend his goods riotously.
Lecluss xiv. 4.

riotousness (rī'ot-us-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being riotous.

Excess includeth riotousness, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping.
Raleigh, *Arts of Empire*, xix. (*Latham*.)

riotry (rī'ot-ri), *n.* [*< riot* + *-ry*.] Riot; the practice of rioting; riotousness.

I hope your electioneering riotry has not, nor will mix in these tumults.
Walpole, *Letters*, To Rev. W. Cole, June 15, 1780.

They at will
Entered our houses, lived upon our means
In riotry, made plunder of our goods.
Sir H. Taylor, *Ph. van Artevelde*, I, i. 3.

rip (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. [Early mod. *E. ryppe*, *rype*, < *ME. rippen*, *ripen*, *ryppen*, *rip up*, search into, seek out (AS. **rypan*, **ryppan*, *rip*, break in pieces, not authenticated), = *F. riper*, scrape, drag, < *Norw. ripa*, scratch, score with the point of a knife, *rip up*; = *Sw. dial. ripa*, scratch, also pluck asunder, *rip open*, *Sw. repa*, scratch, *rip* (in *repa upp*, *rip up*), = *Dan. rippe*, *rip* (in *opripr*, *rip up*); appar. a secondary form, from the root of *leel. rifa*, *rivo* (*rifa upp*, pull up, *rifu apr*, *rip up*); see *rivel*. The word has prob. been confused with others of similar form, and has thus taken on an unusual variety of meanings; cf. *rip*, *rip*, *ripe*, *ripple*, *reap*.] I. *trans.* 1. To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; tear or cut open or off; split; as, to rip open a sack; to rip off the shingles of a roof; to rip up the belly; especially, to undo (a seam, as of a garment), either by cutting the threads of it or by pulling the two pieces of material apart, so that the sewing-thread is drawn out or broken.

Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion;
And, for I am richer than to hang by the walls,
I must be *ripp'd*—to pieces with me.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 65.

Tell me thy thoughts; for I will know the least
That dwells within thee, or will rip thy heart
To know it.
Deau, and *Ph.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Millitudes of the Jews (2000 in one night) had their
bowels *ript* up by the Roman soldiers, in hopes to have
found the gold and silver there which they were supposed
to have swallowed.
Stillington, *Seimons*, I. viii.

Sails *ripp'd*, seams opening wide, and compass lost.
Cowper, *My Mother's Picture*.

2. To drag or force out or away, as by cutting or rending.

Meneduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripped*. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 8. 16.

He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville*.

3. Figuratively, to open or reopen for search or disclosure; lay bare; search out and disclose; usually with *up*. See *ripe*.

Certes, sir Knight, ye seemen much to blame
To rip up wrong that battell once hath tried.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV, ix. 37.

I shall not need
To rip the cause up from the first to you.
Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, iv. 3.

It was printed, he saith, by his own hand, and rips all the faults of the kingdom in king and people.
Court and Times of Charles I., l. 367.

They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion.
Clarendon.

4. To saw (wood) in the direction of the grain. See *rip-saw*.—5. To rob; pillage; plunder.

To rippen heim and refenn. *Ormulum*, l. 10212.

=*Syn.* 1. *Tear*, *Clear*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be torn or split open; open or part; as, a seam rips by the breaking or drawing out of the threads; the ripping of a boiler at the seams.—2. To rush or drive headlong or with violence. [*Colloq.*]—Let her rip. *Scotch.*—To rip and tear, to be violent or furious, as with excitement or rage. [*Colloq.*]

rip (rip), *n.* [*< rip*, *v.*] 1. A rent made by ripping or tearing; a laceration; the place so ripped.

A rip in his flesh-coloured doublet.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 13.

2. A rip-saw. [*Colloq.*]

rip (rip), *n.* [*< ME. rip*, *ripe*, a basket, < *leel. hrip*, a basket or box of laths to carry pent, etc.] A wicker basket in which to carry fish.

Astirte til him with his *rippe*,
And bigan the fish to kippe.
Havelok (ed. Madden-Skeat), l. 693.

Yet must you have a little *rip* beside,
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish;
Which shall be made so handsome and so wide
As may contain good store of sundry fish.
J. Denys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 155).

rip³ (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*.
[Appar. a particular use of *rip*¹, like *rap*¹ in
"to rap out an oath." I. *intrans.* To break forth
with violence; explode: with out. [Colloq.]
I *rip* out with an oath every now and then.
H. B. Stowe, *Dred*, xx.

"You may leave the table," he added, his temper *ripping*
out.
R. L. Stevenson, *Prince Otto*, II. 7.

II. trans. To utter with sudden violence;
givo vent to, as an oath: with out. [Colloq.]

Here I *ripped* out something, perhaps rather rash,
Quite innocent, though.
Wm. Allen Butler, *Nothing to Wear*.

rip⁴ (rip), *n.* [Of obscure origin; prob. in all
uses < *rip*¹, *v.*, in the general sense of 'act vio-
lently, recklessly, rudely,' hence 'go to ruin or
decay.'] 1. A vicious, reckless, and worthless
person; a "bad lot": applied to a man or wo-
man of vicious practices or propensities, and
more or less worn by dissipation. [Colloq.]

"If it's ever broke to him that his *Rip* of a brother has
turned up, I could wish," says the trooper, . . . "to break
it myself."
Dickens, *Bleak House*, IV.

I've been robbed before, and I've caught young *rips* in
the act. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 49.

2. A worthless or vicious animal, as a horse or
a mule. [Colloq.]

"There's an old *rip* down there in the stable; you may
take him and ride him to hell, if you want to," said an
irate Carolina farmer to a foraging party during the war.
Frank Amer. Phil. Ass., XIV. 62.

rip⁵ (rip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *rip-
ping*. A dialectal form of *reap*. *Hallivell*.

rip⁶ (rip), *n.* [A var. of *reap*, a sheaf.] A hand-
ful of grain not thrashed. [Scotch.]

A guld New-Year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there's a *rip* to thy auld buggle.
Burns, *Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare*.

rip⁶ (rip), *n.* [Cf. *ripp*³.] 1. A ridge of
water; a rapid.

We passed through a very heavy overfall or *rip*.
Quoted in *R. Towner's Americans in Japan*, p. 363.

2. A little wave; a ripple; especially, in the
plural, ripples or waves formed over a bar or
ledge, as when the wind and tide are opposed.

The tide *rips* began to show in the distance.
Salem (Mass.) Gazette, July 5, 1857.

rip⁷ (rip), *n.* [Also *ripe*, *ripple*; origin uncer-
tain.] An implement for sharpening a scythe.
Compare *riple*³. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Ripe, *riffle*, vel *ripple*, a short wooden dagger with
which the mowers smooth their scythes after they have
used the coarse whetstone.
MS Devon Glossary. (*Hallivell*.)

R. I. P. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase
requiescat in pace, may he (or she) rest in peace.

ripa (ri'pə), *n.*; pl. *ripas*, *ripæ* (ri'pəz, -pē).
[NL., < L. *ripa*, the bank of a stream; see *rice*³.]
A line of reflection of the endyma of the brain
upon any tela or plexus. *Wilder and Gage*,
Anat. Tech., p. 488.

riparial (ri-pā'ri-əl), *a.* [*< L. riparius*, of or
belonging to the bank of a river (see *riparian*),
+ *-al*.] 1. Same as *riparian*.

At both these points in the river's course chalk came to
the surface and formed the rock base of the soil of these
four *riparial* districts. *Lancet*, No. 3116, p. 535.

2. In *zoöl.*, living on a shore; shore-loving; *ri-
parious*: said of terrestrial animals which fre-
quent the shores of streams, ponds, etc.: as,
insects of *riparial* habits.

riparian (ri-pā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. riparius*,
of or belonging to the bank of a river (< *ripa*,
bank: see *rice*³, *river*²), + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Per-
taining to or situated on the bank of a river.

As long as the Olse was a small rural river, it took us
near by people's doors and we could hold a conversation
with natives in the *riparian* fields.
R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 212.

Staines, in Middlesex, that quiet but quaint and pretty
riparian town.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 142.

2. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a *ripa* of the
brain; marginal, as a part of the brain.

The *riparian* parts of the cerebrum are the tentia and
the limbria. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 120.

Riparian nations, nations possessing opposite banks or
different parts of banks of the same river. *Wharton*.—
Riparian proprietor, an owner of land bounded by water,
generally on a stream, who, as such, has a qualified prop-
erty in the soil to the thread of the stream, with the priv-
ileges annexed thereto by law. *Shaw*, C. J.—**Riparian
rights**, the right of fishery, of ferry, and any other right
which is properly appendant to the owner of the soil
bordering a river. *Angell*.

II. n. One who dwells or owns property on
the banks of a river.

Annoyances to *riparians* and danger to small craft on
the river.
The Field, July 24, 1886. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

riparious (ri-pā'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. riparius*, of or
belonging to the bank of a river: see *riparian*.]
In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, riparial; riparian; living or
growing along the banks of rivers.

ripe¹ (rip), *a.* [*< ME. ripe*, *rype*, < AS. *ripe* =
OS. *ripi* = D. *riip* = MLG. *ripe*, LG. *riep* = OHG.
riif, MHG. *riife*, *riif*, G. *reif*, *riipo*, mature: usu-
ally explained as 'fit for reaping,' < AS. *ripan*,
reap; but this verb, not found outside of AS.,
is unstable in form (see *reap*), and would hard-
ly produce an adj. derivative like *ripe*; if con-
nected at all, it is more likely to be itself de-
rived from the adjective (the reg. verb from the
adj. *ripe* exists in *ripe*¹, *v.*). The verb applies
only to cutting grain; the adj. applies not only
to mature grain, but to all mature fruit.] 1.
Ready for reaping, gathering, or using; brought
to completion or perfection; mature: usually
said of that which is grown and used for food:
as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.

If it [the fruit] be not *ripe*, it will draw a man's month
awry.
Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 122.

Cherrie-ripe, *Ripe*, *Ripe*, I cry,
Full and fair ones; come and buy.
Herrick, *Cherrie-ripe*.

Through the *ripe* harvest lies their destin'd road.
Cowper, *Hercules*.

Nature . . .
Fills out the homely quickest-screens,
And makes the purple lilac *ripe*.
Tennyson, *On a Monner*.

2. Advanced to the state of being fit for use, or
in the best condition for use; said of mutton,
venison, game, cheese, beer, etc., which has
acquired a peculiar and approved flavor by
keeping.

When the *ripe* beer is to be drawn from the ferment-
ing tun, the contaminations swimming upon it are first
skimmed off.
Thanning, *Beer* (trans.), p. 595.

3. Resembling *ripe* fruit in ruddiness, juici-
ness, or plumpness.

O, how *ripe* in show
Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow!
Shak., *Me. N. D.*, III. 2. 133.

An underlip, you may call it a little too *ripe*, too full.
Tennyson, *Maud*, II.

4. Full-grown; developed; finished; having
experience, knowledge, or skill; equipped; ne-
cessarily; wise; clever: as, a *ripe* judgment;
a *ripe* old age.

A man full *ripe* in other elixire
Off the right Canon and Chille also
Rom. of Partenay (L. E. T. S.), I. 7.

He than belone of *ripe* yeres, . . . his frendes . . . ex-
horted hym busely to take a wyfe.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, II. 12.

This exercise may bring much profit to *ripe* heads.
Archem, *The Scholemaster*, p. 109.

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one
Shak., *Ham.*, VIII. iv. 2. 51.

5. Mature; ready for some change or opera-
tion, as an ovum for discharge from the ovary,
an abscess for huing, a catarrh for extrac-
tion, or a fish for spawning.—6. Ready for
action or effect: often preceded by a specific
word: as, *bursting ripe*, *fighting ripe*—that is,
ready to burst, or to fight.

The faule . . . in an envious spleene smarting *ripe* rimes
after him
Armin, *Nest of Numbles* (1608). (*Nares*.)

Our legions are hith full, our cause is *ripe*
Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3. 215.

I've sounded my Numbdians, man by man,
And find 'em *ripe* for a revolt. *Addison*, *Cato*, I. 3.

The man that with me trod
This planet was a noble type,
Appearing ere the times were *ripe*.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

Ripo fish. See *fish*¹. = *Syn. Mature*, *Ripe*. See *mature*.
ripe¹ (rip), *r.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*.
[*< ME. ripen*, *ripen*, < AS. *ripan*, *ge-ripan* (= OS. *ripon* = D. *riipen* = MLG. *ripen* = OHG. *ri-
fen*, *riphen*, MHG. *rifen*, G. *reifen*), become ripe,
< *ripe*, *ripe*: see *ripe*¹, *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To
ripen; grow ripe; be matured. See *ripen*.

Wheate sowne in the grounde . . . sprygeth, groweth,
and *ripeth* with wonderfull celeritie.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-
ica, ed. Arber, p. 293).

The *ripen* corn grows yellow in the stalk.
Greene, *Palmer's Verses*.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.
Shak., *As you Like It*, II. 7. 26.

'Till death us lay
To *ripe* and mellow here, we're stablished clay.
Donne, *Elegy on Himself*.

2. To grow old. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. To mature; ripen; make ripe.

They corne and other grayne, by reason of longe coude,
doo seldome waxe *rype* on the ground; by reason wherof
they are sumtimes inforced to *rype* and dry them in their
stoones and hottes houses.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-
ica, ed. Arber, p. 292).

You green boy shall have no sun to *rype*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.
Shak., *K. John*, II. 1. 472.

ripe² (rip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ripened*, ppr. *rip-
ing*. [*< ME. ripen*, search: see *rip*¹, *v.*] 1. To
search (especially, pockets); rummage; hence,
to plunder.

Now if ye have suspowse to Gille or to me,
Coni and *rype* ourse howse, and then may ye se
Who had hir.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

And loose the strings of all thy pocks,
Till *rype* them with my hand.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

I was amast feared to look at him [a corpse]; however,
I thought to hae turn about w' him, and sae I e'en *ripened*
his pouches.
Scott, *Old Mortality*, xxiii.

2. To poke.
Then sling on coals, and *ripe* the ribs [grate].
Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 205. (*Jamieson*.)

3. To sweep or wipe clean; clean.

The shaking of my pocks [of meal] I fear
Hath blown into your eyne;
But I have a good pike-staff here
Can *ripe* them out full clean. . . .
In the thick wood the beggar led
E'er they *ripened* their eyne.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 202).

4. To examine strictly.
His Highness delyvered me the boke of his said will in
many pointes reformed, wherin His Grace *ripened* me.
State Papers, I. 205. (*Hallivell*.)

5. To break up (rough ground). *Hallivell*.
[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

ripe³, *n.* [*< L. ripa*, a bank. Cf. *rice*³, *river*².]
A bank.

Whereof the principall is within a butt shoote of the
right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe.
Leland, *Itinerary* (1769), IV. 110. (*Hallivell*.)

ripe¹ (rip), *n.* Same as *rip*⁷.
ripely (rip'li), *adv.* [*< ME. rypely* (= D. *rijpe-
lyk* = MLG. *riplik* = G. *reiflich*); < *ripe*¹, *a.*, +
-ly².] In a *ripe* manner; maturely; fully; thor-
oughly; fittingly.

Shew the chiefe wrytynges . . . to Master Paston, that
he may be more *riperly* grounded yn the seyde mater.
Paston Letters, I. 254.

It fits us therefore *riperly*
Our charlots and our horsemen be in readiness.
Shak., *Cymbellus*, III. 5. 22.

ripe-mant, *n.* Same as *reapman*.

ripen (ri'pən), *v.* [*< ripe*¹ + -en¹.] I. *intrans.*
1. To grow ripe; come to maturity, as grain
or fruit; used by extension of the maturing
of anything, as of a boil.

Wholesome herries thrive and *ripen* best
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.
Shak., *Ham.*, V., I. 1. 61.

The unnetted black-hearts *ripen* dark.
Tennyson, *The Blackbird*.

2. To become fit for some particular use by
lying or resting.

After *ripening*, the cream is churned.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 40.

It [Indian-ink paste] is then poured out in the form of
flat cakes, . . . and is left in that condition for many days
to *ripen*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 335.

3. To approach or come to completeness or
perfection; come to a state of fitness or readi-
ness; be prepared or made ready: as, the pro-
ject is *ripening* for execution.

While villains *ripen* gray with time,
Must thou, the noble, generous, great,
Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime?
Buras, *Lament for Glencalra*.

It was not till our acquaintance had *ripened* . . . that
these particulars were elicited.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 190.

But woman *ripen'd* earlier, and her life
Was longer. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, II.

= *Syn.* See *mature*, *a.*
II. trans. 1. To mature; make ripe, as grain
or fruit.

Did her steal into the plenced bower,
Where honeysuckles, *ripen'd* by the sun,
Forbidden the sun to enter.
Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 1. 8.

The Sun that *ripeneth* your Pippins and our Pom-
granates.
Howell, *Letters*, I. 1. 24.

2. To bring to maturity, perfection, or comple-
tion; develop to a desired or desirable state.

Were growlag time once *ripen'd* to my will.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, II. 4. 99.

Untill I send, for I have something else
To *ripen* for your good, you must not know't.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 3.

The magistrates should (as far as might be) *ripen* their consultations beforehand, that their vote in public might bear (as the voice of God).

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

He did not *ripen* his plans, and in the rapidity of his work he was too easily contented with helping himself from the novels or the histories from which he took his plays to the scenes in the order in which he found them.

The Century, XXXVIII, 823.

3. To make fit or ready for use.

They [pottery-clays] are worked by shallow pits, and are *ripened*, ground, and washed, as the other clays.

Spons' Encey. Manuf., I. 610.

ripeness (rip'nes), *n.* [*< ME. *ripnes, < AS. ripnes, ripnys, < ripe, ripe: see ripe.*] The state of being ripe, in any sense.

In man, the *ripeness* of strength of the body and mind cometh much about an age.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 16.

Thou gav'st that *ripeness* which so soon began,
And ceased so soon, he ne'er was boy nor man.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 257.

When love is grown
To *ripeness*, that on which it thrives
Falls off, and love is left alone.

Tennyson, To J. S.

rip-fishing (rip'fish'ing), *n.* See *fishing*.

Rippl- For words so beginning, see *Rhipi-*.

ripicolous (ri-pik'ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. ripa, a bank, + colere, inhabit.*] In *zool.*, riparian or riparious.

ripidolite (ri-pid'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥιπίδης (ripidēs), a fan, + λίθος, a stone.*] The commonest member of the chlorite family of minerals, occurring in monoclinic crystals with micaceous cleavage, also scaly and granular, usually of a deep-green color, rarely rose-red. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium. Also called *clinocllore*.

ripienist (ri-pyā'nist), *n.* [= *F. ripieniste*; as *ripieno* + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who plays a ripieno part; a supplementary or assisting instrumentalist.

ripieno (ri-pyā'nō), *a.* and *n.* [*It., < L. re- + plenus, full: see plenty.*] *I. a.* In *music*, supplementary. Specifically, noting an instrument or a performer who assists in tutti passages, merely doubling or reinforcing the part of the leading performers.

II. n. Pl. *ripieni* (-nē). Such an instrument or performer. In an orchestra, all the first violins, except the leader or concert-master, are ripieni. Opposed to *principal* *violin*.

ripiet (rip'iet), *n.* See *ripiet*.

ripiet (rip'iet), *n.* See *ripiet*.

ripon, **ripon** (rip'on), *n.* [*< Ripon: see def.*] 1. A spur: so called from the excellence attributed to the spurs made at Ripon, Yorkshire, England. *Fairholt*.—2. A sword or sword-blade named from Ripon.

riposte (ri-pōst'), *n.* [*< F. riposte, < It. risposta, a response, reply, < rispondere, respond: see respond.*] 1. In *fencing*, a quick, short thrust by a swordsman after parrying a lunge from his opponent: usually given without moving from the spot, before the opponent has time to recover his position or guard.

The *riposte* in its simplest form is exactly analogous to a war of words—a short, smart answer to an attack.

H. A. C. Dunn, *Fencing*, vi.

Hence—2. A quick, smart reply; a repartee.

ripper (rip'er), *n.* [*< rip + -er*.] 1. One who or that which rips, tears, or cuts open; a ripping-tool. (a) A tool used in shaping roofing slates. (b) An implement for ripping seams in fabrics by cutting the stitches without injury to the cloth. (c) A machine with circular knives for cutting the millboards used in the making of cloth cases or covers for books.

2. A very efficient person or thing; one who does great execution: as, he is a regular *ripper*.

[Slang.]—3. A robber. *Halliwel* (in the form *riper*). See *rip*, *v. t.*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

ripper (rip'er), *n.* [Also *ripar*, *ripiet*, *riper*, *riper*, *riper* (?), *< L. riparius*, of or pertaining to the bank or coast: see *riparian* and *river*.] By some derived *< rip*, a basket, + *-er*.] One who brings fish inland from the coast to market.

But what's the notion we are for now, ha?
Robbing a *ripper* of his fish?

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, v. 1.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *riper* that rides that way with mackerel.

Chapman, *Widow's Tears*, II.

Also that all *Rippers*, and other Fishers from any of the Sea-coasts, should sell their Fish in Cornhill and Cheap-side themselves, and not to Fishmongers that would buy to sell again.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 161.

ripper (rip'er), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *ripper*.] A fog-horn. Also called *tipper*. [New-foundland.]

ripping-bed (rip'ing-bed), *n.* A machine for dividing stones by passing them on a trav-

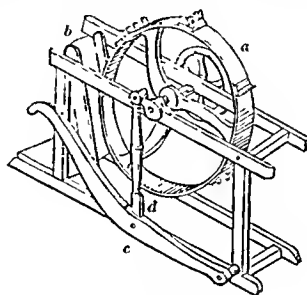
ing bed under a gang of saws. The saws have no teeth, but act by abrasion, which is facilitated by the use of sand.

ripping-chisel (rip'ing-chiz'el), *n.* In *wood-working*, a bent chisel used in clearing out mortises, or for ripping the old oakum out of seams which need caulking.

ripping-iron (rip'ing-ī'ern), *n.* A hook used by calkers for tearing old oakum out of seams.

ripping-saw (rip'ing-sā), *n.* Same as *rip-saw*.

ripple (rip'l), *n.* [*Early mod. E. or dial. also reple, riple; = D. reple = MLG. reple, LG. reple, reppel, a ripple, = OHG. rifila, a saw, MHG. rifel, a ripple, hoc, G. rifel, a ripple (G. rifel, rif-fel, a reproof, lit. a 'combing over,' is from the verb); with formative -le (-el, equiv. to -er), denoting an agent (as in ladle, sloop, beetle, etc.), and equiv. to the simple form MD. MLG. LG. reple, a ripple, from the verb represented by MD. D. reple = MLG. reple, LG. reple, repleu = G. reffen, beat or ripple (flax), = Sw. repa (cf. MHG. reffen, pluck, pick, a secondary form of raffen, pluck, snatch, = E. rap); prob. connected with rap, but in part at least associated with rip, v. Hence ripple, v.] A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules*



Ripple

a., toothed wheel; *b.*, chute into which the heads of unthreshed material are put; *c.* and *d.*, treadle and pulley by which the wheel is revolved.

from flax; also, in the United States, a toothed instrument for removing the seeds from broom-corn.

ripple (rip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [*< ME. ripplen, ripplen = D. repelen = MLG. repelen. LG. repeln = MHG. rifeln, G. rif-feln, ripple (flax); from the noun: see ripple, n.*] To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, as from the stalks of flax.

There must be . . . *rippling*, braking, wingling, and heeling of hemp.

Howell, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 14. (*Davies*, under *brake*.)

ripple (rip'l), *v. t.* [*< ME. *ripelen, repulen; dial. or freq. (prob. confused with ripple); see rip, v.*] To scratch or break slightly; graze.

And smote Gye with enrye,
And rypide his face and his chynne,
And of his cheke all the skynne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 200. (*Halliwel*.)

A horseman's javelin, having slightly *rippled* the skin of his [Julian's] left arm, pierced within his short ribs.

Holland, tr. of *Ammianus*, p. 261. (*Trench*, *Select Gloss*.)

ripple (rip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [*A mod. var. of rimple, wrinkle, duo appar. to confusion with rip, ripple; see rimple.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated by a gentle wind or by running over a stony bottom; to covered with small waves or undulations.

Left the Keswick road, and turned to the left through shady lanes along the vale of [the] Eemman, which runs . . . *rippling* over the stones.

Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 13, 1760.

Thine eddy's *rippling* race
Would blur the perfect hinge of his knee,
D. G. Rossetti, *The Stream's Secret*.

2. To make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom: as, laughter *rippling* pleasantly.

The slender voice with *rippling* thrill
The budding April lowers would fill.

G. W. Holmes, *An Old-Year Song*.

II. trans. 1. To fret or agitate lightly, as the surface of water; foru in small waves or undulations; curl.

Anna she shook her head,
And shower'd the *rippled* ringlets in her knee.

Tennyson, *Godwin*.

Like the lake, my serenity is *rippled* but not ruffled.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 149.

2. To mark with or as with ripples. See *ripple-mark*.

Some of the *rippled* rain-pitted beds contain amphibian foot-prints.

A. Geikie, *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 350.

ripple (rip'l), *n.* [*< ripple, v.*] 1. The light fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; a little curling wave; an undulation.

He sees . . . a tremor pass across her frame, like a *ripple* over water.

Dickens, *Black House*, xxix.

To watch the *erisping ripples* on the beach.

Tennyson, *The Lotus-Eaters*, *Choric Song*.

2. A sound like that of water running over a stony bottom: as, a *ripple* of laughter.—*Syn.* 1. See *wave*.

ripple (rip'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small coppice. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

ripple (rip'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weakness in the back and loins, attended with shooting pains: a form of tabes dorsalis, the same as *Friedrich's ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*). [Scotch.]

For world's wasters, like poor *eripples*,
Look blunt with poverty and *ripples*.

Ramsay, *Works*, I. 143. (*Jamieson*.)

ripple (rip'l), *n.* Same as *rip*.

ripple-barrel (rip'l-bar'el), *n.* *Theat.*, a drum covered with tinsel, which revolves behind a perforated drop, to produce the effect of light on water.

ripple-grass (rip'l-grās), *n.* [*Sc. ripple-girce, also ripplin-grass; appar. < ripple + grass, but cf. rib-grass.*] The rib-grass or ribwort-plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. See *plantain*.

ripple-mark (rip'l-märk), *n.* A wavy surface such as is often seen on sand, where it has been formed by the action of the wind, and which may have its origin in the motion of water as well as of air, or which is often a result of the combined action of the two. Examples of the former action of winds and waves may often be seen among the older sandy deposits where they happen to have been preserved by the consolidation of the material. These ripple-marks, with which are frequently associated sun-cracks and prints of rain or surf-drops, afford evidence of tidal and river action along gently sloping shores, and with markings of this kind are occasionally found traces of former life in the form of trails and tracks, as in the case of the Triassic sandstones of the Connecticut valley.

ripple-marked (rip'l-märkt), *a.* Having ripple-marks.

ripler (rip'lēr), *n.* 1. One who ripples flax or hemp.

Two *riplers* sitting opposite each other, with the machine between them, work at the same time.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

2. An apparatus for rippling flax or hemp.

The best *ripler* . . . consists of a kind of comb having, set in a wooden frame, iron teeth . . . 18 inches long.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

ripplet (rip'let), *n.* [*< ripple + -et*.] A small ripple.

rippling (rip'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ripple*, *v.*] An eddy caused by conflicting currents or tides; a tide-rip.

rippingly (rip'ling-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; so as to ripple: as, the stream ran *rippingly*.

ripply (rip'li), *a.* [*< ripple + -y*.] Rippling; characterized by ripples. [Rare.]

And whatever of life hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a *ripply* cheer,
Into every bar inlet and creek and bay.

Lowell, *Sir Launfal*, I.

ripon, *n.* See *ripon*.

riprap (rip'rap), *n.* [Usually in plural (orig. appar. sing.) *ripraps*; appar. *< Dan. rips-raps*, riffs, rubbish, refuse, a form prob. due to the same source as *E. riffs*: see *riffs*.] In *engin.*: (a) Broken stones used for walls, beds, and foundations: sometimes used attributively.

After the vertical piles are driven, cobble stones, gravel, and *riprap* are put in place around them.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 261.

The shore below the landing is a line of broken, ragged, shiny rocks, as if they had been dumped there for a *riprap* wall.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 120.

(b) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without any attempt at regular structural arrangement, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

riprapped (rip'rapt), *a.* [*< riprap + -ed*.] Formed of or strengthened with *riprap*.

The dam is made of clay, and is 720 feet long. . . . The front is *riprapped*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 167.

ripsack (rip'sak), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rachianectes glaucus*: so called from the manner of flensing.

ripsack (rip'sak), *v. i.* [*< ripsack, n.*] To pursue or capture the ripsack.

rip-saw (rip'sā), *n.* A hand-saw the teeth of which have more rake and less set than a cross-cut saw, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain. [U. S.]

ripte (ripte). Another spelling of *ripped*, preterit and past participle of *rip* 1.

ripurarian (rip-ū-ā'-ri-an), *a.* [*< F. ripuaire = Sp. Pg. ripuariā, < ML. ripuarinus*, pertaining to a shore, *< L. ripa*, shore: see *ripe* 3. Cf. *riparian*.] Pertaining to or dwelling near a shore. — **Ripurarian Franks**, one of the great divisions of the ancient Franks: so called because they dwelt near the banks of the Rhine, in the neighborhood of Cologne.

risala (ris'ā-lī), *n.* [Also *ressala*, *rissala*; *< Hind. risālā*, Beng. *resālā*, a troop of horse, cavalry, also a treatise, pamphlet, *< Ar. risāla*, a mission, despatch, letter.] In the British Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

risaldar (ris-āl-dār'), *n.* [Also *ressaldar*; *< Hind. risāldār*, the commander of a troop of horse, *< risālā*, a troop of horse (see *risala*), + *dār*, one who holds.] The native commander of a risala.

risban (ris'ban), *n.* [Also *risband*; *< F. risban*, *< G. risband*, risban, *< riss*, gap, rent (*< reissen*, tear, split, draw: see *write* and *rit*), + *bank*, bank, bench: see *bank* 1.] 1. Any flat piece of ground upon which a fort is constructed for the defense of a part. — 2. The fort itself.

risberm (ris-bēr'm'), *n.* [Also *risberme*; *< F. risberme*, *< G. risberme*, *< riss*, gap, + *berme*, a narrow ledge: see *berm*. (Cf. *risban* and *berm*.)] 1. A work composed of fascines, constructed at the bottom of an earth wall. — 2. A sort of glacis of fascine-work used in jetties to withstand the violence of the sea.

rise (riz), *v.*; pret. *rose*, pp. *risen*, ppr. *rising*. [*< ME. rise, risen* (pret. *ras*, *roos*, earlier *ras*, pl. *risen*, *riseu*, *reson*, pp. *risen*, *risun*), *< AS. risan* (pret. *rās*, pl. *risan*, pp. *risen*), *rise*, = *OS. risan* = *OFries. rīsa*, *rise*, = *D. rīzen*, *rise* or *fall*, = *MLG. līt. rīsen* = *OHG. rīsan*, *MLG. rīsen*, *rise* or *fall*, = *lecl. rīsa* = *Goth. rīsan* (pret. **rais*, pp. *risans*), in comp. *urrisan* (= *AS. ārīsan*, *E. arise*); orig. expressive of vertical motion either up or down, but in E. confined to upward motion. The OHG. *rīsan*, *MLG. rīsen* (= *Sw. risa* = *Dan. rīse*), travel, is from the noun, OHG. *reisa*, *MLG. reise*, a setting out, expedition, journey, *G. reise* (= *Sw. risa* = *Dan. reise*), a journey, *< OHG. rīsan*, *MLG. rīsen*, *rise*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; move upward; ascend; mount up: as, a bird *risen* in the air; a fog *risen* from the river; the mercury *risen* in the thermometer (or, as commonly expressed, the thermometer *risen*).

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on . . .
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shak. 1 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 100

In happier fields a *risen* town I see,
Greater than what e'er was, or is, or e'er shall be.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, l. 653

Dark and voluminous the vapors *rise*
And hang their horrors in the neighboring skies.
Corpus, *Herodotus*.

The falconer is fright'ning the fowls to make them *rise*,
and the hawk is in the act of seizing upon one of them.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 23.

2. Specifically, to change from a lying, sitting, or kneeling posture to a standing one; stand up; assume an upright position: as, to *rise* from a chair; to *rise* after a fall.

With that word they *rose* in stately
Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 330.

Idem, kneel down [He kneels] *Rise* up a knight.
Shak. 2 Hen. VI, v. 1. 78

These (pret.) not the consular men, and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down? — *B. Jonson*, *Chilene*, iv. 2.
Go to your banquet then, but use delight
So as to *rise* still with an appetite.

Herbert's *Unmutilated Forces*.
And all the men and women in the hall
Rose when they saw the dead man *rise*, and fled.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

IIence (a) To bring a sitting or a session to an end: as, the house *rose* at midnight.

It is then moved by some member . . . that the committee *rise*, and that the chairman or some other member make their report to the assembly.

Cushing, *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, § 255.

When Parliament *risen* for the vacation the work of the circuit begins.
Portingally Rec., N. S., XXXIX. 203.

(b) To get up from bed.

Go to bed when she list, *rise* when she list, all is as she will.
Shak. M. W. of W., II. 2. 124.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our coach . . . I *rose* and carried them in to my Lord, who read them a bed.
Pepys, *Diary*, March 25, 1660.

With early dawn Lord Marston *rose*.

Scott, *Marmion*, l. 31.

3. To grow or stretch upward; attain an altitude or stature; stand in height: as, the tower *risen* to the height of 60 feet.

In sailing round Caprea we were entertained with many rude prospects of rocks and precipices, that *rise* in several places half a mile high in perpendicular.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bolm), I. 440.

Where Windsor-domes and pompons turrets *rise*.
Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 352.

She that *rose* the tallest of them all,
And fairest. *Tennyson*, *Passing of Arthur*.

4. To swell upward. Specifically — (a) To reach a higher level by increase of bulk or volume: as, the river *risen* in its bed.

He told n bodding dream,
Of *rising* waters, and n troubled stream.
Dryden, *Mind and Panther*, III. 481.

The old sea wall (he cried) is downe,
The *rising* tide comes on apace.

Jean Ingelton, *High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire*.
(b) To swell or puff up, as dough in the process of fermentation.

Generally in from four to five hours the [bread] sponge *risen*; fermentation has been going on, and carbonic acid steadily accumulating within the tenacious mass, till it has assumed a puffed out appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 253.

5. To slope or extend upward; have an upward direction: as, a line, a path, or a surface *risen* gradually or abruptly.

There, lost behind n *rising* ground, the wood
Seems sunk. *Corpus*, *Tusk*, l. 305.

6. To appear above the horizon; move from below the horizon to above it, in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation; hence, to move from an invisible to a visible position.

Whiles these peaks thus rest, thus *rise* the sun,
Breeds with his beams all the brode vales.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 1172.

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good.
Mat. v. 45.

Till the sun, that *rose* at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had sloped his westerling wheel.
Milton, *Jedias*, l. 30.

Rise thou thus, dim dawn, again?
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxii.

7. To come into existence; emerge into sight; arise. (a) To become apparent; come into view; stand out; emerge, come forth; appear: as, an eruption *risen* on the skin; the color *rose* on her cheeks.

There chanced to them n dangerous accident.
A Tiger forth out of the wood did *rise*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. x. 34.

Go to; does not my colour *rise*?
I shall *rise*; for I can force my blood
To come and go. *Murton*, *The P'awne*, II. 1.

I stalked this bow, where wanton ivy twines, . . .
Four figures *rising* from the work appear.
Pope, *Spring*, l. 57.

(b) To become audible.

Ilacros' and herding's shouts confusedly *rise*.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, v. 41.

There *rose* n noise of striking clocks.
Tennyson, *Day-Dream*, *The Revival*.

(c) To have a beginning; originate; spring; come into existence; be produced.

A nolder gratitude
Rose in her soul for from that hour she lov'd me.
Ottway, *Venice Preserved*, l. 1.

'Tis very rare that Tornadoes arise from thence [the sea];
for they generally *rise* first over the Land, and then in a very
strange manner. *Dampier*, *Voyage*, II. III. 87.

Honour and shame from no competition *rise*;
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, IV. 103.

The river Blackwater *risen* in the county Kerry.
Trotter, *Castle Richmond*, l.

8. To increase in force, intensity, spirit, degree, value, or the like. (a) To increase in force or intensity; become stronger: as, his anger *risen*.

He blew his home in that tide,
Hertys *recom* on eche a side.
MS. Cantab. II. II. 33, f. m. (*Halliwell*.)

Sunday, the wynde began to *rise* in the north.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Trav.*, II. p. 59.

His spirits *rising* as his tolls increase.
Corpus, *Table Talk*, l. 270.

The power of the Crown was constantly sinking, and that of the Commons constantly *rising*.
Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

(b) To increase in degree or volume, as heat or sound.

The day was raw and chilly, and the temperature *rose* very little.
B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 43.

The music . . . *rose* again, . . .
Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing gale
Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*.

(c) To increase in value; become higher in price; become dearer.

Poor fellow, never joyed since the price of oafs *rose*; it was the death of him.
Shak. 1 Hen. IV., II. 1. 14.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce.
Locke.

(d) To increase in amount: as, his expenses *rose* greatly.

9. To stand up in opposition; become opposed or hostile; take up arms; rebel; revolt: as, to *rise* against the government.

The commons *imply* *rise*, to save his life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 240.

To hinder this proud enterprise,
The stout and mighty Erle of Marr
With all his men in arms did *rise*.
Battle of Harlow (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 184).
At our heels all hell should *rise*
With blackest insurrection.

Milton, *P. L.*, II. 130.

10. To take up a higher position; increase in wealth, dignity, or power; prosper; thrive; be promoted or exalted: as, he is a *rising* man.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall.
Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 1. 38.

His fortune is not made,
You hurt a man that's *rising* in the trade.
Pope, *Epil. to Satires*, II. 35.

11. To become more forcible or impressive; increase in power, dignity, or interest: said of thought, discourse, or manner.

Dangle. The interest rather falls off in the fifth act.
Sir Fretful. *Rises*, I believe you mean, sir.
Sheridan, *The Critic*, l. 1.

12. To come by chance; turn up; occur.

There chanced to the Princess hand to *rise*
An ancient booke. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 50.

13. To arise from the grave or from the dead; be restored to life: often with *again*.

Thou ne wollest leve thomas
That once lord fram deth *ras*.
King Horn (L. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Deed & life bignme to slayen
Whether myght be maister there;
Life was slayn, & *roos* a-gen.
Hymns to Virgins, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And upon Ester day erely our blessed Sanyone come
to hym and brought hym inete, sayenge, "James, nowe
ete, for I nau *rysen*." *Sir R. Gwythirde*, *Ylgyrmyng*, p. 33.
Awake, ye faithful! throw your grave-clothes by,
He whom ye seek is *risen*, bids ye *rise*.
Jones, *Crp.*, *Poems*, p. 77.

14. Of sound, to ascend in pitch; pass from a lower to a higher tone.

Miss Abercrombie had a soft voice with melancholy
cadences; her tones had no *rising* inflections; all her
sentences died away. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXXVIII. 243.

15. In *mining*, to excavate upward: the opposite of *sink*. Thus, a level may be connected with one
above it by either sinking from the upper level to the
lower one, or by *rising* from the lower to the upper.

16. To come to the surface or to the baited hook, as a whale or a game-fish.

Where they have so much choice, you may easily imagine
they will not be so eager and forward to *rise* at a bait.
Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, II. 263.

17. *Milit.* To be promoted; go up in rank. —
The curtain *risen*. — To *rise* from the ranks, to win com-
mission, after serving in the ranks as a private soldier or
non-commissioned officer. — To *rise* to the fly. See *fly*.
— To *rise* to the occasion, or to the emergency, to
feel, speak, or act as an emergency demands; show one's
self equal to a difficult task or to a menacing dilemma.

"I should have walked over there every day, on the
chance of seeing your pretty face?" answered the Dandy,
rising, as he flattered himself, in the occasion.
White Metcalf, *White Rose*, J. vi.

= *SYN.* *Arise*, *Rise*. See *arise*.

II. *trans.* 1. To ascend; mount; climb.

The carriage that took them to the station was *rising* a
little hill the top of which would shut off the sight of the
Priory. — *R. G. White*, *Yate of Mansfield Humphreys*, vii.

2. In *angling*, to cause or induce to rise, as a fish.

Some men, having once *risen* a fish, are tempted to frog
the water in which he is with fly after fly.
Quarterly Rec., CCXXVI. 349.

3. *Naut.*, to cause, by approaching, to rise into
view above the horizon. Compare *raise* 1, 11.

She was heading S. E., and we were heading S. S. W., and
consequently before I quitted the deck we had *risen* her
hull. — *W. C. Russell*, *Sailor's Sweetheart*, v.

rise (riz), *n.* [First in mod. E.; *< rise* 1, *v.*] 1. The act of rising; ascent: as, the *rise* of vapor in the air; the *rise* of water in a river; the *rise* of mercury in a barometer.

The sled along the drawbridge flies,
Just as it tumbled on the *rise*.
Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 15.

2. Elevation; degree of ascent: as, the *rise* of a hill or a road.

The approach to the house was by a gentle *rise* and
through an avenue of noble trees.

Mark Lemon, *Walt for the End*, I. 20.

3. Any place elevated above the common level; a rising ground: as, a *rise* of land.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery *rise*,
One sitting on a crimson scarf unroll'd.
Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

Laramie Jack led slightly, riding straight towards a tall
branchless tree on the crest of the *rise* up which they
were racing.
The Century, XXXIX. 627.

4. Spring; source; origin; beginning: as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain.

He observes very well that musical instruments took their first rise from the notes of birds and other melodious animals. Addison, *The Cat-Call*.

The Stories that Apparitions have been seen oftener than once in the same Place have no Doubt been the Rise and Spring of the walking Places of Spirits. Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 109.

It is true that genius takes its rise out of the mountains of rectitude. Emerson, *Conduct of Life*.

5. Appearance above the horizon: as, the rise of the sun or a star.

From the rise to set
Sweats in the eye of Phœbus, and all night
Sleeps in Elysium. Shaks., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 289.

Long Isaac proposed waiting until midnight for moon-rise, as it was already dark, and there was no track beyond Lippjarvi. B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 118.

6. Increase; advance: said of price: as, a rise in (the price of) stocks or wheat.

Eighteen bob a-week, and a rise if he behaved himself. Dickens, *Pickwick*, liii.

7. Elevation in rank, reputation, wealth, or importance; mental or moral elevation.

Wrinkled benefactors often talk'd of him
Approvingly, and prophesied his rise. Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

8. Increase of sound; swell.

His mind
... borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the Hexameter. Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

9. Height to which one can rise mentally or spiritually; elevation possible to thought or feeling.

These were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit. South.

10. In *sporting*, the distance from the score-line to the traps in glass-ball- or pigeon-shooting matches.—11. In *arch.*, the perpendicular height of an arch in the clear, from the level of impost to the crown. See *arch*¹, 2.—12. In *music*: (a) Increase of sound or force in a tone. (b) Ascent in pitch; passage from a lower to a higher tone.—13. In *coal-mining*, the inclination of strata considered from below upward. Thus, a seam of coal is said to be worked "to the rise" when it is followed upward on its inclination.—14. In *mining*, an excavation begun from below and carried upward, as in connecting one level with another, or in proving the ground above a level. Also called *rising*.—15. In *carp.*, the height of a step in a flight of stairs.—16. The action of a game-fish in coming to the surface to take the hook.

If you can attain to angle with one hair, you shall have more rise, and catch more fish. T. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 102.

Rise of strata, in *geol.* See *dip*, n., 4 (a).—To get or take a rise out of (a person), to take the conceit out of a person, or to render him ridiculous. [Colloq. or slang.]

Possibly taking a rise out of his worship the Corregidor, as a repeating echo of Don Quixote. De Quincey, *Spanish Nun*.

To give rise. See *give*¹.

rise² (rîz), n. [Also *rice*, Sc. *reice*; < ME. *ris*, *rys*, < AS. *hris*, a twig, branch, = D. *rijs* = OHG. *hris*, *ris*, MHG. *ris*, G. *reis* = Icel. *hris* = Sw. Dan. *ris*, a twig, branch, rod.] 1. A branch of a tree; a twig.

And therupon he hadde a gay sarplys,
As whilt as is the blosme upon the ryse. Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 123.

Anone he lokyd hym besyde,
And say syxty lades on palferrays ryde,
Gentyll and gay as bryd on ryse. MS. Ashmole 61, 15th Cent. (Halliwell.)

Among Lydgate's erles are enumerated "Strawberries ripe and cherries in the rise"; the rise being a twig to which the cherries were tied, as at present. Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 10.

2. A small bush.

"It was that deevil's buckle, Callum Beg," said Alick; "I saw him whisk away through among the reises." Scott, *Waverley*, lviii.

rise-bush (rîz'büsh), n. [*rise*² + *bush*¹.] A fagot; brushwood.

The flocks were barricaded up with chalmes, harrowes, and waggons of bairns or rise-bushes. Relation of Action before Cyrenecaster (1642), p. 4. (Davies.)

rise-dike (rîz'dik), n. [*rise*² + *dike*.] A hedge made of boughs and brushwood. Halliwell.

risel, n. A support for a climbing or running vine.

The blankest, barest wall in the world is good enough for ivy to cling to. . . . But the healthiest hop or scarlet runner won't grow without what we call a risel. D. Christie Murray, *The Weaker Vessel*, xxxvi.

risen (rîz'n). 1. Past participle of *rise*¹.—2. An obsolete preterit plural of *rise*¹.

riser (rîz'ér), n. One who or that which rises. Specifically—(a) One who leaves his bed: generally with a qualifying word.

Th' early riser with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora. Chapman, *Odyssey*, xii. 4.

Such picturesque objects . . . as were familiar to an early riser. Sir E. Bridges, Note on Milton's *L'Allegro*, l. 67.

(b) One who revolts; a rebel or rioter.

The noyse that was telde of zow, that ze schuld a be on of the capetynus of the ryserse in Norfolk. Paston Letters, I. 86.

(c) In angling, a fish considered with reference to its manner of rising.

All the fish, to whichever class of risers they might belong. Three in Norway, p. 123.

(d) In *founding*: (1) An opening in a molding-flask into which the molten metal rises as the flask is filled; a head. It is well known that, to obtain a sound casting in steel, with most methods in use, a very high riser is necessary, which also means a high gate, and consequent waste of labor and material. Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 83.

(2) Same as *feed-head*, 2. (c) The vertical face of a stair-step. Also *riser* and *lift*.

The risers of these stairs . . . are all richly ornamented, being divided generally into two panels by figures of dwarfs, and framed by foliated borders. J. Fergusson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 108.

(f) *pl.* In *printing*, blocks of wood or metal upon which electrotype plates are mounted to raise them to the height of type. [Eng.]

rise-wood (rîz'wüd), n. [*rise*² + *wood*¹.] Small wood cut for hedging. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

rish¹ (rish), n. and v. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rish*².

rish², n. [Origin obscure.] A sickle. Nominal MS. (Halliwell.)

rishi (rish'i), n. [Skt. *rishi*; derivation unknown.] In *Skt. myth.*, an inspired sage or poet; the author of a Vedic hymn.—The seven rishis, the stars of the Great Bear.

risibility (rîz-i-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. *risibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *risibilité* = Sp. *risibilidad* = Pg. *risibilidade* = It. *risibilità*, < LL. as if **risibilita(t)-s*, < *risibilis*, risible: see *risible*.] 1. The property of being risible; disposition to laugh.

To be religious is, therefore, more adequate to his character than either polity society, risibility, without which he were no reasonable creature, but a mere brute, the very worst of the kind. Ecclm, *True Religion*, I. 260.

Her too obvious disposition to risibility. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xx.

2. *pl.* The faculty of laughing; a sense of the ludicrous. Also *risibles*.

risible (rîz-i-bl), a. and n. [*OF.* (and *F.*) *risible* = Sp. *risible* = Pg. *risível* = It. *risibile*, laughable, < LL. *risibilis*, that can laugh, < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident*, *radicule*.] I. a. 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world: laughing is our business, as it, because it has been made the definition of man that he is risible, his manhood consisteth of nothing else. Government of the Tongue.

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter; ridiculous.

For a terse point, a happy surprise, or a risible quibble, there is no man in this town can match little Laconie. Foote, *An Occasional Prelude*.

A few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free. Johnson, *pref.* to *Dictionary*.

The denunciations of Leicester . . . would seem almost risible, were it not that the capricious wrath of the all-powerful favorite was often sufficient to blast the character . . . of honest men. Motley, *Hist. Netherlands*, II. 270, note.

3. Of or pertaining to laughter; exerted to produce laughter: as, the risible faculty.

The obstreperous peals of broad-mouthed laughter of the Dutch negroes at Communi-pav, who, like most other negroes, are famous for their risible powers. Irving, *Kulekbocker*, p. 63.

II. n. *pl.* Same as *risibilities*. See *risibility*, 2. [Jocular.]

Something in his tone stirred the risibles of the convention, and loud laughter saluted the Illinoisan. The Century, XXXVIII. 285.

risibleness (rîz'i-bl-nes), n. Same as *risibility*. Bailey, 1727.

risibly (rîz'i-bli), *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

risilabialis (rî-si-lä-bi-ä-lis), n.; pl. *risilabiales* (-lêz). [NL., < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh, + *labium*, lip; see *labial*.] Same as *risorius*.

rising (rî'zing), n. [*ME.* *risunge*, *rysunge*; verbal n. of *rise*¹, v.] 1. The act of one who or that which rises.

Men that are in hopes and in the way of rising keep in the Channel. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 66.

A Saxon nobleman and his falconer, with their hawks, upon the bank of a river, waiting for the rising of the game. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 83.

Specifically—(a) The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In astronomy the sun or a planet is said to rise when the upper limb appears in the horizon; and in calculating the time allowance must be made for refraction, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. Primitive astronomers defined the seasons by means of the risings and settings of certain stars relatively to the sun. These, called by Kepler "poetical risings and settings," are the acronychal, cosmical, and heliacal (see these words).

We alone of all animals have known the risings, settings, and courses of the stars. Derham, *Astrotheology*, viii. 3.

(b) The act of arising from the dead, or of coming to life again; resurrection.

Questioning one with another what the rising from the dead should mean. Mark ix. 10.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,
And of the rising from the dead. Pennyson, *Palace of Art*.

(c) A hostile demonstration of people opposed to the government; a revolt; an insurrection; sedition: as, to call out troops to quell a rising.

There was a rising now in Kent, my Lord of Norwich being at the head of them. Evelyn, *Diary*, May 30, 1648.

In 1536, even a great religious movement like the Pilgrimage of Grace sinks into a local and provincial rising, an abortive tumult. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 253.

The futile risings, the cruel reprisals, the heroic deaths, kept alive among the people the belief in the cause of Italy. E. Dicey, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 63.

2. That which rises; a prominence, elevation, or swelling; specifically, a tumor on the body, as a boil or a wen. [Now colloq. or dialectal.]

When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh a rising, a scab, or bright spot, and it be in the skin of his flesh like the plague of leprosy, then he shall be brought unto Aaron the priest, or unto one of his sons the priests. Lev. xiii. 2.

On each foot there are five flat horny risings, which seem to be the extremities of the toes. Goldsmith, *Hist. of Earth* (ed. 1709), IV. 254. (Jodrell.)

3. In *mining*, same as *rise*¹, 4.—4. A giving way in an upward direction from pressure exerted from beneath.

The only danger to be feared [in domes] is what is technically called a rising of the launches; and to avoid this it might be necessary, where large domes were attempted, to adopt a form more nearly conical than that used at Mycenæ. J. Fergusson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 230.

5. That which is used to make dough rise, as yeast or leaven. See *salt-rising*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

It behoveth my wits to worke like harme, alias yeast, alias sicing, alias rising. Lyly, *Mother Bomble*, II. 1.

So strong is it [alkali] that the earth when wet rises like bread under yeast. It taints the water everywhere, and sometimes so strongly that bread mixed with it needs no other rising. S. Davies, *Our New West*, xlv.

6. In *bread-making*, the quantity of dough set to rise at one time.—7. A defect sometimes occurring in casting crucible steel, which is said to "boil" in the mold after teeming, producing a honeycomb structure of the metal.

The rising of steel, and consequently the formation of blow-holes, is attributed to hydrogen and nitrogen, and to a small extent to carbonic oxide. The Ironmonger, quoted in *Science*, IV. 331.

8. A water-swelling: said of ova by fish-culturists.—9. Naaf, the thick planking laid fore and aft, on which the timbers of the deck bear; also, the narrow strake inside a boat just under the thwart.—The rising of the sun, in *Script.*, the place where the sun appears to rise; the extreme eastern limit of the world; the orient.

From the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles. Mal. i. 11.

rising (rî'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rise*¹, v.] 1. Increasing in possessions, importance, power, or distinction: as, a rising town; a rising man.

Felzn what I will, and paint it e'er so strong,
Some rising genius sins up to my song. Pope, *Epilogue to Satires*, II. 9.

2. Growing; advancing to adult years, and to the state of native life: as, the rising generation.—3. Growing so as to be near some specified or indicated amount: used loosely in an awkward quasi-adverbial construction: (a) reaching an amount greater than that specified: sometimes with *of*: as, rising three years old; rising of a thousand men were killed; the colt is rising of two this grass [U. S.]; (b) reaching an amount which is at least that specified and may be greater: as, a horse rising fourteen hands; (c) approaching but not yet reaching the specified amount: as, a colt rising two years old [Eng.].

A house is never perfectly furnished for enjoyment unless there is a child in it rising three years old, and a kitten rising three weeks.

Sontheby, quoted in Allibone's *Dict. of Quots.*, p. 102.

Rising butt. See *butt*².—Rising hinge. See *hinge*.—Rising line, an incutted line drawn on the plane of elevations or sheer drafts of a ship, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers.—Rising timbers, or rising floors, the floor-timbers in the forward and after parts of a ship.

rising-anvil (rî'zing-an'vil), n. In *sheet-metal working*, a double-beak iron.

rising-lark (rī'zing-lark), *n.* The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

rising-line (rī'zing-līn), *n.* An elliptical line drawn upon the sheer-plan to determine the sweep of the floor-heads throughout the ship's length. *Hamersly, Naval Encyc.*

rising-main (rī'zing-mān), *n.* In a mine, the column of pumps through which water is lifted or forced to the surface or adit: usually made of cast-iron pipes joined together.

rising-rod (rī'zing-rod), *n.* A rod operating the valves in a Cornish pumping-engine.

rising-seat (rī'zing-sēt), *n.* In a Friends' meeting-house, one of a series of three or four seats, each raised a little above the one before it, and all facing the body of the congregation. These seats are usually occupied by ministers and elders. They are often collectively called "the gallery." Also *facing-seat, high seat*.

In the sing-song drawl once peculiar to the tuneful exhortations of the rising seat he thus held forth.

M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 23.

rising-square (rī'zing-skwar), *n.* In ship-building, a square upon which is marked the height of the rising-line above the keel. [Eng.]

rising-wood (rī'zing-wūd), *n.* In ship-building, timber placed under the flooring when the extremities of a vessel are very fine and extend beyond the cant-bow.

risk (risk), *n.* [Formerly also *risque*; < OF. *risque*, F. *risque* = Pr. *rezque* = Sp. *riesgo* = Pg. *risco* = It. *risico* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *risiko*), formerly also *risca*, dial. *resca* (ML. *risicus*, *riscus*), risk, hazard, peril, danger; perhaps orig. Sp. < Sp. *riseo*, a steep, abrupt rock, = Pg. *risca*, a rock, crag (cf. It. *risca*, f. a jutting out) (hence the verb, Sp. *arrisgar*, formerly *arrisear*, venture into danger (pp. *arriscaído*, bold, forward), = It. *arrischiarsi*, risk (pp. *arrischiato*, hazardous); from the verb represented by It. *reseguire*, *riseguire*, cut off, = Pr. *rezega*, cut off, = Pg. *risear*, orase, < L. *resicare*, cut off, < *re-*, back, + *secare*, cut; see *seant*]. 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to mischance or harm; venture: as, at the risk of one's life; at the risk of contagion. Common in the phrase *to run a (the) risk*, to incur hazard; to take the chance of failure or disaster.

If you had not performed the Yow, what *Risque* had you run?

N. Bailey, Jr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 3.

If he (the Arab) had left me, I should have run a great *risque* of being stript, for people came to the gate before it was open.

Poeche, Description of the East, II. 1. 7.

Where there is risk, there may be loss.

Stern, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

Indulging their passions in defiance of divine laws, and at the risk of awful penalties. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng. v. 1.*

2. In com.: (a) The hazard of loss of ship, goods, or other property. (b) The degree of hazard or danger upon which the premiums of insurance are calculated.

It would take a great many years to determine tornado risks with sufficient accuracy to estimate the amount of premium needed; but we can make a comparison with the risks and losses by fire, and thus arrive at an approximate solution of the question. *Science, XVI. 10.*

(c) Hence, by extension, insurance obligation: as, our company has no risks in that city. = Syn. 1. *Exposure, venture, bet, hazard, jeopardy, peril.* The first four words are in the order of strength. They imply voluntary action more often than *danger*, etc. (see *danger*): as, he ran a great risk, it was a bold venture, involving the exposure of his health and the hazard of his fortune. They generally imply also that the chances are unfavorable rather than favorable. *Exposure* is, literally, a putting out, as into a dangerous place; the word is generally followed by that to which one is exposed. as, exposure to attack.

risk (risk), *v. t.* [Formerly *risque*; < OF. (and F.) *risquer*, risk; cf. Sp. *arrisgar*, formerly *arrisear*, venture into danger, = Pg. *arrisear* = It. *arrischiare*, run a risk; from the noun: see *risk*]. 1. To hazard; expose to the chance of injury or loss.

There is little credit among the Turks, and it is very rare they trust one another to negotiate any business by bills, or *risque* their money in the hands of any one.

Poeche, Description of the East I. 30.

This one fall-n amongst them, who could make

The rich man risk his life for honour's sake.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 235.

2. To venture upon; take the chances of: as, to risk a surgical operation.

The other [party] must then *risque* an amercement.

Sir W. Jones, Dissertations and Miscell. Pieces, p. 388.

Nor had Emma Christos forces enough to risk a battle with an officer of the known experience of Al Christos.

Bruce, Souree of the Nile, II. 335.

= Syn. 1. To peril, jeopard, stake. See *risk*, *n.*

risk (risk), *n.* Same as *resk*: and *risp*. [Scotch.]

risker (ris'kér), *n.* One who risks, ventures, or hazards.

Hither came to observe and smoke
What courses other riskers took;
And to the utmost do his best
To save himself, and hang the rest.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 418.

riskful (risk'fúl), *a.* [*risk* + *-ful*.] Full of risk or danger; hazardous; risky. [Rare.]

At the first glance such an attempt to reverse the relationship between population and railways appears a *riskful* undertaking. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 55.*

risky (ris'ki), *a.* [*risk* + *-y*.] 1. Attended with risk; hazardous; dangerous: as, a very risky business.

No young lady in Miss Verinder's position could manage such a *risky* matter as that by herself.

W. Collins, Moonstone, I. 20.

2. Running a risk; venturesome; bold; audacious.

I am no mortal, if the *risky* devils haven't swam down upon the very pileh, and, as bad luck would have it, they have hit the head of the island.

Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, vii.

In spite of all his *risky* passages and all his tender expressions, Gallani wrote for posthumous publication, to the terror of Madame d'Épigny, who had made him her confidant. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 350.*

risoluto (rī-zō-lū'tō), *a.* [It., = E. *resolute*.] In music, with resolution or firmness.

risorial (rī-sō'ri-ál), *a.* [*rī*, = NL. *risorius*, laughing (< L. *risor*, laughter, mocker, < *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter, or effecting the act of laughing; exciting risibility; risible: as, the risorial muscle.

risorius (rī-sō'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *risorii* (-i). [NL. (sc. *musculus*) risorial.] The laughing-muscle, some transverse fibers of the platysma that are inserted into the angle of the mouth: more fully called *risorius Santorini*. Also *rislabialis*.

risp (risp), *v. t.* [Also *resp*; < Icel. *rispa*, scratch. (cf. *rasp*, *v.*)] 1. To rasp; file.—2. To rub or grate (hard bodies, as the teeth) together. [Scotch in both uses.]

risp (risp), *n.* [*risk*, *v.* Cf. *rasp*, *n.*] A rasp. [Scotch.]

risp (risp), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *rise*2; cf. *risp*.] 1. A bush or branch; a twig. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. The green stalks collectively of growing peas or potatoes. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

risp (risp), *n.* [Var. of *risk*, *reck*.] Coarse grass that grows on marshy ground.

The hay-rope . . . was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes.

Blackwood's Mag., XIV. 100.

risposta (ris-pos'th), *n.* [It., < *rispondere*, respond: see *respond*, *response*.] In contrapuntal music, same as *answer*.

risquet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *risk*.

Rissa (ris'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linné's MSS., Stephens, in Shaw's "General Zoology," 1827).] A genus of *Laridæ*, having the hind toe rudimentary or very small; the kittiwakes. There are at least two species, *R. tridactyla*, the common kittiwake of the arctic and North Atlantic oceans, and the very different red-legged kittiwake, *R. brevirostris*, of the North Pacific. See *cat* under *kittiwake*. Also called *Gavia*.

risset. An obsolete past participle of *rise*1.

Rissoa (ris'ō-ā), *n.* [NL., after *Risso*, a naturalist of Nice.] A genus of small shells, typical of the family *Rissoidæ*. Also *Rissoia*.

Rissoella (ris-ō-el'i), *n.* [NL., < *Risso* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gastropods. Also called *Jeffreyssia*.

Rissoellidæ (ris-ō-el'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoella* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoella*. Also called *Jeffreyssidæ*.

rissoïd (ris'ōid), *n.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or related to the *Rissoidæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Rissoidæ*.

Rissoidæ (rī-sō'id-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoa*. The animal has long tentacles with the eyes external at their base, and the central tooth multicuspidate and with basal denticles; the shell is turbinate or turritell, with an oval or semioval aperture, and the operculum is corneous and paucispinal. The species are phytophagous and abound in seaweed.

rissole (ris'ōl), *n.* [*rissolo*, F. dial. *risole*, *rezole*, a rissole, formerly *rissole*, "a Jews ear, or mushroom that's fashioned like a demi-circle, and grows cleaving to trees; also a small and delicate minced pie, made of that fashion" (Cotgrave); cf. *rissole*, brownness from frying; < *rissole*, fry brown, F. dial. *roussoler* = It. *ro-solare*, fry, roast; origin uncertain.] In cookery, an entrée consisting of meat or fish compounded with bread-crumbs and yolk of eggs, all wrapped in a fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

rist (rist), *v.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal pret-erit of *rise*1.—2. Third person singular present indicative of *rise*1 (contracted from *riseth*). *Chaucer*.

ristet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rest*1. **ristori** (ris-tō'ri), *n.* [So named from Madama *Ristori*, an Italian tragic actress.] A loose open jacket for women, usually of silk or some rather thick material.

risus (rī'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *risus*, laughter, < *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident*.] A laugh, or the act of laughing; a grin.—*Risus sardonius* or *caninus*, a spasmodic grin seen in tetanus.

rit (rit), *v. t.* or *i.* [*ME. ritte, ritten* (pret. *ritte*), tear, break, split (*to-ritten*, tear apart), < D. *ritten*, tear, = OHG. *rizzân, rizzôn*, MHG. *z. ritzên*, tear, wound, lacerate; a secondary verb, akin to AS. *writan*, E. *write*: see *write*.] 1. To tear; break; rend; strike.

Young Johnstone had a nut-brow sword, . . .

And he *ritted* it through the young Col'ael,

That word he ne'er spake mair.

Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 292).

2. To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; rip; scratch; cut. [Scotch.]

rit (rit), *n.* [*rit*, *v.*] A slight incision made in the ground, as with a spade; a scratch made on a board, etc. [Scotch.]

Ye scart the land with a bit thin ye en' a plough—ye might as weel give it a *rit* with the teeth of a redding-knave.

Scott, Pirate, xv.

rit (rit), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *ret*1.] To dry (hemp or flax). *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rit (rit), *v.* A Middle English form of the third person singular present indicative of *ride* (contracted from *rideth*). *Chaucer*.

ritardando (rī-tār'dān'dō), *a.* [*It. ritardando*, pp. of *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] In music, becoming gradually slower; diminishing in speed: same as *rallentando* and (usually) *ritenuto* (but see the latter). Abbreviated *rit.* and *ritard*.

ritardo (rī-tār'dō), *a.* [It., < *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Same as *ritardando*.

ritch (rich), *n.* The Syrian bear, *Ursus syriacus*.

rite (rit), *n.* [= F. *rit*, *rite* = Sp. Pg. It. *rito*, < L. *ritus*, a custom, esp. religious custom; cf. Skt. *riti*, a going, way, usage, < *√ ri*, flow, let flow.] 1. A formal act or series of acts of religious or other solemn service, performed according to a manner regularly established by law, precept, or custom.

Every Church hath Authority to appoint and change Ceremonies and Ecclesiastical Rites, so they be to Edification. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 323.*

When the prince her funeral rites had paid,

He ploughed the Tyrrhene seas.

Dryden, Æneid, vii. 7.

2. The manner or form prescribed for such an act; a ceremonial. Hence—3. Any ceremony or due observance.

Time goes on enatches till love have all his rites.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 373.

How shall I

Pass, where in piles Carnavian cheeses lie;

Cheese, that the table's closing rites denies,

And bids me with th'unwilling chaplain rise?

Gay, Trivia, II. 255.

Ambrosian rite, the Ambrosian office and liturgy.—**Congregation of Rites**. See *congregation*, 6(a).—**Mozarabic rite**. See *Mozarabic*. = Syn. *Form, Observance*, etc. See *ceremony*.

ritely (rit'li), *adv.* [*rite* + *-ly*.] With all due rites; in accordance with the ritual; in due form.

After the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed. *Jer. Taylor, Real Presence. (Latham.)*

ritenuto (rī-te-nū'tō), *a.* [*It. ritenuto*, pp. of *ritenere*, retain: see *retain*, *re-*, *tenable*.] In music, at a slower tempo or pace. *Ritenuto* sometimes has the same sense as *rallentando* and *ritardando*, but is used more exactly to mark an abrupt instead of a gradual change of speed. Also *ritenendo*, *ritenene*. Abbreviated *riten*.

rit (rit), *n.* A Middle English form of *rithe*1.

rit (rit), *a.* An awkward Middle English spelling of *right*. *Chaucer*.

rithe (riti), *n.* [Formerly also *ryth*; < ME. *rithe*, < AS. *rit*, *rithe*, a stream (*cā-rit*, a stream of water; *wæter-rithe*, water-stream), also *ritig*, a stream, = North Fries. *ride*, *rie*, the bed of a stream, = OLG. *rit*, a stream (used in proper names).] A stream; a small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rithe (riti), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *rise*2.] A stalk of the potato. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rither¹ (rit'hér), *n.* A dialectal form of *rudder*¹.

He jumpeth and courseth this way and that way, as a man rowing without a mark, or a ship steering without a rither. *Sp. Jewell, Works* (Parker Soc.), III. 150.

rither² (rit'hér), *n.* A dialectal form of *rother*².

ritling (rit'ling), *n.* Same as *reckling*.
ritornelle, ritornello (rô-tôr-nel', rô-tôr-nel'lo), *n.* [= F. *ritournelle*, < It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, a return, a refrain: see *return*¹.] In music, an instrumental prelude, interlude, or refrain belonging to a vocal work, like a song, aria, or chorus; also, one of the tutti passages in an instrumental concerto. Also formerly called a *symphony*.

ritratto (ri-irát'tô), *u.* [It.: see *retrait*.] A picture.

Let not this *ritratto* of a large landscape be thought trifling. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 251. (Davies.)

ritter (rit'ér), *n.* [< G. *ritter*, a rider, knight: see *ridér*.] A knight.

Your Duke's old father
Met with th' assailants, and their grove of *ritters*
Repulsed so fiercely.

Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, II. 1.

The *Ritter's* colour went and came.

Campbell, The Ritter Bann.

Ritteric (rit'ér-ik), *a.* [< *Ritter* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or named after Dr. J. W. Ritter (1776-1810).—*Ritteric rays*, the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.

Ritter-Vallé law. The statement of the centrifugal progress of an initial increase followed by loss of irritability in the distal part of a divided nerve.

rittingerite (rit'ing-ér-it), *n.* [< *Rittinger*, the name of an Austrian mining official, + *-ite*².] A rare mineral occurring in small tabular monoclinic crystals of a nearly black color. It contains arsenic, sulphur, selenium, and silver, but its exact composition is not known.

Rittinger's side-blow percussion-table. See *juggling-table*.

ritt-master (rit'más'tér), *n.* [< G. *rittmeister*, a captain of cavalry, < *ritt*, a riding, + *meister*, master: see *master*¹.] A captain of cavalry.

Duke Hamilton was only *Ritt-master* Hamilton, as the General used to call him; . . . Lillithgow was Colonel Livingston. *Wodrow*, I. 271. (Jamieson.)

"If I understand you, Captain Dalgetty—I think that rank corresponds with your foreign title of *ritt-master*—"
—"The same grade precisely," answered Dalgetty.

Scott, Legend of Montrose, II.

rittock (rit'ók), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. Also *rippocet*. [Orkney.]

ritual (rit'ü-ál), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *ritual*, F. *rituel* = Sp. Pg. *ritual* = It. *rituale* = D. *ritueel* = G. Sw. Dan. *ritual*, < L. *ritualis*, relating to rites (LL. neut. pl. *ritualia*, rites), < *ritus*, a rite: see *rite*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing a rite or rites.

The first Religion that ever was reduced to exact Rules and *ritual* Observances was that of the Hebrews.

Howell, Letters, II. 8.

The *ritual year*
Of England's Church.

Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, III. 19.

II. *n.* 1. A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the ritual is an office-book containing the offices to be used by a priest in administering the sacraments (baptism, marriage, penance, extreme unction, communion out of mass), together with the offices for the visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, benedictions, etc. The corresponding book in the medieval church in England was called the *manuale*.

2. (*a*) A prescribed manner of performing religious worship or other devotional service in any given ecclesiastical or other organization.

Bishop Hugh de Nonant . . . enlarged the body of statutes which he found in his church for the government of its chapter and the regulation of its services and *ritual*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 7.

(*b*) The external form prescribed for religious or other devotional services.

And come, whatever loves to weep,
And hear the *ritual* of the dead.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xviii.

3. Any ceremonial form or custom of procedure.

False are our Words, and fickle is our Mind;
Nor in Love's *Ritual* can we ever find
Vows made to last, or Promises to bind.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

Ambrosian ritual. See *Ambrosian*².

ritualism (rit'ü-ál-izm), *n.* [= F. *ritualisme*; as *ritual* + *-ism*.] 1. A system of public worship which consists in forms regularly established by law, precept, or custom, as distinguished from that which is largely extemporaneous and therefore variable and left to the judgment of the conductor of the worship.

The typical illustration of *ritualism*, and that to which it naturally reverts for its model, was the medieval cathedral, with its supposed reenactment of the great tragedy of the Cross, amid all the esthetic influences of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and eloquence. *The Century*, XXXI. 80.

2. Observance of prescribed forms in religious worship or in reverence of anything.

The Troubadour hailed the return of spring; but with him it was a piece of empty *ritualism*.
Lovell, Study Windows, p. 280.

3. Specifically—(*a*) The science of ritual; the systematic study of liturgical rites. (*b*) An observance of ritual in public worship founded upon a high estimate of the value of symbolism and a belief in the practical importance of established rites, and particularly in the efficacy of sacraments, as having been divinely appointed to be channels of spiritual grace to those who use them; more especially, the principles and practices of those Anglicans who are called *Ritualists*.

ritualist (rit'ü-ál-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *ritualiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *ritualista*; as *ritual* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1. One versed in or devoted to ritual; a specialist in the systematic study of liturgical rites and ceremonies; especially, a writer upon this subject.—2. One who advocates or practises distinctive sacramental and symbolic ritual, especially that inherited or revived from ancient usage; specifically [*esp.*], one of that branch of the High-church party in the Anglican Church which has revived the ritual authoritatively in use in the second year of King Edward VI. (see *ornaments rubric*, under *ornament*). The ritualistic movement is an extension of the Anglo-Catholic revival. (See *revival*.) The points especially insisted on by the Ritualists are the eastward position (declared legal in England), and the use of vestments, lights, water-bread, and the mixed chalice, to which some add that of incense.

II. *a.* Ritualistic.

ritualistic (rit'ü-ál-istik), *a.* [(< *ritualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining or according to ritual.—2. Adhering to rituals: often used to designate a devotion to external forms and symbols as of great importance in religious worship. Hence

—3. Pertaining to or characteristic of the party called *Ritualists* in the Anglican Church. See *ritualist*, 2.

ritually (rit'ü-ál-i), *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite; by or with a ritual.

Whereto in some parts of this kingdom is joined also the solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor.

Selden, Illust. of Drayton's Polyolbion, ix. 417.

We can no ways better, or more solemnly and *ritually*, give glory to the holy Trinity than by being baptized.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II. 255.

riva (ri'vá), *n.* [< Ital. *rifa*, a rift, cleft, fissure (*bjarg-rift*, cleft in a mountain): see *river*¹.] A rift or cleft. [Orkney and Shetland.]

He proceeded towards a *riva*, or cleft in a rock, containing a path, called Erik's steps.

Scott, Pirate, vii.

rivage¹ (riv'áj), *n.* [< F. *rivage*, OF. *rivalge*, *rivage* = Pr. Cat. *ribatge* = It. *riaggio*, < ML. *ripaticum* (also, after Rom., *rivalicus*, *ribaticus*), shore, < L. *ripa*, shore, bank: see *river*³, *river*².] 1. A bank, shore, or coast.

And sir Gawain made gerche all the *ryvages*, and take shippes and assembled a grete navie.

Melvin (E. E. T. S.), II. 378.

Do but think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on the Inconstant billows danc'ing.

Shak., Hen. V., III. (cho.).

From the green *rivage* many a fall
Of diamond rills musical.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. A toll formerly paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels.

rivage², *n.* [ME. *ryrage*; an aphotic form of, or an error for, *arrivage*. Cf. *river*⁵.] Same as *arrivage*.

He . . . privily toke a *ryrage* (var. *arryrage*) in the centre of Carthage.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 223.

rivalet, *n.* [ME., < OF. **rivaille*, < L. *ripa*, bank: see *rivage*¹.] A harbor.

And they in sothe comen to the *ryvaille*
At Suncourt, an invewe of gret renown.

MS. Digby 230. (Halliwell.)

rival (ri'vál), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *rival*, a rival, competitor, = Sp. Pg. *rival* = It. *rivale* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *rival*, a rival, competitor, < L. *rivalis*, a rival in love, orig., in the pl. *riveres*, one who uses the same brook as another, prop. adj. *rivalis*, belonging to a brook, < *rius*, a brook, stream: see *rivulet*.] I. *n.* 1†. One having a common right or privilege

with another; an associate; an alternating partner or companion in duty.

Well, good night;
If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 12.

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who strives to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which only one can possess; a competitor: as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown.

Oh, love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign.

Dryden.

My lovers are at the feet of my *rivals*.
— *Steele, Spectator*, No. 300.

3. One who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence; a competitor; an antagonist: as, two *rivals* in eloquence.

You both are *rivals*, and love *Herminia*;
And now both *rivals* to mock *Helena*.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 150.

=Syn. 2 and 3. See *emulation*.

II. *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority: as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

Even *rival* wits did Voiture's death deplore.

Pope, To Miss Blount.

I do not recommend German reviews as models for English ones; too often they seem to me to be written by *rival* competitors in the same field with the author.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

rival (ri'vál), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rivalled* or *rivalled*, ppr. *rivaling* or *rivaling*. [< *rival*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stand in competition with; seek to gain something in opposition to: as, to *rival* one in love.—2. To strive to equal or excel; emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course.
Dryden, Enclid, vi. 798.

But would you sing, and *rival* Orpheus' strain,
The wondering forests soon should dance again.

Pope, Summer, I. 81.

II. *intrans.* To be a competitor; act as a rival. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My lord of Burgundy,

We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shak., Lear*, I. 1. 104.

There was one giant on the staff (a man with some talent, when he chose to use it) with whom I very early perceived it was in vain to rival.

R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 124.

rivaless (ri'vál-es), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ess*.] A female rival. [Rare.]

Oh, my happy *rivaless*! if you tear from me my husband,
he is in his own disposal, and I cannot help it.

Richardson, Pamela, IV. 153. (Davies.)

rival-hating (ri'vál-há'ting), *a.* Hating any competitor; jealous.

Rival-hating envy. *Shak., Rich. II.*, I. 3. 131.

rivality (ri'vál-i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rivalité* = Sp. *rivalidad* = Pg. *rivalidade* = It. *rivalità* = G. *ri-valität*, < L. *rivalitas* (-*itis*), rivalry, < *rivalis*, rival: see *rival*.] 1†. Association; equality; co-partnership.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*, would not let him partake in the glory of the action.

Shak., A. and C., III. 5. 8.

2. Rivalry. [Rare.]

No check in his *rivality*, since her virtues
Are so renown'd, and he of all dantes hated.

Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, II. 1.

Some, though a comparatively small space must still be made for the fact of commercial *rivality*. *J. S. Mill.*

rivalize (ri'vál-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rivalized*, ppr. *rivalizing*. [= F. *rivaliser* = Sp. Pg. *rivalizar*; as *rival* + *-ize*.] To enter into rivalry; contend; compete. [Rare.]

Declaring himself a partisan of General Jackson, to *rivalize* with Mr. Calhoun for the Vice-Presidency.

John Quincy Adams, Diary, 1828.

rivalry (ri'vál-ri), *n.*; pl. *rivalries* (-riz). [< *rival* + *-ry*.] The act of rivaling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing: as, *rivalry* in love; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation: as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

And now commenced a tremendous *rivalry* between these two doughty commanders—striving to outstrip and outswell each other, like a couple of belligerent turkeys.

Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 322.

=Syn. Competition, etc. See *emulation*.

rivalship (ri'vál-ship), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ship*.] The state or character of a rival; competition; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

Rivalships have grown languid, animosities tame, inert, and inextinguishable.

Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, II.

rivayet, *v. i.* [ME., appar. < OF. **rivier*, hawk by the bank of a river, < *rive*, bank: see *river*¹, *river*².] To hawk.

I sall never *ryvaye*, ne raches no-cowpylle,
At roo ne rayne dere that ryunes appoune erthe.
Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 4000.

rive¹ (riv), *v.*; pret. *rived*, pp. *rived* or *riven*, ppr. *riuing*. [< ME. *riuen*, *ryuen* (pret. *rof*, *roof*, *raf*, *ref*, pp. *riuen*, *riuen*, *reuen*), < Icel. *rifa* (pret. *rif*, pp. *rifinn*), *rivo*, = Sw. *rifra* = Dan. *rive*, scratch, tear, = D. *rijven* = MLG. *riuen*, grate, rake, = OHG. *riban*, MHG. *riben*, G. *reiben*, rub, grate (but the OHG. form may be for **wriban* = D. *wrijven* = MLG. *wriben*, LG. *wriben*, rub). Hardly allied to Gr. *ipeinai*, throw or dash down, tear down, or *ipeken*, tear, break, rend, *rivo*, = Skt. *√ rikh*, scratch. Hence *river*¹, *n.*, *rif*¹, and ult. *river*¹, *rife*¹, and perhaps *ribald*. Cf. *rip*¹, *ripple*¹.] 1. *trans.* 1. To split; cleave; rend asunder by force: as, to *rive* timber for rails, etc., with wedges; the oak is *riven*.

And [he] lifte vp the serpentis skyn, and *rof* hym through the body with the swerde. *Merlin* (L. E. T. S.), III. 619.

But it would have made your heart right sair . . .
To see the bridge oom *rive* his hair.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 256).

The scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks.
Shak., J. C., I. 3. 6.

2. To cause to pierce; thrust.

This swerde through thyn herte shal I *ryve*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1793.

3. To pierce; stab.

She *rof* (var. *roof*) hysen to the herte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 373.

But Guyon drove so furious and fell
That seemed both shield and plate it would have *ried*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. l. 6.

4. To explode; discharge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To *rie* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Throat.
Shak., I Hen. VI, l. 2 20.

=Syn. 1. See *rend*¹.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be split or rent asunder; fall apart.

Nought allone the sonne was miike.
But howe your valle *rafe* in your kirke.
That white I wolde. *Park Plays*, p. 161.

The soul and body *rive* not more in parting
Than greatness going off.
Shak., A. and C., IV. 13. 5.

There is such extreame colde in those parts that stones
and trees doe often *rive* asunder in regard thereof.
Hallway's Voyages, l. 111.

The captain, . . . seeing Thullan . . . floundering in the bog,
used these words of insult: "Sutor Valt ye cannot
see your boots, the heels *ripen* and the seams *rive*."
Scott, L. of L. M., l. 1, note.

river¹ (riv), *n.* [= Icel. *rifa*, a cleft, fissure; from the verb. Cf. *riua*.] 1. A place torn; a rent; a tear. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. That which is torn, as with the teeth.

Our horses got nothing but a *river* o' heather.
Hogg, Perils of Man, II. 216. (*Jamieson*.)

river², *n.* [ME., < MD. *ryve* (= MHG. *rive*), a rake, < *rijven*, scrape, scratch: see *river*¹.] A rake. *Nominate MS.* (*Hallway*.)

river³ (riv), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *river*¹.

river⁴ (riv), *n.* [ME. *rive*, < OF. *rive*, < L. *ripa*, a bank of a stream, rarely the shore of the sea; of doubtful origin. Cf. Gr. *ῥιπα*, a broken cliff, scarp, a steep edge or bank, < *ῥιπα*, tear down. From the L. *ripa* are also ult. E. *ripes*, *river*⁵, *arripe*, *rippe*¹, etc. See *river*².] Bank; shore.

Now bringeth me atte *river*
Schip and other thing.
Sir Tristrem, p. 31. (*Jamieson*.)

river⁵ (riv), *v. i.* [< ME. *riuen*, aphetic form of *ariven*, arrive: see *arrive*. Cf. OF. *river*, follow the edge or border of a stream, road, or wood, < *rive*, bank, edge: see *river*¹.] 1. To land; arrive.

That lehe, lef and dere,
On lande am *rived* here.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 220. (*Hallway*.)

2. To go; travel.

Then they *rived* east and they *rived* west
In many a strange country.
King Arthur and the King of Cornwall (Child's Ballads, I. 233).

river (riv'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rivered* or *rivered*, ppr. *rivering* or *rivering*. [< ME. *riveren*, a freq. form, < AS. **rifan*, wrinkle, in pp. *ge-rifod* (in Sommer also erroneously **gerifod*, **gerifled*), wrinkled; prob. connected with *rive*: see *river*¹ and cf. *rifle*².] To wrinkle; corrugate; shrink; as, *rivered* fruit; *rivered* flowers.

He lefte vp his heed, that was lothly and *rivered*,
and looked on high to hym with oon eye open and a-nother clos,
. . . gremmyge with his teth as a man that loked a-gein
the sonne. *Merlin* (L. E. T. S.), II. 202.

I'll give thee tacking made of *rivered* gold,
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, III. 1. 115.

Griefe, that sucks veines drie,
Rivels the skinn, casts ashes in mens faces.
Marston and Webster, Mlcontent, II. 3.

Ev'ry worm industriously weaves
And winds his web about the *river'd* leaves.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 596.

river¹ (riv'el), *n.* [< ME. *river*; < *river*, *v.*] A wrinkle. *Wyclif*, Job xvi. 8; *Isaiah*.

rivering¹ (riv'ol-ing), *n.* [< ME. *rivering*; verbal *n.* of *river*, *v.*] A wrinkle.

To ghyne the chyrehe glories to hymself that it hadde
no wein ne *rivering* or omy such thing. *Wyclif*, Eph. v. 27.

rivering², *n.* [Also *rivering*, and dial. *riverin*; OS. *riveryn*, etc.; < ME. *rivering*, *rivering* (< AF. *riverings*), < AS. *rifeling*, a kind of shoe.]

1. A rough kind of shoe or sandal of rawhide, formerly worn in Scotland.

Sun as left an thilug
Boute his *riverin* *rivering*.
Wright, Political Songs, p. 307. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A Scotchman. [Contemptuous.]

Rugh-fate *rivering*, now kindels the care,
Here-bag with thil boote, thil biging es barc.
Wright, Polit. Poems and Songs, I. 62.

river (riv'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *river*¹, *v.*] Split; rent or burst asunder.

The well-shed'd pile of *river* logs and roots.
Cowper, Task, IV. 444.

river¹ (riv'er), *n.* [< *river*¹ + *-er*.] One who rives or splits.

An honest block *river*, with his beetle, heartily calling.
J. Lechard, Obs. on Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 23.
(*Latham*.)

river² (riv'er), *n.* [< ME. *river*, *river* (= D. *river*, river, = MHG. *river*, brook, *river*, *river*, *river*, district), < OF. *river*, F. *river*, *river*, *river*, stream, = Pr. *rivera*, *rivera*, shore, bank, plain, river, = Sp. *rivera*, shore, strand, sea-coast, = Pg. *rivera*, a meadow near the bank of a river (*rivera*, a brook), = It. *rivera*, the sea-shore, a bank, also a river, < ML. *ripa*, a sea-shore or river-bank, a river, fem. of L. *riparius*, of or belonging to a bank, < *ripa*, a bank of a stream (rarely the coast of the sea); see *river*³. The word *river* is not connected with the word *riveret*.] 1. A considerable body of water flowing with a perceptible current in a certain definite course or channel, and usually without cessation during the entire year. Some watercourses, however, are called *river*s although their beds may be almost, or even entirely, dry during more or less of the year. As water must find its way downward, under the influence of gravity, wherever the opportunity is offered, most rivers reach the ocean, which is the lowest attainable level, either independently or by uniting with some other stream; but this process of joining and becoming merged in another river may be repeated several times before the main stream is finally reached. As a general rule, the river which heads furthest from the sea, or which has the longest course, retains its name, while the tributaries entering it lose their identity when merged in the larger stream. There are various exceptions to this, one of the most remarkable of which is the Mississippi, which retains that name to its mouth, although the affluent called the Missouri is much longer than the Mississippi and sometimes larger at the junction. Asia, North America, and South America have "closed basins," or regions in which the surplus water does not find its way to the sea, for the reason that there evaporation is in excess of precipitation, so that the water cannot accumulate to a height sufficient to allow it to run over at the lowest point in the edge of the basin, and thus reach the sea. The water carried by rivers is rain or melted snow, a part of which runs on the surface to the nearest rivulet while the rain is falling, or immediately after it has fallen, while a larger part consists of that rain-water which, falling upon a permeable material, such as sand and gravel, sinks beneath the surface for a certain distance, and then makes its way to the nearest available river, more or less slowly according to the permeability of the superficial material, the extent to which it is saturated with water, and the nature and position of the impermeable beds, as of clay or crystalline rocks which may underlie it. Were the surface everywhere entirely impermeable, the rainfall would be carried at once to the nearest rivers, and disastrous freshets would be the rule rather than the exception in regions of large rainfall. It is a matter of great importance that many of the largest rivers head in high mountain regions, where the precipitation is chiefly or entirely in the form of snow, which can melt only gradually, so that disastrous floods are thus prevented, while the winter's precipitation in many regions is stored away for summer's use, extensive tracts being thus made available for habitation which otherwise would be deserts. The size of a river depends chiefly on the orographical features and the amount of rainfall of the region through which it flows. Thus, the Amazon is the largest river in the world because the peculiar topography of South America causes the drainage of a vast region (over two million square miles) to converge toward one central line, and because throughout the whole course of that river and its branches there is a region of very large rainfall. The Orinoco, although draining an area less than

one fifth of that of the Amazon, is navigable for fully 1,000 miles, and is, when full, over three miles wide at 560 miles from its mouth, because it drains a region of extraordinarily large precipitation. The Missouri-Mississippi, on the other hand, although draining an area nearly as large as that of the Amazon, is very much inferior to that river in volume at its mouth, because it flows for a considerable part of its course through a region where the precipitation is very small, while it is not extraordinarily large in any part of the Mississippi basin. The area drained by any river is called its *basin*; but this term is not generally used except with reference to a river of considerable size, and then includes the main river and all its affluents. The edge of a river-basin is the watershed, in the United States frequently called the *divide*, and this may be a mountain-range or an entirely inconspicuous elevation of the surface. Thus, for a part of the distance, the divide between the Mississippi basin and that of the Great Lakes is quite imperceptible topographically. Exceptionally some large rivers (as the Amazon and Orinoco) inosculate with each other.

The *river* Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne.

Coleridge, Cologne.

In speaking of *river*s, Americans commonly put the name before the word *river*, thus: Connecticut *river*, Charles *river*, Merrimack *river*; whereas the English would place the name after it, and say, the *river* Charles, &c. And when English writers copy from our geographers, they commonly make this alteration, as will be seen by referring to any of the English Gazettes.

2. In *law*, a stream of flowing water, of greater magnitude than a rivulet or brook. It may be navigable or not; the right to use it may be purely public, or it may be private property; it may arise from streams, or constitute the outlet of a lake; it may be known by the appellation of *river* or by some other name — these particulars not being material to its legal character as a river. *Bishop*.

3. A large stream; copious flow; abundance: as, *river*s of oil.

Rivers of blood I see, and hills of slain,
An illad rising out of one campaign.

Addison, The Campaign.

Flash, ye cities, in *river*s of fire!

Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

River and Harbor Bill, an appropriation bill generally passed in recent years by the United States Congress, for the improvement of navigable waters, the development of streams, etc., alleged to be suitable for navigation. In 1882, and again in 1890, such a bill was vetoed by the President on account of its extravagance, but it was passed over the veto. The amount appropriated increased from less than \$4,000,000 in 1870 to about \$25,000,000 in 1891; the average for the six years ending June 30, 1890, was \$16,700,000. — **River Brethren**, a denomination of Baptists in the United States, which arose during the Revolution, and derived its origin from the Mennonites. It recognizes three orders of clergy, rejects infant baptism, and baptizes adults by a threefold immersion. Its other church ordinances are the communion, feet-washing, and the love-feast. — To set the *river* on fire. See *fire*.

riverain (riv'er-ain), *a.* [< F. *riverain*, pertaining to or dwelling on the banks of a river, < *river*, a river: see *river*².] Riparian.

Turkish authorities do not attempt to run their steamers up and down throughout the year, but content themselves with a few trips between Beles and Hilla while the river remains in flood from April to August, with the political object of controlling the *riverain* tribes rather than for purposes of commerce. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 671.

68 per cent. of the outlets in the tables were correct within 8 inches of actual heights at open coast stations, and 69 per cent. at *riverain* stations. *Nature*, XLII. 140.

river-bass (riv'er-bäs), *n.* Any bass of the genus *Micropterus*.

river-bed (riv'er-bed), *n.* The channel in which a river flows.

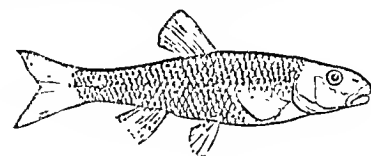
river-birch (riv'er-bêrch), *n.* A moderate-sized tree, *Betula nigra*, common southward in the eastern half of the United States, growing chiefly along streams. Its wood is used in the manufacture of furniture, wooden ware, etc. Also *red birch*.

river-bottom (riv'er-hot'um), *n.* The alluvial land along the margin of a river. See *bottom*, 3. [U. S.]

river-bullhead (riv'er-bül'hed), *n.* The miller's-thumb, *Cattus* or *Uranidea galea*.

river-carp (riv'er-kärrp), *n.* The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, as living in rivers: distinguished from *pond-carp*.

river-chub (riv'er-chub), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, the hornyhead or jerker, *Ceratiichthys biguttatus*, widely distributed and abundant in the



River-chub (*Ceratiichthys biguttatus*).

United States, attaining a length of from 6 to 9 inches. There are numerous fishes of the same genus which share the name.

river-crab (riv'ér-krab), *n.* A fresh-water crab of the family *Thelphusidae*, inhabiting rivers and lakes. It has a quadrate carapace and very short antennae. *Thelphusa depressa* is a river-crab of southern Europe, much esteemed for food. It is often found figured on ancient Greek coins. See cut under *Thelphusa*.

river-craft (riv'ér-kraft), *n.* Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and are not designed to go to sea.

river-crawfish (riv'ér-krá'-fish), *n.* A fluviatile long-tailed crustacean, as *Astacus fluvialilis* and related forms; a crawfish proper—of either of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*. Such crawfish common in the United States are of the latter genus, as *C. affinis*. See *crawfish*, and cuts under *Astacidae* and *Astacus*.

river-dolphin (riv'ér-dol'fin), *n.* A Gaagotie dolphin; any member of the *Platanistidae*. See cut under *Platanista*.

river-dragon (riv'ér-drag'on), *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the King of Egypt, in allusion to Ezek. xxix. 3.

With ten wounds
The river-dragon lamed at length sublimed
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton*, P. L., xli. 191.

river-driver (riv'ér-dri'vër), *n.* In lumbering, a man who drives logs down streams, and prevents their lodging on shoals or being otherwise detained in their passage. [Local, U. S.]

river-duck (riv'ér-duk), *n.* A fresh-water duck; any member of the subfamily *Anatinae*; distinguished from *sea-duck*. See cuts under *Chaulesternus*, *mallard*, *teal*, and *widgion*.

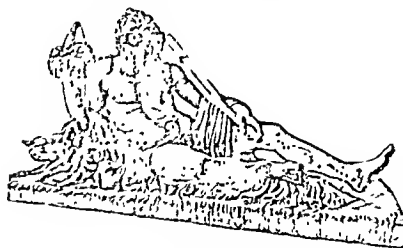
riveret (riv'ér-et), *n.* [*OF. riverette* (cf. equiv. *riveret*), dim. of *river*, a river; see *river*.] A small river; a rivulet.

How Arden of her Rills and Riverets doth dispose.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 257.

May not he justly disdain that the least riveret should be drained another way? *Ier. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 77.

river-flat (riv'ér-flat), *n.* The alluvial plain adjacent to a river; bottom; interval; intervalle. [New Eng.]

river-god (riv'ér-god), *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity: in



River-god.—Tiberis, the River Tiber, in the Louvre Museum

art generally represented as a reclining figure, often with an urn from which water flows, and other distinguishing attributes.

riverhead (riv'ér-head), *n.* The spring or source of a river.

In earth it first excessive saltness spends,
Then to our springs and riverheads ascends.
Drayton, Misc. (ed. 1695), li. 102. (*Jodrell*.)

river-hog (riv'ér-nog), *n.* 1. The capibara.—2. An African swine of the genus *Potamochoerus*; a bush hog. *P. penicillatus* is known as the red river-hog. See cut under *Potamochoerus*.

riverhood (riv'ér-hud), *n.* [*river* + *-hood*.] The state of being a river. [Rare.]

Useful riverhood. *Hugh Miller*. (*Imp. Diet.*)

river-horse (riv'ér-hórs), *n.* [Tr. L. *hippopotamus*, Gr. ἵππος ποτάμιος; see *hippopotamus*.] The hippopotamus.

The river-horse, and scaly crocodile.
Milton, P. L., vii. 474.

riverine (riv'ér-in), *a.* [*river* + *-ine*. Cf. *riverain*.] Of or pertaining to a river; resembling a river in any way.

Timbuktu, . . . 9 miles north of its [Moassina's] riverine port Kabara, on the left bank of the Niger.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 391.

His face . . . deeply rutted here and there with expressive valleys and riverine lines of wrinkle.
E. Jenkins, Week of Passion, xiii.

riverish (riv'ér-ish), *a.* [*river* + *-ish*.] River-ery.

Easier ways are made by which the zealous philosophers may win near this riverish Ida, this mountain of contemplation.
Dr. John Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

river-jack (riv'ér-jak), *n.* 1. The common water-snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*.—2. A venomous African serpent, *Crotalus nasicornis*.

river-lamprey (riv'ér-lam'pri), *n.* A fresh-water lamprey, *Ammocetes fluvialilis*, and others of the same genus.

river-limpet (riv'ér-lim'pet), *n.* A fluviatile gastropod of the genus *Lucylus*.

riverling (riv'ér-ling), *n.* [*river* + *-ling*.] A little river; a stream. [Rare.]

Of him she also holds her Silver Springs,
And all her hidden Crystal Riverlings.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

river-man (riv'ér-man), *n.* One who frequents a river and picks up a livelihood about it, as by dragging for sunken goods.

The oil floated into the Thames, and offered a rich booty to a number of the river-men, who were busy all day scooping it into their crazy old boats from the surface of the water.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 82.

river-meadow (riv'ér-med'ō), *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

river-mussel (riv'ér-mus'sl), *n.* A fresh-water mussel; a musio; one of the *Unionidae*, of several different genera. See cut under *Anodonta*.

river-otter (riv'ér-ot'ér), *n.* The common European otter. *Lutra vulgaris*; a land-otter: in distinction from *sea-otter*.

river-perch (riv'ér-pérch), *n.* A Californian surf-fish, *Hysteracarpus traski*; one of the embiotocids, which, contrary to the rule in this family, is found in fresh waters.

river-pie (riv'ér-pi), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Uncia aquaticus*. [Ireland.]

river-plain (riv'ér-plān), *n.* A plain by a river.

river-shrew (riv'ér-shrō), *n.* An African aquatic insectivorous animal, the only representative of the genus *Potamogeton* and family *Potamogetonidae*. See these words.

river-side (riv'ér-sid), *n.* The bank of a river: often used attributively.

This animal therefore seldom ventures from the river-side. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), IV. 296. (*Jodrell*.)

A poor man, living in a small, muddy, riverside house.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, vi.

river-smelt (riv'ér-smelt), *n.* The gudgeon. *Day*. [Local, Eng.]

river-snail (riv'ér-snāl), *n.* A fresh-water gastropod of the family *Firiparidae* or *Paludineidae*; a pond-snail.

river-swallow (riv'ér-swal'ō), *n.* The sand-swallow or sand-martin, *Ostia or Chalcia riparia*. [Local, British.]

river-terrace (riv'ér-ter'ās), *n.* In *geol.* See *terrace*.

river-tortoise (riv'ér-tór'tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Trionychidae*; a snapping-turtle; a soft-shelled turtle; any fresh-water chelonian.

river-turtle (riv'ér-tér'tl), *n.* Same as *river-tortoise*.

river-wall (riv'ér-wāl), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks, or overflow of the adjacent land, or to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

river-water (riv'ér-wā'tér), *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc.

river-weed (riv'ér-wēd), *n.* See *Podostemon*.

river-weight (riv'ér-wāt), *n.* The weight set upon a fish by guess; the estimated weight, which is apt to exceed the actual weight. [Colloq.]

river-wolf (riv'ér-wūlf), *n.* The nutria, or Brazilian otter: translating *lobo da rio*. See cut under *coypou*.

river (riv'ér-i), *a.* [*river* + *-y*.] 1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their meadowy pride

Are branch'd with *river* veins, meander-like that glide.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 91.

2. Abounding in rivers: as, a *river* district.
A *river* country. *Drayton*.

[Rare in both senses.]

Rivesaltes (rôv'salt), *n.* [*Rivesaltes*, a town in southern France.] A sweet wine made from Muscat grapes in the neighborhood of Perpignan in France.

rivet (riv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryret*, *reyet*; *OF. rivet*, *riocet*, a rivet, also the welt of a shoe; *river*, clench, rivet, tuck in (bedclothes), *F. river*, clench, rivet; cf. *Sc. dial. riv*, clench (Aberdeen), *sow coarsely* (Shetland), *Ice. rifa*, tack together, stitch together (Skeat). Cf. *rivet*, *v.*] A short metallic malleable pin or bolt passing through a hole and so fastened as to keep

pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought-iron, copper, or of any other malleable material, formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two or more pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. Large rivets are usually hammered or closed up (riveted) when they are in a heated state, so as to draw the pieces more firmly together by the contraction of the rivet when cool. It is in this manner that boilers, tanks, etc., are made. Small rivets are frequently riveted cold. Instead of being closed by hammering, rivets are now often riveted by means of powerful machinery, which makes better joints than can be made by hand, and executes the work far more quickly. In some kinds of metal work, as armor, the metal pin is movable in a slot, allowing one of the plates of metal to slide over the other for a certain distance. Compare *Alma-riret*.

The armorers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Gave dreadful note of preparation.
Shak., I Hen. V., iv. (cho.)

rivet (riv'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveted* or *rivelled*, ppr. *riveting* or *rivetting*. [Early mod. E. *ryret*, *reyet*, *OF. rivet*, *riocet*; prob. (like *Fig. rebatire* = *It. ribaltire*, clench, rivet, appar. from the *F.*) from an unrecorded *OF. riveter* (equiv. to *river*), clench, rivet, *OF. rivet*, a rivet: see *rivet*, *n.*] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets: as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.

Riding further past an armourer's,
Who, with back turn'd, and bow'd above his work,
Sat riveting a helmet on his knee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To clench: as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt.—3. Figuratively, to fasten firmly; make firm, strong, or immovable: as, to *rivet* friendship.

For I mine eyes will *rivet* to his face.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 90.

If a man . . . takes pains to vitiate his mind with lewd principles, . . . he may at last root and *rivet* them so fast till scarce any application whatsoever is able to loosen them.
Dr. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

Her elbows were *riveted* to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body that she was afraid they should touch her. *Swift*, Tatler, No. 5.

rivet (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bearded wheat. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

White wheat or else red, red *rivet* or white,
Far passeth all other, for land that is light.
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 10.

rivet (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The roo of a fish. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rivet-clipper (riv'et-klip'ér), *n.* A tool for cutting off, before swaging, the ends of rivets which are too long.

rivet-cutter (riv'et-knt'ér), *n.* A tool with powerful jaws for cutting off the stub-ends of bolts or rivets.

riveter (riv'et-ér), *n.* One who or that which rivets.

rivet-hearth (riv'et-hiärth), *n.* A light, portable furnace fitted with a blower, which is worked by hand, and has a fireplace arranged for heating rivets. Also *riveting-forge*.

riveting, **rivetting** (riv'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rivet*, *v.*] 1. The act or method of joining with rivets.—2. Rivets taken collectively.

riveting-bur (riv'et-ing-bér), *n.* A washer upon which a rivet-head is swaged down: sometimes used with small rivets.

riveting-forge (riv'et-ing-förj), *n.* A portable forge used in heating rivets.

riveting-hammer (riv'et-ing-ham'ér), *n.* A hammer with a long head, flat face, and narrow peen, used for swaging down rivets. See cuts under *hammer* and *peen*.

riveting-machine (riv'et-ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A power-machine for forcing hot rivets into position in metal-work and heading them. Such machines consist essentially of a die and anvil; and in typical forms of the machine the work to be riveted is supported over the anvil, the hot rivet is put in place in the hole, its end resting in a die-socket in the anvil, and the horizontal die advances, squeezes the rivet into place, and shapes both heads at the same time. Riveting-machines are made in a great variety of forms for both light and heavy work. In some the anvil and die are both movable and are operated by hydraulic power. Some recent machines are portable, and are suspended by chains from a crane, so that the machine can be brought to the work instead of carrying the work to the machine. A recent American machine employs an anvil and a riveting-hammer operated by compressed air and delivering a series of rapid blows instead of a direct pressure, and thus more nearly copies hand-work. Riveting-machines are sometimes called by special names, as the *girder riveter*, *keel riveter*, etc.

riveting-plates (riv'et-ing-pläts), *n. pl.* In *gun.*, small square pieces of iron on gun-carriages, through which bolts pass, the heads being riveted down upon them.

riveting-set (riv'et-ing-set), *n.* A hollow-faced punch for swaging rivet-heads. The concavity is made of the shape which it is desired to give to the head of the rivet.

rivet-joint (riv'et-joint), *n.* A joint formed by a rivet or by rivets.

rivet-knob (riv'et-nob), *n.* A form of swaging-tool used for closing down the heads of rivets.

rivet-machine (riv'et-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for making rivets from rod-iron; a rivet-making machine. It is essentially a form of nail-machine, cutting off the piece from the rod, stamping the head to shape, and finishing the rivets in quick succession.

rivetting, *n.* See *riveting*.

rivière (rê-viär'), *n.* [F., a river (*une rivière de diamants*, a string of diamonds): see *river*.] A necklace of precious stones, especially diamonds; particularly, such a piece of jewelry consisting of more than one string.

Rivina (ri-vi'ni), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after A. Q. Rivinus: see *Rivinian*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Phytolaccaceae*, the pokeweed family, type of the tribe *Rivineae*. It is characterized by a globose and compressed fleshy fruit, and by flowers with a calyx of four small equal segments, four stamens, a short curved style, and capitate stigma. The five enumerated species are reducible perhaps to one, *R. toxicaria*, a native of tropical and subtropical America, extending into Texas and Florida, introduced in Asia and some African islands. It is an erect smooth or hairy herb with shrubby base, 6 or 8 feet high, or in some forms much smaller, producing many two-forked and two-furrowed branches. It bears alternate slender-petioled thin ovate leaves, and slender pendulous racemes of small reddish-white flowers, followed by red pea-like berries. In the West Indies it is called *hoop-withe*. The smaller variety, *humilis*, is known as *blood-berry*, also as *rouge-berry* or *rouge-plant*, from a use made of its fruit before it becomes dry. Both plants, especially the latter, are somewhat cultivated for ornament.

Rivineae (ri-vin'ê-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (K. A. Agardh, 1825), < *Rivina* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Phytolaccaceae*, characterized by a four- or five-parted calyx, a one-celled ovary, and an indehiscent dry or fleshy fruit, containing a single seed with two plicate-convolute seed-leaves. It includes 10 genera, mainly South American, for the chief of which see *Petiveria* and *Rivina* (the type).

ripping (ri'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rive*], *v.* 1. The act of cleaving or separating.—2. Refuse of corn. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

ripping-knife (ri'ving-nif), *n.* A tool for splitting shingles, staves, etc.: same as *frow*.

ripping-machine (ri'ving-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for splitting wood with the grain to make hoops, staves, splints, shingles, etc.

Rivinian (ri-vin'i-an), *a.* [< *Rivinus* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to A. Q. Rivinus (1652-1723), a German anatomist and botanist.—*Rivinian ducts*. See *ducts of Rivinus*, under *duct*.—*Rivinian or Rivini's gland*. Same as *sublingual gland* (which see, under *gland*).—*Rivinian notch*. See *notch of Rivini*, under *notch*.

rirot (ri'vô), *interj.* [Of obscure origin; by some supposed to be an imitation (with parasitic *r*) of *L. eroc* (= Gr. *rioi*), a shout in the festival of Bacchus.] An exclamation in drinking-bouts.

Rirot! says the drunkard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 124.

Rirot, heer's good juice, fresh burrage, boy!

Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

rirose (ri'vôs), *a.* [< NL. **rivosus*, < *L. rivus*, a stream, channel, groove: see *rivulet*.] Furrowed; specifically, marked with furrows which do not run in parallel directions, but are somewhat sinuate: used especially in zoölogy.

Rivularia (riv-ü-lä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1797), < *L. rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] A genus of mostly fresh-water algae of the class *Cyanophyceae* and type of the order *Rivulariaceae*. The filaments are radiately arranged, agglutinated by a more or less firm mucilage, and unitedly forming hemispherical or bladder-like well-defined forms; the heterocysts are basal. They occur in both running and standing fresh water—*R. luitans*, for example, forming a blue-green scum on stagnant pools; and there are a few species in brackish or salt water.

Rivulariaceae (riv-ü-lä-ri-ä'sê-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rivularia* + *-aceae*.] An order of usually minute algae of the class *Cyanophyceae*, typified by the genus *Rivularia*. The cells of which each filament is composed form a continuous thread divided by transverse septa, and the filaments grow attached in tufts to a solid substratum, or make small green floating disks or cushions, often embedded in copious mucilage. The ordinary mode of multiplication is by means of hormogones, but quiescent resting-spores have been observed in some species.

Rivulariæ (riv-ü-lä-ri-ä-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rivularia* + *-æ*.] Same as *Rivulariaceae*.

rivulet (riv'ü-let), *n.* [Formerly also *riveolet*; with dim. suffix *-et*, < *L. rivulus*, a small stream, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, brook, channel, gutter (> It. *riuo*, *rio* = Sp. *Pg. rio*, a river); akin to Skt. *ri*, run, ooze, flow. Hence (< *L. rivus*) ult. *E. derive*, *rival*, *corridor*, etc. (but not *river*?).] 1. A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

Some clear *riveolet* on land.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

By fountain or by shady *rivelet*

He sought them. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 420.

2. In *entom.*: (a) One of certain geometrid moths of the genus *Emmelesia* or *Cidaria*: a collectors' name in England. The small rivulet is *E. or C. alchemilla*; the grass-rivulet is *E. or C. abulata*; the heath-rivulet is *E. ericetata*; and the single-barred rivulet is *E. or C. unifasciata*. (b) A narrow and more or less tortuous colored band on a transparent wing: a translation of the Latin *rivulus*, so used in Loew's monographs of the *Diptera*.

rivulet-tree (riv'ü-let-trê), *n.* A low evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub, *Phyllanthus australis*, of Australia and Tasmania.

rivulose (riv'ü-lôs), *a.* [< NL. **rivulosus*, < *L. rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] In bot., marked with lines like the rivers in a map. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Gloss.

rix (riks), *n.* [A form of *riks*, *rush*.] A reed. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rix², *v. i.* [< ME. *rixien*, < AS. *ricsian*, *rixian* (= OHG. *richison*, also *rihison*, *richsenon*, MHG. *richesen*, *richsen*, also *richsenen*), reign, < *rice*, kingdom: see *riche*.] To reign. *Saxon Chron.*, 265. (*Stratmann*.)

rixation (rik-sä'shön), *n.* [< L. **rixatio* (n.), < *rixari*, pp. *rixatus*, brawl, quarrel (> It. *rissare*, scold, quarrel), < *rix* (> It. *rissa* = Sp. *rija* = *Pg. reiza*, *rixa* = F. *rixe*, a quarrel.) A brawl or quarrel. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

rixatrix (rik-sä'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. rixator*, a brawl, wrangler, < *rixari*, see *rixation*.] A quarrelsome woman; a common scold. *Bouvier*. [Rare.]

rix-dollar (riks'dol'är), *n.* [Also (Dan.) *rigsdaler*; = F. *rixdale* = Sp. *risdala*, < D. *rijksdaalder*, earlier *rijksdaelder*, = Dan. *rigsdaler* = Sw. *riksdaler*, < G. *reichsthaler*, a rix-dollar, lit. 'a dollar of the kingdom,' < G. *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, & *thaler*, a dollar: see *riche*, *n.*, and *dollar*.] A name given to large silver coins current, chiefly during the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, in several European countries (Germany, Sweden, Denmark, etc.). The value varied between



Obverse.



Reverse.

Rigsdaler of Denmark, 1854, silver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Rix-dollar of Utrecht, 1805.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

\$1.15 and 60 cents United States money, but was usually a little over \$1.

He accepted of a *rix-dollar*.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

rixy¹ (rik'si), *n.*; pl. *rixies* (-siz). [Origin obscure.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

rixy² (rik'si), *a.* [Appar. < **rix*, < F. *rixe*, < L. *rixa*, quarrel (see *rixation*), + *-y*; but no noun **rix*, quarrel, appears.] Quarrelsome. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

riyo, *n.* See *rio*.

rizet, *v.* A former spelling of *rise*.

rizom (riz'om), *n.* [Also *rizom*; cf. Sc. *rizzim*, a stalk of corn, corrupted < *raceme*: see *raceme*.] A plume, as that of oats or millet. [Prov. Eng.]

rizomed (riz'omd), *a.* [< *rizom* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, having grains, as an oat-stalk used as a bearing: a term used when the grains are of a different tincture from that of the stalk: as, an oat-stalk vert, *rizomed* or.

rizzar, *v.* and *n.* See *rizzer*¹, *rizzer*².

rizzer¹ (riz'ér), *v. t.* [Also *rizzar*; prob. < OF. *ressorer*, dry in the sun. Less prob., as suggested by the var. *rizzle* (see *rizzle*¹), < F. *rissole*, fry brown (see *rissole*), or a freq. form of *recca*, for *reast*: see *reast*¹.] To dry in the sun; dry partly: as, "rizzered fish," *Scott*. [Scotch.]

The substantialities consisted of rizzared haddies, eggs, ham, wheaten bread. *The Smugglers*, II. 75. (*Jamieson*.)

rizzer¹ (riz'ér), *n.* [Also *rizzar*; < *rizzer*¹, *v.*] A rizzared haddock. [Scotch.]

Leave a moderate fringe of unoystered timber, which strew with rizzars, interspersed at intervals.

Notes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

rizzer² (riz'ér), *n.* [Also *rizzar*, *rizard*; perhaps a var. of *reason*, resin, raisin: see *raisin*¹.] A red currant. [Scotch.]

rizzle¹ (riz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Var. of *rizzer*: see *rizzer*¹.] To warm; dry, as in the sun; roast imperfectly. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rizzle² (riz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Perhaps lit. 'branch,' freq. from *rise*², *n.*] To creep, as ivy, etc. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

R. M. An abbreviation of (a) *Royal Marines*; (b) *Royal Mail*; (c) *Resident Magistrate*.

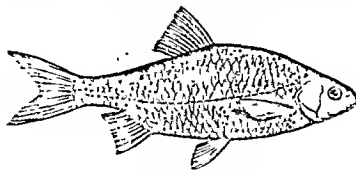
R. N. An abbreviation of *Royal Navy*.

rot, *n.* A Middle English form of *roet*.

Ro. An abbreviation of *recto*, meaning 'right-hand,' 'right-side.'

roach¹ (rôch), *n.* [< ME. *roche*, < OF. *roche*, *rosse*, F. dial. *roche* (ML. *roche*, *rochia*).] a roach, < MD. *roch*, a roach (?), skate, D. *rog*, a ray, = MLG. *roche*, *ruke*, LG. *ruke*, > G. *roche*, a roach, ray, thornback, = Sw. *rocka*, a ray, thornback, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *reohhe*, *reohche*, a fish, prob. a roach, ME. *rohze*, *rouhe*, *rehze*, *reihc*, a roach, = L. *rāia* (for **ragia*), a

roach, ray, thornback (> It. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = Pg. *raia* = F. *raie*, a skate, > E. *ray*: see *ray*²).] 1. A common eypyrinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus rutilus*. It inhabits the lakes, ponds, and slow-running rivers of England and of the south of Scot-



Roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*).

land, and is common in most other rivers in temperate parts of Europe. Its color is a grayish-green, the abdomen being silvery-white, and the fins reddish. It is gregarious, and the shoals are often large. Its average weight is under a pound, and, though a favorite with anglers, it is not much esteemed for the table.

Kodlynges, konger, or suchie queyse fische
As wolryche roches that be not worth a mische.
Piers of Plutarch, quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.),
(index, p. 112.)

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes like or mistaken for the roach, as (a) some sunfish of the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis*; (b) the spot or Lafayette; (c) the American club, *Scmottilus atromaculatus*.

roach², roche² (rôch), n. [*ME. roche*, < OF. *roche*, F. *roche*, a rock: see *rock*¹.] 1t. A rock. *Palsgrave*.

Like betynge of the se,
Quod I, agen the roches holow e,
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1035.

When the marches ben garnysshed, than moste we take
counsello of oon stronge Castell that thei haue in this coun-
trei, that is elped the roche of saxons.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), li. 176.

2. Refuse gritty stone. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—As sound as a roach, perfectly sound. [The word *roach*, a rock, being obsolete, no definite meaning is now attached to *roach* in this phrase. It is often referred to *rock*¹.]

roach², roche² (rôch), v. t. [*roach*², n.] To make hard like a rock.

Three winters coldnesse the river hardlye *roch*ing.
Santhurst, *Conciles* (ed. Arber), p. 136.

roach³ (rôch), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. *Naut.*, a concave curve in the lee or foot of a square sail, to improve the fit of the sail. A convex curve used in the head and foot of fore-and-aft sails is called a *reecep*.

2. An upstanding curl or roll of hair over the forehead, like the roach of a sail. [*Colloq.*] roach³ (rôch), v. t. [*See roach*³, n.] 1. To cause to stand up or arch; make projecting or convex: as, his hair was *roached* up over his forehead. [*Colloq.*]

An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being *roached* or "wheel-backed," a defect which generally tends to slow up and down gallop.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 100.

2. To cut short so as to cause to stand up straight; hog: said of horses' manes.

I *roached* his mane and docked his tail, and put him in a warm stall with half a foot of straw underneath.

The Century, XXXVII. 335.

roach⁴ (rôch), n. [Origin obscure.] A rash, or eruption on the skin. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

roach⁵ (rôch), n. [Abbr. for *cockroach*, assumed to be a compound, < *cock* + **roach*: but see *cockroach*.] A cockroach.

roach-backed (rôch'bakt), a. Having a roached or arched back.

roach-dace (rôch'dâs), n. The roach. See *roach*¹. [*Local, Eng.*]

road (rôd), n. [Early mod. E. also *rode*; also dial. (Se.) *raid*, now in general use (see *raid*); < *ME. rode*, *roode*, *raide*, a road, raid, foray, < AS. *rād*, riding expedition, a journey, road (= MD. *D. reede* = MLG. *rêde*, *reide*, LG. *rede* > G. *rhede*), roadstead for ships, = It. Sp. *rada* = F. *rade*, roadstead, = Icel. *reithi*, preparations of ship, ride, raid, vehicle, *reitha*, implements, outfit, *reithi*, rigging, = Sw. *rodd* = Dan. *red*, a road, roadstead, < *ridan* (pret. *rād*), ride: see *ride*. Cf. *raid*, *inroad*, and *ready*.] 1. A ride; journey; expedition.

At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2. 17.

I set out towards the Euphrates, in company with two Turks, who were going that way, there being some danger in the road. *Poore*, *Description of the East*, II. l. 155.

Our road was all the way in an open plain, bounded by hillocks of sand and fine gravel, perfectly hard, and not perceptibly above the level of the plain country of Egypt.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 171.

I never get spoken to on my roads, only some people say, "Good morning." "There you are, old lady."

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 542.

2. A hostile expedition; an incursion; an inroad; a raid. See *raid*.

Therefore, sothely me semys, yf ye so wille,
That we dresse to our dede when the day sprynges;
All redy to rode, aray for our shippes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5630.

Him he named who at that time was absent making
roads upon the Lacedaemonians.

Sir P. Sidney, *Armadilla*, i.

In these wylde deserts where she now abode
There dwelt a salvage nation, which did live
Of stealth and spoile, and making nightly rode
Into their neighbours borders.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 35.

And Achilsh said, Whither have ye made a road to-day?
And David said, Against the south of Judah.

1 Sam. xxvii. 10.

Lay down our proportions to defend
Against the Scot, who will make road upon us.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, l. 2. 138.

3. A public way for passage or travel; a strip of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between different places; a highway; hence, any similar passage for travel, public or private; by extension, a railroad or railway. See *street*. Hence—4. Any means or way of approach or access; a course; a path.

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or
truth is the great road to error.

Locke.

To peace—and that is truth, which follow ye.
Shelley, *Julian and Maddalo*.

5. A place near the shore where vessels may anchor, differing from a harbor in not being sheltered. Also called *roadstead*.

Harbours they have none, but exceeding good *Rodes*,
which with a small charge might be very well fortified;
It doth ebbe and flow foure or five foot.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 276.

The anchorage, however, is an open road, and in stormy
weather it is impossible for a boat to land.

D. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracens*, p. 30.

At anchor in Hampton Roads we lay,
Longfellow, *The Cumberland*.

Accommodation road. See *accommodation*.—By road,
by the highway, as distinguished from the railway or
waterway.

The journey had been fatiguing, for a great part of it
was by road. *George MacDonald*, *What's Mine's Mine*, li.

Corduroy, Dunstable, Flaminian road. See the quali-
fying words.—Knight of the road. See *knight*.—Occu-
pation road. See *occupation*.—On the road, passing;
traveling; specifically, traveling on business, as making
sales for a firm, peddling, etc.; also, in *theat. slang*, making
a provincial tour.—Parallel roads. See *parallel*.

—Plank road, a road formed of planks laid transversely,
used in somewhat primitive districts in America.—Royal
road to knowledge. See *royal*.—Rule of the road.

(a) The custom of a country with regard to the passing of
those who meet on a highway. In the United States, and
generally in continental Europe, teams or riders approaching
each other on the highway are expected to keep to the
right of the center of the traveled part of the highway. In
Great Britain the reverse obtains. (b) The regulations em-
bodied in a code of rules for the safe handling of vessels
meeting or passing each other.—The road, the highway:
used figuratively for highway robbery.

There is always some little trifle given to Prisoners,
they call *Garnish*; we of the Road are above it, but o'
t'other side of the House, Silly Rascals that come volun-
tarily hither . . . may perhaps want it.

Quoted in *Ashdon's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
II. 242.

To break a road. See *break*.—To take the road, to
set out on a journey.—To take to the road, to become
a highway robber.—Syn. 3. *Street*, *Passage*, etc. (see *way*),
lane, route, course, thoroughfare.

road (rôd), v. t. [*roach*², n.] 1. To furnish
with a road or with roads. [*Raro*.]

One of the most Extensive and Complete Establishments
in the Kingdom, well roaded, and situate in the Borough
of Leeds.

The Engineer, LXIX.

2. To follow the trail of by scent; track or pur-
sue on foot, as game: said of dogs.

When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they [Virginia rail]
may be raised once, but the second time will do a task of
more difficulty. *Wilson and Bonaparte*, *Amer. Ornithol-*
ogy (ed. 1877), II. 406, note.

3. To jostle (one) off the road by riding against
him. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—To road up, to
flush, or cause to rise on the wing, by roading.

The Prairie Chicken always goes to feed on foot, and
may thus be *rooded* up by a dog.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 110.

road-agent (rôd'â'jënt), n. One who collects
dues from travelers on private roads; hence, jo-
cosely, a highwayman. [*Slang*, western U. S.]

A band of concealed marauders or road agents, whose
purpose was to preserve their hunts from intrusion.

Bret Harte, *A Ghost of the Sierras* (Argonauts, p. 356).

road-bed (rôd'bed), n. 1. The bed or founda-
tion on which the superstructure of a railway
rests.—2. The whole material laid in place
and ready for traffic in ordinary roads.

road-book (rôd'bûk), n. A travelers' guide-
book of towns, distances, etc. *Simmonds*.

road-car (rôd'kär), n. A low-hung omnibus
with slatted seats placed crosswise on the roof,
and with a curving staircase for reaching the
top. It is commonly drawn by three horses
abreast, and is used in London, and to some
extent in New York. [*Eng.*]

What is it but pride that makes us on a fine day prefer
a hansom cab to the box seat of an omnibus or the gar-
den-seated top of a road-car?

Nineteenth Century, XXXIII. 240.

road-drift (rôd'drift), n. See *drift*.

roader (rô'dër), n. *Naut.*, same as *roadster*, 5.

I caused the Pinnesse to beare in with the shore, to see
whether she might find an harborough for the ships or
not, and that she found and saw two roaders ride in the
sound.

Hokuyt's Voyages, I. 275.

road-harrow (rôd'har'ô), n. A machine for
dragging over roads much out of repair, to
bring back to the proper profile the stones or
gravel disturbed by the traffic.

roading (rô'ding), n. [*roach*² + *-ing*¹.] 1. The
act of running races on the road with teams.
Halliwel. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. The continuous
or ordinary travel of a horse on the road, as
distinguished from *speeding*. [*Colloq.*]

On another occasion she [a mare] accomplished forty-
three miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. This
was great roading.

The Atlantic, LXV. 524.

3. See the quotation.

This characteristic flight [of the woodcock] is in some
parts of England called "roading," and the track taken
by the bird a "cock-road."

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 651.

road-level (rôd'lev'el), n. 1. A species of
plumb-level used in the construction of roads.

—2. A level surface; a surface such that no
work is gained or lost by any displacement of
a particle remaining within the surface; an
equipotential surface.

road-leveler (rôd'lev'el-ër), n. A form of
scraper used to level a road-bed and bring it to
shape; a road-grader or road-scraper. It is
set obliquely to the line of direction in which
it is dragged.

road-locomotive (rôd'lô-kô-mô'tiv), n. A lo-
comotive adapted to run on common roads; a
road-steamer.

road-machine (rôd'mâ-shën'), n. A scraper
mounted on wheels, used to excavate earth,
transport it, and dump it where it is needed;
a road-scraper. It is used in road-making to take
earth from the sides of the way and throw it up in a ridge
in the middle.

road-maker (rôd'mâ'kër), n. One who makes
a road or roads.

roadman (rôd'män), n.; pl. *roadmen* (-men).
[< *road* + *man*.] A man who keeps roads in
repair. Also *roadsman*.

road-measurer (rôd'mezh'ür-ër), n. An odom-
eter.

road-metal (rôd'met'al), n. Broken stone, etc.,
used for making roads: same as *metal*, 6.

The coal being broken up into fragments like *road-metal*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 115.

road-plow (rôd'plou), n. A strong plow de-
signed especially for throwing up embankments,
loosening earth to be moved by a scraper, etc.

road-roller (rôd'rô'lër), n. A heavy roller used
to compact the material on a macadamized road.
Such rollers may be drawn by horses or driven by steam-
power. In the latter case they are a form of traction-en-
gine mounted on large and broad tread-wheels.

road-runner (rôd'rûn'ër), n. The paisano or
chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus*, a large
ground-cuckoo. See *cut under chaparral-cock*.

road-scraper (rôd'skrâ'për), n. An implement
used for leveling roads and moving loose soil
or gravel. The name is applied to two distinct imple-
ments. One is practically a plow with a broad scraper set
obliquely beneath the beam in place of a share, and is used
on roads to level ruts and bring the road-bed to a good
surface. The other is a shovel or scraper, drawn by a
horse, for removing mud, lifting earth for transport, etc.
When loaded, this scraper can be moved any distance with
its burden and then tilted over to discharge it. A road-
scraper mounted on wheels is a *road-machine*.

roadside (rôd'sid), n. and a. 1. n. The side of
a road; border of a road; footpath; wayside.

By the roadside fell and perished,

Weary with the march of life!

Longfellow, *Footsteps of Angels*

II. a. Situated by the side of a road.

The coach pulls up at a little road-side inn with huge
stables behind. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 4.

roadsman (rôdz'män), n. Same as *roadman*.

We have had *roadmen* for many weeks gravelling the
front . . . and thoroughly repairing the old road.

Carlyle, in *Froude*, II.

roadstead (rôd'sted), n. [*Formerly also road-
sted*; < *road* + *-stead*.] Same as *road*, 5.

Our harke did ride such a road sted that it was to be marveiled . . . how she was able to abide it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

road-steamer (rôd'stê'mèr), *n.* A locomotive with broad wheels suitable for running on common roads.

roadster (rôd'stêr), *n.* [*road* + *-ster*.] 1. A horse driven or ridden on the road, used in driving for pleasure and for light work rather than for draft.

The brown mare was as good a roadster as man might back.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 129.

2. A person much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

I . . . entered into conversation with Walter, the "whip," a veteran roadster.
Kimball, St. Leger, I. 7.

3. In *hunting*, one who keeps to the road instead of riding across country. [*Slang*.]

Once in a way the roadsters and shirkers are distinctly favoured.
The Field, April 4, 1885. [*Encyc. Diet.*]

4. A tricycle or bicycle built strongly for road use, as distinguished from one intended for racing.—5. *Naut.*, a vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. Also *roader*. *Admiral Smyth*. [*Slang*.]

road-sulky (rôd'sul'ki), *n.* A light conveyance, which can accommodate only one person (whence the name). Also called *sulky*.

road-surveyor (rôd'set-vâ'ôr), *n.* A person who supervises roads and sees to their being kept in good order.

roadway (rôd'wâ), *n.* [*road* + *way*.] A highway; a road; particularly, the part of a road used by horses, carriages, etc.; the road-bed.

Thou art a blessed fellow to think as every man thinks; never a man's thought in the world keeps the road-way better than thine.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2. 63.

Such a path as I doubt not ye will agree with me to be much fairer and more delightful than the road-way I was in.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

"My caution has misled me," he continued, pausing thoughtfully when he was left alone in the roadway.
W. Collins, The Yellow Mask, II. 3.

roadweed (rôd'wêd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Plantago*.

Plantago major, minor, and lanceolata called plantains, or *road-weeds*, are among the commonest of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all undisturbed ground where the soil is not very light.
Henfrey, Elem. Botany (Latham)

road-work (rôd'wêrk), *n.* Work done in the making of roads.

roadworthy (rôd'wêr'thî), *a.* Fit for the road; likely to go well; applied to horses.

I conclude myself road worthy for fourteen days.
Carlyle, in Franks, II. 188.

roak (rôk), *n.* [Perhaps same as *rake*. Cf. *raaky* for *rahy*.] See the quotation.

The [steel] bar if it was not burnt up in the fire would be so full of the impurities technically called 'seams' or 'roaks' as to be perfectly useless.
Michael, Jr. of Montheys Knapp and De Bauger, p. 21.

roaky, *a.* See *rahy*.

roam (rôm), *v.* [Also dial. *ram*, *ramble*, *ram*, *ream*, *raun*, *raun*, *reach* after; < ME. *romen*, *rommen*, *ramen*, *roam*; cf. AS. *romian*, strive after (occurring but once, in a passage imitated from OS.), = OS. *romon*, aim at, strive after, = OFries. *raman*, strive after; OD. *ramen*, stretch (cloth), D. *ramen*, lut. plan, aim, = OLG. *râmen*, MUG. *râmen*, aim at, strive after (*râm*, an aim), = Dan. *ramme*, lut. strike; erroneously associated with *Rome* (cf. ML. *Rome-romere*, a runner to Rome, a pilgrim; OF. *romer* = Sp. *ramero* = It. *romero*, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim). Hence ult. *ramble*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To walk; go; proceed.

He *rameth* to the carpenter's house
And still he staid under the shot wyndow
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 508.

Wia. Rome shall remedy this
War. Rome thither, then.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 1. 61

2. To wander; ramble; rove; walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.

As he may runne in utterage and *romme* so fro home,
And as a reneyed catf ferechelesly gon aboute
Piers Plowman (B), xl. 125.

Up and down and side and slant they *roamed*.
M. Arnold, Baller Dead.

= *Syn.* 2. *Rove*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*.

II. *trans.* To range; wander over; as, to roam the woods.

My imagination would conjure up all that I had heard or read of the watery world beneath me; of the many herds that roam its fatherless valleys.
Freely, Sketch-Book, p. 19.

roam (rôm), *n.* [*roam*, *v.*] The act of wandering; a ramble.

The boundless space, through which these rovers take Their restless *roam*, suggests the sister thought Of boundless time.
Young, Night Thoughts, lx.

roamer (rô'mèr), *n.* [*ME. *romere*, *romare*, *rommer*; < *roam* + *-er*.] One who roams; a rover; a Rambler; a vagrant.

As now is Itelgioun a ryder, a *roamer* hi stretes, . . .
A priker on a palfray fo manere to manere.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 306.

roan (rôn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roen*; < OF. *roan*, *roen*, *rouen*, *roan* (*cheval rouen*, a roan horse), F. *roan* = Sp. *raano* = Pg. *ruão* = It. *roano*, *roano*, *roan*, prob. < LL. or ML. **rufanus*, reddish, < L. *rufus*, red; see *rufous*.] I. *a.* Of a bay, sorrel, or chestnut color, with gray or white hairs more or less thickly interspersed; said chiefly of horses. A bright-red mixture is called *strawberry-roan* or *red-roan*.

Give my *roan* horse a drench.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 120.

And the bridegroom led the flight on his red-roan steed of might.
Mrs. Browning, Rhyme of Duchess May.

He rode ahead, on his blue-roan Indian pony.
Mary Halleck Poole, St. Nicholas, XIV. 733.

Roan antelope, the blawbok.—**Roan** fleuk, the turbot. See *fluke*, 1 (c).

II. *n.* 1. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan color.

What horse? a *roan*, a crop-ear, is it not?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 3. 72.

As quaint a four-in-hand
As you shall see—three py chads and a *roan*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mall.

2. A roan color; the color of a roan horse.

Y schalle yere the a noblye stede,
Also redd as any *roane*.
M.S. Cantab. ff. li. 28, f. 66. (Halliwell.)

3. A soft and flexible sheepskin, largely used by bookbinders, and often made in imitation of morocco.

roan (rôn), *n.* Same as *roan*.

roan (rôn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A chump of whins. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

roanedi (rônd), *a.* [ME. *ronyd*; perhaps for *roned*, scabbled (?), < *rona* + *-ed*.] Scabbled; scurvy.

A round colts. *Bury Wills* (ed. Tynms), p. 132. (*Scrib.*)

[He] had not more pity on one good paced mare than two round cartlages.
Bretton, Merry Wonders, p. 6. (*Paries*.)

roanoke, **roenoke** (rô-a-nôk', rô-e-nôk'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of shell-money formerly used by the Indians in New England and Virginia. See the quotation, and compare *prag*.

They have also another sort [of money] which is as current among them, but of far less value, and this is made of the Cow-Lie shell, broke into small bits with rough edges, drilled through in the same manner as beads; and this they call *Roanoke*, and use it as the *Prag*.
Beverly, Virginia, III. 7. 46.

Roanoke chub. See *Micropterus*, 1.

roan-tree (rôn'trê), *n.* [*roan* + *tree*.] Same as *roan-tree*.

A branch of the *roan-tree* is still considered good against evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland and Wales.
Sir T. Dick Lauder.

roapy, *a.* See *ropy*.

roar (rôr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rore*; < ME. *roren*, *roaren*, *raren*, < AS. *râran*, *roan*, wail, lament, = MLG. *râren*, *rîra*, LG. *rean* = OLG. *rîrû*, MUG. *rîra*, *rîhren*, bellow; an imitative word, a reduplication of $\sqrt{râ}$, Skt. $\sqrt{râ}$, bark; cf. L. *latrari*, bark.] I. *intrans.* 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; bellow, as a beast.

Will a lion *roar* in the forest when he hath no prey?
Amos III. 4.

2. To cry aloud, as in distress or anger.

He began bellowlike with a bolke, and his breast knocked,
And roxed and rored.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 338.

I am feeble and sore broken; I have roared by reason of the disquietness of my heart.
Ps. xxxviii. 8.

If you wana rock him, you may let him *roar*.
Bird Ellen and Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads), I. 272.

3. To make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, etc.; give out a full, deep sound; resound.

When it was day he brought him to the halle,
That north of the crying and the somn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1023.

The Atlantic billows *roared*. *Cowper, The Castaway*.

Down all the rocks the torrents *roar*,
O'er the black waves incessant driven.
Scott, Marionlin, II. Int.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; guffaw.

And to hear Phillip *roar* with laughter! . . . You might have heard him from the Obelisk to the Etoile.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiii.

5. To behave in a riotous and bullying manner. [*Old London slang*.]

The gallant *roares*; roarsers drinke oaths and gall.
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

6. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses in a specific disease. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

Cox's most roomy fly, the mouldy green one, in which he insists on putting the *roaring* gray horse.
Thackeray, Sketches, etc., in *London, A Night's Pleasure*, I. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To hawl, howl, yell.—3. To boom, resound, thunder, peal.

II. *trans.* To cry aloud; proclaim with loud noise; utter in a roar; shout; as, to *roar* out one's name.

And that engenders thunder in his breast,
And makes him *roar* these accusations forth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 1. 40.

roar (rôr), *n.* [*ME. rore*, *rar*, < AS. *gerâr*, < *râran*, *roar*; see *roar*, *v.*] 1. A full, loud, and deep cry, as of the larger beasts.

It was the *roar*
Of a whole herd of lions.
Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1. 315.

The great creature [a mastiff] does nothing but stand still . . . and roar—yes, roar; a long, serious, remonstrative *roar*.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab.

2. A loud, continued, confused sound; a clamor; tumult; uproar.

Why nyl I make at ones riehe and pore
To have ynough to done or that she go?
Why nyl I bryuge al Trole upon a *rore*?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 45.

If by your art, my dearest father, you have
Put the wild waters in this *roar*, allay them.
Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 2.

I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen *roar*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, I. 76.

Arm! arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening *roar*!
Byron, Child's Harold, III. 22.

3. The loud, impassioned cry of a person in distress, pain, anger, or the like; also, a boisterous outcry of joy or mirth; as, a *roar* of laughter.

Where be your gibes now? . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a *roar*?
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 211.

Stanford gave a sort of *roar* of grief and pain to know how her heart must have been wrung before she could come to this.
Howell, The Lady of the Aroostook, xxv.

roarer (rôr'êr), *n.* One who or that which roars.

Gon. Nay, good, be patient.
Boats. When the sea is. Hence! What care these *roarers* for the name of king?
Shak., *Tempest*, I. 1. 18.

Specifically—(a) A noisy, riotous person; a roaring boy or girl. See *roaring*, *p. a.* [*Old London slang*.]

O strange!
A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!
Masinger, Penegado, I. 3.

A Gallant all in scarlet, . . . a brave man, in a long horseman's coat (or gown rather) down to his heels, dand'd thick with gold lace; a huge Feather in his spangled hat, a lock to his shoulders playing with the Wind, a Steelletto hanging at his girdle; Belt and Sword embracing his body; and the ring of Bells you hear as his glancing Cathern-wheele spins. He presently says: "I am a man of the Sword, a Battalion Gallant, one of your Dammees, a bounding boy, a klicker of Hawdes, a tyrant over Trumpets, a terror to Fencers, a mower of Flaves, a Jeerer of Poets, a gallant-pot flinger—in rugged English, a *Roarer*."
The Wandering Jew (1640).

(b) One who shouts or howls.

The *Roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and strong voice.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 144.

(c) A broken-winded horse. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

If you set him cantering, he goes on like twenty sawyers. I never heard but one worse *roarer* in my life, and that was a roan.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiii.

Ring-tailed roarer. See *ring-tailed*.

roaring (rôr'ing), *n.* [*ME. rorynge*, *roryunge*, < AS. *rârung*, verbal *n.* of *râran*, *roar*; see *roar*, *v.*] 1. A loud, deep cry, as of a lion; an outcry of distress, anger, applause, boisterous mirth, or the like; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea or of a tempest.

My *roarings* are poured out like the waters. *Job* iii. 24.

I hear the *roaring* of the sea. *Tennyson, Oriana*.

2. A disease of horses which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing under exertion; the act of making the noise so caused; also, this noise. The disease is due to paralysis and wasting of certain laryngeal muscles, usually of the left side; this results in a narrowing of the glottis, giving rise to an unnatural inspiratory sound, manifested chiefly under exertion.

Mr. — has recently operated upon two army horses which were to have been cast for *roaring*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 7.

roaring (rōr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *roar*, *v.*] 1. Making or characterized by a noise or disturbance; disorderly; riotous.

A mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Burnet.*
That every naig was ca'd a shoe on
The snith and thee gat *roaring* fou on.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Going briskly; highly successful. [Colloq.]

People who can afford to smother themselves in roses like this must be driving a *roaring* trade.
W. J. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxv.

Roaring boys, **roaring lads**, swaggers; ruffians; slang names applied, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, to the noisy, riotous roisters who infested the tavern and the streets of London, and, in general, acted the part of the Mohocks of a century later. *Johnson* and others are also alluded to by the old dramatists, though much less frequently.

There were 4 *roaring* bones, they say,
That drunk a hooz-head dry in one poor day.
Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Shameless double sex'd hermaphrodites, Virago *roaring* girls.
Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*)

A very unthrifty master Thorney; one of the Country *roaring* Lads; we have such, as well as the city, and as ardent rascals as they are, though not so nimble at their prizes of wit. *Fort and Belcher, Witch of Edmonton*, I, 2.

Roaring buckie. See *buckie*, I.—**Roaring Meg**. (a) A cannon. (*Nares*.)

Beats down a fortress like a *roaring* Meg.
Whiting, Albion and Bellona (1631). (*Nares*.)

(b) A kind of humming-bird. *Hallivell*.—The *roaring* tortles. See *forty*.—The *roaring* game, curling. [*Scott*.]

roaringly (rōr'ing-li), *adv.* [*< roaring + -ly*.] In a *roaring* manner; noisily.

Perilous, snored *roaringly* from his celled position among the traps.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, xli.

roary, *a.* See *roar*.

roast (rōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; *< ME. rosten, roosten*, partly (a) *< AS. *rōstian, rōstian*, also *gerōstian* (only in glosses), *roast*, = MD. D. *roosten* = MLG. *rōsten*, LG. *rosten* = OHG. *rōstan*, MHG. *rāsten*, later *rosten*, G. *rōsten*, *roast*; orig. cook on a grate or gridiron, *< AS. *rōst* (not found) = MLG. *rōste*, LG. *roste* = OHG. *rōst*, *rōsta*, gridiron. MLG. *rōste*, a grate, also heap of coals, glow, fire, G. *rost*, a grate, gridiron; and partly (b) *< OF. roster*, F. *roster*, dial. *roster* = Pr. *roster* = Cat. OSP. *roster* = It. *arrostare*, *roast*, *< OHG. rōstan*, *roast* (as above). Perhaps orig. Celtic: cf. Ir. *rosta*, a gridiron, *rosta*, I roast, *rosta*, roast, Gael. *rost*, *roast*, W. *rosta*, Bret. *rosta*, *roast*; but these words may be from E. and F.] I. *trans.* 1. To cook, dress, or prepare (meats) for eating, originally on a grate or gridiron over or beneath a fire (broiling), but now by exposure to the direct action of dry heat (roasting). Roasting is generally performed by revolving the article on a spit or a string before a fire, with a reflector or Dutch oven to concentrate the heat: in primitive cookery hot ashes serve a similar purpose. Meat cooked over or beneath a fire, on a gridiron, is now said to be *broiled*; and meat cooked in a stove- or range-oven, where it does not receive the direct action of the fire, is properly said to be *baked* (though generally said to be *roasted*).

Malstir, the custome wele we knowe,
That with oure others cher has bene,
How like man with his myne awe
To *roste* a lambe, and etc it elene.

York Plays, p. 223.

Dave [an idiot] . . . lay with his nose almost in the fire . . . turning the eggs as they lay in the hot embers, as if to confute the proverb that "there goes reason to *roasting* of eggs."
Scott, Waverley, lxxv.

2. To heat to excess; heat violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire, . . .
With eyes like embers, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandeur Priam seeks. *Shak., Hamlet*, II, 2, 453.
He shakes with cold — you stir the fire and strive
To make a blaze — that's *roasting* him alive.
Copey, Conversation, I, 334.

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, to *roast* coffee.

The fruit of it not scabily, *roasted* drie.
Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 4.

4. In *metal.*, to heat with access of air. The objects of roasting substances are various: (a) to expel from them something which can be separated by heat alone, as when calamine (carbonate of zinc) is roasted in order to expel the carbonic acid; (b) to expel some ingredient capable of being got rid of by the agency of heat and air, oxygen being substituted for the material thus expelled, as when sulphuret of lead is roasted to expel the sulphur; (c) to raise to a higher stage of oxidation, as when tap-clender (silicate of the protoxide of iron) is roasted in order to convert it into a silicate of the peroxide. See *calcination*.

5. To expose (a person) to scathing ridicule or jesting, as by a company of persons, or for the amusement of a company. [*Slang*.]

On bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about the topic of being priest-ridden.
Bp. Atterbury, Epist. Correspondence, II, 417. (*Latham*.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act of cooking by the direct action of dry heat.

He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broille, and frye.
Chaucer, Troil. to C. T., I, 383.

2. To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire; hence, to be overheated or parched.

In some places we did find
I've baking in the oven,
Meat at the fire *roasting*.
The Winning of Wales (Child's Ballads, VII, 127).

Tales for never yet on earth
Could dead flesh ere cry, or bits of *roasting* ox
Moan round the spit.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

roast (rōst), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; *< ME. rost, rost*, contr. pp. of *rosten*, *roast*: see *roast*, *r.*] Roasted: as, *roast* beef; *roast* meat.

Plutus has put me out of commons. Yet my nose
Smells the delicious odour of *roast*-beef.
Randolph, Hcy. for Honesty, iv, 1.

O the *roast* beef of Old England!
R. Leveridge, The Roast Beef of Old England.

Roast-beef plant, an herb of western Europe. *Iris fastidiosa*, whose leaves when bruised emit an odor which, though very unpleasant, is often likened to that of roast beef.—To cry *roast* meat, to betray or make known one's good fortune.

The foolish beast, not able to fare well but he must cry
roast meat, . . . waxing fat and kicking in the fulness of
bread . . . would needs proclaim his good fortune to the
world below.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

roast (rōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; *< ME. rost, rost*, = MD. *roost* (OF. *rost*), a roast; from the verb.] That which is roasted, specifically a piece of beef; that part of a slaughtered animal which is selected for roasting, as a sirloin of beef or a shoulder of mutton.

A fat swan loved he best of any *roast*.
Chaucer, Troil. to C. T., I, 206.

I tell you that we have a Course of *Roast* n coming, and
after that some small Desert.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I, 174.

Cold roast. See *cold*.—To give a rib of *roast*. See *rib*.—To rule the *roast*, to have the chief direction of affairs; have the hand; dominate. [The phrase is by some supposed to stand for *to rule the roost*, in allusion to the dominating manner of a cock.]

In choleric bodies, fire doth govern most;
In sanguine, are doth chiefly rule the *roast*.
Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Suffolk, the new made duke that rules the *roast*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I, 1, 100.

In the kitchen he will domineer, and rule the *roast*, in
spite of his Master, and Embers is the very object of his
calling.
Hp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Cooke.

To smell of the *roast*, to be prisoner. *Nares*

My soldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,
Or forced to flee, yeele, and smell of the *roast*.
Mir. for Mag.

roast-bitter (rōst'bit'er), *n.* A peculiar bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of other organic compounds.

roaster (rōst'er), *n.* [= D. *rooster* = LG. *rōster* = G. *roster*, a gridiron, grate; as *roast* + -er.]

1. One who or that which roasts: as, a meat-roaster.—2. Specifically, the finishing-furnace in the Leblanc process of making *bull-soda*. It is a large reverberatory of brickwork, with a detachable casing of iron plates held in place by upright iron binders and tightening-rods.

3. A pig or other animal or article fit for roasting.

Here Loolowean presented me the three birds plucked
The two *roasters* we planted carefully on spits before
a sultry spot of the fire.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

When we keep a *roaster* of the sucking pigs, we choose,
and praise at table most, the favourite of his mother.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, I.

Blind roaster, a furnace for completing the roasting of the sodium sulphate in the *bull-soda* process, in which the sulphate is confined in a chamber or large muffle, and the hydrochloric acid set free in the process is conducted away by itself, instead of mixing with the air and the gases of combustion in the chimney.

roaster-slag (rōst'er-slag), *n.* Slag from the fifth stage of the English copper-smelting process, which consists in the calcination of the so-called white metal, and the product of which is blister-copper and roaster-slag.

roasting-cylinder (rōst'ing-sil'in-dér), *n.* A furnace for roasting ores, for amalgamation, lixiviation, or smelting, which is provided with a revolving cylindrical chamber in which the roasting takes place. The name is chiefly used with reference to the particular furnace invented by W. Breickner.

roasting-ear (rōst'ing-ér), *n.* An ear of maize or Indian corn in the green and milky state, and fit for roasting. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

They [the Indians] delight much to feed on *Roasting-ears*: that is, the Indian corn, gathered green and milky, before it is grown to its full bigness, and roasted before

the fire, in the ear. . . . And indeed this is a very sweet and pleasing food. *Beverley, Virginia* (1705), iii, ¶ 16.

roasting-furnace (rōst'ing-fér'nās), *n.* Any furnace in which the operation of roasting is performed. See *roast*, *v. t.*, 4.

roasting-iron (rōst'ing-ī'érn), *n.* [*< ME. rostyng-yrnc*.] Same as *roast-iron*.

roasting-jack (rōst'ing-jak), *n.* [*< roasting + jack*.] An apparatus for turning the spit on which meat is roasted before an open fire. See *smoke-jack*.

roasting-kiln (rōst'ing-kil), *n.* A kiln used in roasting ores.

roasting-oven (rōst'ing-uv'n), *n.* An oven in which any substance is roasted; specifically, in *metal.*, an oven for roasting or calcining ores, the purpose being to expel sulphur, arsenic, etc., by the action of heat, which volatilizes these substances. Also called *ore-calcining furnace* and *roasting-furnace*.

roast-iron (rōst'ī'érn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rostri-ron*; *< ME. rostyren, rostyryn*; *< roast + iron*.] A gridiron. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 312.

Item, *j. roste* iron with vij. staves and *j. folding* stole of silver, weighing lxxliij. unces. *Paston Letters*, I, 468.

roast-stall (rōst'stāl), *n.* A peculiar form of roasting-furnace, built in compartments or stalls open in front, with flues running up the wall at the back for the purpose of creating a draft: used at Mansfeld in Prussia. Iron ores are also sometimes calcined between closed walls in stall-like chambers open in front. If closed in front, these chambers would more properly be called *kilns*.

roast, *v.* See *roast*.

rob (rob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robbed*, ppr. *robbing*. [*< ME. robben*, *< OF. robber, rober* = Sp. *robar* = Pg. *roubar* = It. *rubare*, *< ML. raubare*, rob, steal, plunder, *< OHG. roubōn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben* = OS. *rōbhōn* = AS. *reafian*, E. *reave* = Goth. *bi-raubōn*, rob, bereave: see *reave*, of which *rob* is thus a doublet, derived through OF. and ML. from the OHG. cognate of the E. *reave*. Cf. *rob*.] I. *trans.* 1. To steal; take away unlawfully.

That our foes, with no faultless in the fight tyme,
Saw not our Clie, our selmy to pyng,
Ne rob not our riches, ne our ryf godys.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I, 6269.

An empty casket, where the jewel of life
By some damn'd hand was *robbed* and ta'en away.
Shak., K. John, v, 1, 41.

2. To plunder or strip by force or violence; strip or deprive of something by stealing; deprive unlawfully; commit robbery upon. See *robbery*.

To scorn the kyngo de Cent Chynalers, that hadde herde
tyldinges that the salsnes com *robbing* the contry.
Mervin (L. E. T. S.), II, 233.

Rob not the poor, because he is poor. *Prov.* xxii, 22.

Like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv, 10, 36.

3. To deprive.

This concern for futurities *robs* us of all the ease and the advantages which might arise from a proper and discreet use of the present moment.

Hp. Atterbury, Sermons, II, xxii.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:
You cannot *rob* me of free Nature's grace.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, II, 3.

4. To carry away; ravish. [*Rare*.]

The eyes of all, allur'd with close delight,
And hearts quite *robbed* with so glorious sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV, iv, 10.

5. To hinder; prevent. [*Rare*.]

What is thy sentence then but speechless death,
Which *robs* my tongue from breathing native breath?
Shak., Rich. II., I, 2, 173.

6. In *metal-mining*, to remove ore from (a mine) with a view to immediate profit rather than to the permanent safety and development of the property.—7. In *coal-mining*, to cut away or reduce in size, as the pillars of coal left for the support of the mine.—*Robbing* Peter to pay Paul, taking what is due one person to satisfy the claim of another; sacrificing one interest for the advancement of another.

By *robbing* Peter he paid Paul, . . . and hoped to catch larks if ever the heavens should fall.

Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, I, 11.

= Syn. 2 and 3. To despoil, fleece. See *pillage*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To commit robbery.

I am accus'd to *rob* in that thief's company.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II, 2, 10.

Of Highway-Elephants at Ceylon,
That *rob* in Clans, like Men o' th' Highland.
Prior, to Fleetwood Shephard.

rob (rob), *n.* [*< F. rob*, *< Sp. rob, arrobe* = Pg. *robo*, *arrobe* = It. *rob*, *robbo*, *< Ar. robh*, Pers. *rubh*, inspissated juice, syrup, fruit-jelly.] The inspissated juice of ripo fruit, mixed with honey

or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit. [Now prov. Eng. and pharmaceutical.]

The *Rob* (margin, *Rob* of Ribes)—that is, the juice of the berries boiled with a third part or somewhat more of Sugar added unto it, till it become thick. . . . is . . . preferred before the raw berries themselves.

Penner, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam (1637), p. 167.

The Infusion and Decoction . . . passeth into a Jelly, Defrutum, sapa *Rob* extract which contain all the virtues of the Infusion or Decoction freed only from some of the watery parts. *Arbutnot*, Aliments, III. v. § 7.

robalo (rob'á-lō), *n.* [Sp. *robalo* = Pg. *robalo* = Cat. *lobarro*, a fish so called; said to be < *L. labrus*, *labros*, < Gr. *λάβρα*, a fish, the sea-wolf: see *Labrax*.] A fish of the genus *Centropomus*, represented by many species in tropical America. *C. undecimalis* is abundant in the West Indian and adjacent waters. It is a large and important food-fish, of a silvery color, greenish above, with sharp black lateral line, dusky dorsal and caudal fins, the other fins yellowish. See cut under *Centropomus*.

rob-altar (rob'ál-tär), *n.* [< *rob*, *v.*, + obj. *altar*.] A plunderer of what is consecrated or sacred.

"Will a man rob God?" . . . But, alas! what law can be given to rob-altars? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 170.

rob-and (rob'ánd), *n.* Same as *robbin*.

All hands were . . . kept on deck hour after hour in a drizzling rain, . . . picking old rope to pieces, or laying up gaskets and *robands*.

R. H. Dana, Before the Mast, p. 105.

robber (rob'ér), *n.* [< ME. *robber*, *robhere*, *rob-bare*, earlier *robouur*, *robheour*, < OF. *robecor*, *robennr*, *robecur* = Sp. *robador* = Pg. *robador* = It. *rubatore*, < ML. **raubator*, *robator*, < *raubare*, *rob*: see *rob*.] Doublet of *reaver*.] One who robs; one who commits a robbery; in a looser sense, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

Robbours and reuers that rliche men dispoilen *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 58.

The Bandits, which are the murdering robbers upon the Alps, and many places of Italy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 141.

Robber council or **synod**. Same as *Latrocinium*, 2. = *Syn. Robber*, *Thief*, *Pilferer*, *Freebooter*, *Marauder*, *Brigand*, *Bandit*, *Pirate*, *depredator*, *despoiler*, *ritter*, *highwayman*, *footpad*. (See *pillage*, *n.*) A thief takes other people's property without their knowledge; a *robber* takes it openly, whether or not resistance is offered. In a looser sense, *thief* is often applied to one who takes a small amount, and *robber* to one who takes a large amount. A *pilferer* takes very small amounts by stealth. A *freebooter* and a *marauder* rove about, robbing and plundering; the word *freebooter* emphasizes the fact that the man helps himself at his pleasure, while *marauder* suggests the loss, inconvenience, fright, or distress produced. A *brigand* or *bandit* is one of an organized band of outlaws and robbers, especially in certain countries long known as infested with such bands. *bandit* is rather a poetic or elevated word; *brigand* is more common in prose. A *pirate* is a brigand of the sea. All these words have considerable extension by metonymy or hyponymy.

robber-crab (rob'ér-krah), *n.* A hermit-crab; a member of the family *Paguridae*, especially *Burgus latro*: so called from its habit of stealing coconuts. See cut under *palm-crab*.

robber-fly (rob'ér-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Asilidae*. They are large swift flies with strong proboscis, and prey upon other insects. They are also called *hornet-flies* and *hawk-flies*. The term *robber-fly* is taken direct from the German *raubfliege*. See cuts under *Asilus*, *hawk fly*, and *Promachus*.

robber-gull (rob'ér-gul), *n.* The skua, or other jüger. See *Lestrudine*, *Lestrus*.

robbery (rob'ér-ī), *n.*; pl. *robberies* (-iz). [< ME. *robberie*, *robry*, *robberie*, < OF. *roberie*, *robberie*, *robbery*, < *robber*, *rob*: see *rob*.] The act or practice of robbing; a plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression; the act of unjustly and forcibly depriving one of anything; specifically, in law, the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another from his person, or in his presence, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear (*Wharton*). It is a more serious offense than *larceny*, by reason of the element of force or fear entering into it.

Thieves for their robbery have authority
When judges steal themselves.

Shak, M. for M., II. 2. 176.

Highway robbery, robbery committed in or near a highway. At common law no other robbery was punishable with death. = *Syn.* *Depredation*, *spoliation*, *despoliation*. See *robber*.

robbin¹ (rob'in), *n.* [Also *ruband*; appar. contr. of *rope-band*. In sense 2 appar. of same origin.] 1. A short piece of spun-yarn, rope-yarn, or sennit, used to fasten the head of a sail to the yard or gaff by passing several turns through the eyelet-hole in the sail and around the jacksay.—2. The spring of a carriage. *Simmonds*.

robbin² (rob'in), *n.* [< F. *robin*; appar. of E. Ind. origin.] In *com.*, the package in which

Ceylonese and other dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 pounds. *Simmonds*.

robbin³ (rob'in), *n.* An occasional spelling of *robin*¹.

rob-Davyt, *n.* See *rob-o-Davyt*.

robe¹ (rōb), *n.* [< ME. *robe*, *roobe*, < OF. *robe*, *robbe*, *rcube*, F. *robe*, a robe, = Pr. *rauba* = Cat. *roba* = Sp. *ropa* = Pg. *roupa* = It. *roba*, dress, merchandise, goods, < ML. *rauba*, spoil, < OHG. *roub*, robbery, breakage, MHG. *roup*, robbery, booty, spoil, garment, G. *raub* = D. *roof* = OS. *rōf* = AS. *reaf*, spoil, clothing, = Icel. *rauf*, spoil: see *reaf* and *reave*. Cf. *rob*.] 1. A gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

A woman worthli yelothed, . . .

Hiro robe was ful riche of red scarlet cingreyned,
With ribanes of red golde and of riche stones.
Piers Plowman (B), II. 15.

2. An official vestment; a flowing garment symbolizing honor, dignity, or authority.

The robes of a judge do not add to his virtue; the chief-est ornament of kings is justice.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VII. 20.

Thou shalt take the garments, and put upon Aaron the coat, and the robe of the ephod, and the ephod.

Ex. xxix. 5.

I am sorry one I esteemed ever the first of his robe should so undeservedly stain me.

Penn, To Dr. Tillotson.

3. Any garment; apparel in general; dress; costume.

Bion. Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, a pair of old breeches thrice turned. . . .
Fra. [To Petruchio.] See not your bride in these un-reverent robes.
Shak, T. of the S., III. 2. 114.

Say, have you got no armour on?

Have you no under robe of steel?

Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 262).

4. Hence, that which covers or invests; something resembling or suggesting a robe.

She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.

Drake, The American Flag.

Another [cottage] wore

A close-set robe of jasmine sown with stars.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

5. A woman's gown of any cut or fabric, with trimmings, usually in the form of bands or borders, woven in or embroidered on the material. [Trade and dressmakers' term.]—6. A dressed skin or pelt: first applied to that of the American bison, but now to that of any animal when used for a carriage- or sleigh-rug, and by extension to any protecting wrap used in driving: as, a linen lap-robe. [U. S.]

The large and roomy sleigh decked with buffalo, black bear, and lynx robes.

The Upper Ten Thousand, p. 4. (*Bartlett*.)

Under the head of robes was included all [buffalo] cow skins taken during the proper season, from one year old upward, and all bull skins from one to three years old. Bull skins over three years of age were classed as hides, and while the best of them were finally tanned and used as robes, the really poor ones were converted into leather.

W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, II. 443.

7. The largest and strongest tobacco-leaves, which are used as covers for the thicker kinds of pigtail. [U. S.]—8. *Eccles.*, specifically, the early chasuble, a large garment covering the body. Compare *garment*, 2.—9. pl. Garments of state or ceremony, forming together an entire costume. Thus, coronation robes may include all the garments worn by a prince at the time of his coronation, and always include the outer or decorative pieces, as the dalmatic, the mantle, etc.—Guarded robe! See *guard*.—Master of the robes, an officer in the royal household of Great Britain charged with ordering the sovereign's robes, and having several officers under him, as a clerk of the robes, wardrobe-keepers, etc. Under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *mistress of the robes*, who holds the highest rank among the ladies in the service of the queen.—Pack of robes, ten robes of buffalo-hide packed together for transportation to market. [U. S.]—The robe, or the long robe, the legal profession: as, gentlemen of the long robe.

Far be it from any Man's Thought to say there are not Men of strict Integrity of the Long Robe, tho' it is not every body's good Fortune to meet with them.

Steele, *Grief à la Mode*, Pref.

Rich advocates, and other gentlemen of the robe.

Mollen, *Dutch Republic*, I. 377.

robe¹ (rōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robed*, ppr. *robing*. [< ME. *roben*; < *robe*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To put a robe on; clothe in a robe; especially, to clothe magnificently or ceremoniously: as, to robe a sovereign for a coronation.

Thou robed man of justice, take thy place.

Shak, Lear, III. 6. 38.

2. To clothe or dress in general.

Thus robed in russett, ich romede a-boute.

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 1.

Here and there a tall Scotch fir, completely robed in snow.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 117.

The elms have robed their slender spray
With full-blown flower and embryo leaf.

O. W. Holmes, Spring has Come.

II. *intrans.* To put on a robe or robes; assume official vestments: as, the judges are robing; the clergy robed in the vestry.

robe² (rōb), *n.* An abbreviation of *aroba*.

robe-de-chambre (rōb-dē-shōm'br), *n.* [F.: *robe*, robe; *de*, of; *chambre*, chamber.] 1. A dressing-gown or morning dress, whether for men or for women—the exact signification varying with the fashion and habits of the day.—2. A dress cut in a certain negligée style: thus, a *robe-de-chambre* is mentioned as worn at a party in 1732.

robe-maker (rōb'mā'kèr), *n.* A maker of official robes, as for clergymen, university dignitaries, and others.

The modern Anglican rochet is sleeveless, the bulbous sleeves having been wholly detached from it by the Caroline tailors or robe-makers.

Lee, *Eccles. Gloss.*, p. 336.

roberd (rob'èrd), *n.* [A familiar use of *Robert*, a form of the personal name *Robert*. Cf. *robin*¹, *robinet*.] The chaffinch. Also *robinet*.

Robertsman, *n.* See *Robertsman*.

robert (rob'ért), *n.* Same as *herb-robert*.

Robertman, *n.* Same as *Robertsman*.

Robertsman, **Robertsman** (rob'èrts-man, rob'èrdz-man), *n.* [Also *Robartsman*, *Robertman*; ME. *roberdesman* (also *Robertes knave*), supposed to be so called because regarded or foigned to be one of Robin (Robert) Hood's men.] A bold, stout robber or night thief.

Robartes men, or *Robertsman*, were a set of lawless vagabonds, notorious for their outrages when *Piers Plowman* was written. . . . The statute of Edward the Third (an. reg. 5, c. xlv.) specifies "divers manslaughterers, felonies, and robberies, done by people that be called *Robertsman*, *Wastours*, and *drawlaches*." And the statute of Richard the Second (an. reg. 7, c. v.) ordains that the statute of King Edward concerning *Robertsman* and *drawlaches* shall be rigorously observed. Sir Edward Coke (Instit. III. 107.) supposes them to have been originally the followers of Robin Hood in the reign of Richard the First. See *Blackstone's Comm.*, II. iv. ch. 17.

T. Norton, Hist. Eng. Poetry (1840), II. 94, 95.

Roberts's pelvis. See *pelvis*.

Robervallian (rob-ér-val'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to G. P. de Roberval (1602-75), a noted French mathematician.—**Robervallian line**, a curve of infinite length but of finite area.

Roberval's balance. See *balance*.

robertycht, *n.* A Middle English form of *rubric*. *Hallivell*.

robin¹ (rob'in), *n.* [Short for *robin-redbreast*, early mod. E. *robyn* *redbreast*, < ME. **robin* *redbreast*, *robinet* *redbreast*, in which the first element was orig. a quasi-proper name, *Robin*, < OF. *Robin*, *Robin* (a name also given to the sheep), a familiar dim. of *Robert*, *Robert* (a name early known in England, as that of the oldest son of William I.), = Sp. Pg. It. *Roberto*, also *Ruperto* (> E. *Rupert*), < OHG. *Ruodpert*, MHG. *G. Ruprecht*, lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame, < OHG. *ruod* (= AS. **hrōth*—(in proper name *hrōthgar* = G. *Rudiger*, > ult. E. *Roger*: see *Roger*) = Icel. *hróthr*, praise, fame, = Goth. **hrōth*, in *hrōtheigs*, victorious, triumphant) + *perht*, *perah*, MHG. *berht* = E. *bright*: see *bright*.] 1. A small sylvian bird of Europe, *Erythacus rubecula*, more fully called *robin-redbreast*, and also *redbreast*, *robinet*, and *rindock*. It is more like a warbler than like a thrush, only about 5½ inches long and 9½ in extent of wings; the upper parts are olive-green; the forehead, sides of the head, front of the neck, and fore part of the breast are yellowish-red (whence the name *redbreast*). It is an abundant and familiar British bird, widely distributed in other parts of the Palearctic region. The song is rich, mellow, and finely modulated. The nest is placed on the ground, in herbage or moss, generally under a hedge or bush. The eggs are usually five or six in number, pinkish-white speckled with purplish-red. This robin is a common figure in English nursery tales and folk-lore.



Robin-redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*).

Art thou the bird whom Man loves best,
The plump bird with the scarlet breast,
Our little English Robin?
Horsedworth, Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly.

A strange world where the robin was a little domestic bird that fed at the table, instead of a great lidgey, jerky, whooping thrush. O. H. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 172.

2. The red-breasted or migratory thrush of North America, *Turdus migratorius* or *Merala migratoria*, one of the most abundant and fa-



American Robin (*Merala migratoria*).

miliar of North American birds; so called from the reddish-brown color of the under parts, which, however, is very different, both in hue and in extent, from that of the European red-breast. This robin is 10 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. The upper parts are slate color with an olive shade; most of the under parts are chestnut-red; the vent-feathers are white, with dusky markings; the head is black, with white marks about the eyes and white streaks on the throat; and the tail is blackish, usually marked with white at the ends of the outer feathers. The bill is mostly yellow. The robin inhabits the whole of North America; it is migratory, feeds on insects, worms, berries, and other fruits, and breeds at large throughout its range, building a large strong nest of hay and mud on a bough, and laying from four to six dull brownish-greenish-blue eggs, 1 1/2 inches long by 1 inch broad. Also, familiarly, robin-redbreast.

3. With a qualifying term, one of numerous warbler-like or thrush-like birds, more or less nearly related to or resembling either of the foregoing: as, the blue-throated robin. (See *Cyanocitta*, and *out under bluethroat*.) Some of these terms are book-names, others are casual transfers of the word robin by English residents in various parts of the world, especially India and Australia. In the latter region are various flycatchers (*Muscicapidae*) of the genus *Petroica* and its subfamily, some of which are called robins, as the scarlet-breasted *P. multicolor*, peculiar to Norfolk Island. Some of the Asiatic chats of the genus *Pratincola* are known as Indian robins; these are related to the British whinchat and stonechat, and do not particularly resemble the true robin of England. Others, recently separated geographically under the name *Erythronia*, inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and other islands of the same zoogeographical region, and resemble the true robin, as *E. dauma* and *E. mulleri*. The red-breasted flycatcher, *Muscicapa (Erythronia) pareia*, which ranges from central Europe into India, bears a striking resemblance to the true robin. Among other Indian robins, loosely so called, may be noted one sometimes specified as the water-robin. This is a flycatcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*, originally described by Vleiss in 1831 as *Phoenicea fuliginosa*, and commonly catalogued as *Ruficilla fuliginosa* (after G. B. Gray); but it does not belong to the same family as the robin, nor to the same genus as the redstart. It inhabits the Himalayan region, and ranges widely in China and India. It has been placed in 5 different genera, two of which, *Rhinoceros* of Blanford and *Synophrus* of A. O. Humm, were specially framed for its reception.

4. The robin-snipe or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*: a clipped name among gunners. Also *beach-robin*. See *knob*, 1.—5. The sea-robin or red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Massachusetts.]—6. In ichth., a sea-robin or flying-robin; one of several kinds of *Triglidae*.—7. A local name of the pinfish. [U.S.]—8. A name variously applied (commonly as part of a compound) to the herb-robust, to species of *Lychnis*, and to some other plants. *Red-robin* denotes, besides the wheat-rust, the herb-robust, the *Lychnis diurna*, etc. See *ragged-robin* and *trunk-robin*. [Prov. Eng.]—Golden robin, the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*.—Ground robin, the chewink. See *marsh-robin*, and *cr.* under *Pipilo*. [Local, U.S.]—Magpie robin, a dayal. See *cut under Copsichus*.—Oregon robin, the varied thrush, *Turdus varicus* or *Heperocichla varia*.—Red robin, the scarlet tanager. [Local, U.S.]—Robin red-breast, see *Robin-redbreast*.—Robin's egg blue, a greenish blue, like that of the American robin's egg.—Round robin, see *round-robin*, 5.—Sea robin, see *sea-robin*.—St. Lucas robin, *Turdus* or *Merala confinis*, much like but specifically distinct from the common American robin, inhabiting Lower California.—Water-robin. See *def. 3*.—Yellow robin, an Australian bird of the genus *Eopsaltria*.

robin² (rob'in), n. [Appur. ult. due to the F. name *Robin*: see *robin*.] A trimming on the front of a dress. Davies.

Several pieces of printed calico, remnants of silk, and such like, that . . . would serve for robins and facings. Richardson, Pamela, I. xli.

robin³, n. Same as *robbin*².

robin-accentor (rob'in-ak-sen'tor), n. A small sylvinio bird of Asia, *Accentor rubeculoides*: an occasional book-name, translating the specific designation bestowed by Moore in 1854 from Hodgson's MSS. This bird belongs to the same genus as the common hedge-sparrow of Europe, *A. modularis*, but resembles the British robin in the color of the breast. It inhabits the Himalayas and southward, Cashmere, Sikhim, etc.

robin-breast (rob'in-bre'st), n. The robin-snipe, or red-breasted sandpiper.

robin-dipper (rob'in-dip'er), n. The buffle, or buffle-headed duck. [Now Eng.]

robinet (rob'in-et), n. [*ME. robinet*, a chuff-finch, < *OF. Robinet*, 'little Robin'; dim. of *Robin*, Robin; as a common noun, *OF. robinet*, a pipkin, tap, cock, *F. robinet*, a tap, cock.] 1. A chaffinch. Also *roberd*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 310.—2. A little robin. See *robin*, 1. Drayton, *Muses' Elysium*, viii.—3. A tap or faucet.—4. A military engine for throwing darts and stones. *Græc.*

robing (rô'bing), n. [Verbal n. of *robel*, r.] 1. The act of putting on a robe or ceremonious apparel.—2. Material for women's gowns and the like: a term of the eighteenth century.—3. A kind of trimming like a flounce or ruffle, used on women's and children's garments. *Diet. of Needlework*.

Robin Goodfellow. 1. A domestic spirit or fairy, said to be the offspring of a mortal woman and Oberon, king of Fairyland. He is analogous to the brownie of Scotland. It was from the popular belief in this spirit that Shakespeare's Puck was derived.

2. As a general name, an elf; a fairy.

Kottel, or Kibahl: such as wee
Pugs and Hot-rodins call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood, and these commented,
Make fearful noise in Batties and in Buries:
Robin good-fellows some, some call them Fairies.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 574.

robing-room (rô'bing-rôm), n. A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off; a vestry: as, the peers' robing-room in the House of Lords.

Robinia (rô-bin'i-ä), n. [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737)*, named after the royal gardeners at Paris, Jean Robin (1550-1629) and his son Vespasien Robin; the latter introduced this genus into Europe, under the name *Pseudacacia*, in 1635.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, type of the subtribe *Robinieæ*; the locusts. It is characterized by a legume with thin valves, winged on its upper margin, and by papilionaceous flowers with a broad reflexed standard, an awl-



Flowering Branch of Locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia*). a, part. b, flower.

shaped inflexed style terminating a stalked and many-ovuled ovary, and surrounding these a long sheath of ten diadelphous stamens, one of them partly or at length wholly free. The bractelets and catkins are nearly smooth, bristly, or viscid-hairy. The leaves are unequally pinnate with stipulate leaflets, and are furnished with a pair of bristle-shaped stipules, or of short stout spines in their place. The flowers are white or rose-purple, borne in conspicuous racemes. There are 5 or 6 species, 2 of them little-known Mexican trees, the others native in the southern and central United States. Of the latter the chief is *R. Pseudacacia*, the common locust or false acacia, widely planted and naturalized in the Northern States, also much planted in Europe, where it presents several varieties. For this and other species, see *locust*, 2, and *rose-acacia*; also *acacia*, 3.

Robinieæ (rob-i-ni'ë), n. pl. [*NL. (Benthian and Hooker, 1862)*, < *Robinia* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ*.

It is characterized by racemed flowers from the axils or fasciated at the older nodes, commonly free banner-stamen, blunt anthers, numerous ovules, somewhat rigid style, and usually flat and two-valved pod. It includes 16 genera, of which 11 are American, 1 African, 3 Australian, and 1 (*Sesbania*) of general distribution. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees, rarely shrubby climbers. For important genera, see *Robinia* (the type), *Sesbania*, and *Oleaya*.

robin-redbreast (rob'in-red'bre'st), n. [Early mod. E. *robyn redbreast*: see *robin*.] 1. Same as *robin*, 1.

Robyn redbreast,

He shall be tho preest

The requiem masse to syng.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 330.

No burial this pretty pair

Of any man receiveth

Till *Robin-redbreast* piously

Did cover them with leaves.

Children in the Wood (Child's Ballads, III. 133).

2. Same as *robin*, 2.—3. The American bluebird, *Sialia sialis*: an occasional misnomer. See *bluebird*, and *cut under Sialia*.—4. The old-time Bow street runner: in allusion to the color of his waistcoat. [Slang, Eng.]—Robin-redbreast's pincushion. Same as *bedgery*.

robin-ruddock (rob'in-rud'ok), n. Same as *robin*, 1.

Dyl you ever see two such little *Robin ruddocks*

So laden with breeches?

R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

robin-run-in-the-hedge (rob'in-run'in-thê-hej), n. The ground-ivy, *Xepeta Glechoma*; the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*; rarely the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; and the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. [Prov. Eng.]

robin-sandpiper (rob'in-sand'pi-për), n. Same as *robin-snipe*, 1.

robin-snipe (rob'in-snîp), n. 1. The red-breasted or ash-colored sandpiper; the canute or knot, *Tringa canutus*. In plain gray plumage it is also called white robin-snipe. See *knob*, 1.—2. Same as *red-breasted snipe* (a) (which see, under *red-breasted*). [New Eng.]

robin's-plantain (rob'inz-plan'tân), n. See *plantain*.

robin's-rye (rob'inz-ri), n. The haircap-moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum*: so called, perhaps, as suggesting a miniature grain-field. Also *robin-ryent*. See *haircap-moss*.

robin-wheat (rob'in-hwët), n. Same as *robin's-rye*.

The birds are not the only harvesters of the pretty moss known as *robin-wheat*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 363.

roble (rô'bl), n. [*Sp. roble*, oak-tree, < *L. robur*, oak, oak-tree: see *robust*.] 1. In California, one of the white oaks, *Quercus lobata*, also called *weeping oak*. It is a majestic tree with very widely spreading branches; its wood is of little value except for fuel.—2. In the West Indies, *Platymiscum platystachyum* and *Catalpa longisiliqua*, trees yielding ship-timber.—3. In Chili, a species of beech, *Fagus obliqua*, which affords a durable hard-wood building-material.

rob-o-Davyt, n. [Prob. orig. *rob-af-Dary*, 'Davy's syrup' (see *rob*); *Dary* being a familiar term for a Welshman, and *metheglin* a Welsh name for mead.] Metheglin.

Sherry, nor *Rob-o-Davy* here could flow,

The French frontinacke, charet, red nor white,

Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.

Taylor's Works (1630). (Nares.)

roborant (rob'ô-rant), a. and n. [= *F. roborant* = *Sp. Pg. It. roborante*, < *L. roboran* (t-s), ppr. of *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*.] I. a. Tonic; strengthening.

II. n. A medicine that strengthens; a tonic. roborate (rob'ô-rât), r. t. [*L. roboratus*, ppr. of *roborare*, strengthen (> *It. roborare* = *Sp. Pg. roborar* = *OF. roberer*, < *robur* (*robor*), strength: see *robust*. Cf. *corroborate*.] To give strength to; strengthen; confirm; establish.

This Bull also relateth to ancient privileges of popes and princes, bestowed upon her; which herein are *roborated* and confirmed.

Fidler, Hist. of Cambridge Univ., ii. 37.

roboration (rob'ô-râ'shon), n. [= *OF. roboracion* = *Sp. roboracion* = *Pg. roboração*, < *ML. roboratio* (n-), a strengthening, < *L. roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*. Cf. *corroboration*.] A strengthening. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

roborean (rô-bô-rô-an), a. [*L. roboreus*, of oak (see *roboreous*), + *-an*.] Same as *roboreous*. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

roboreous (rô-bô-rô-us), n. [*L. roboreus*, made of oak, < *robur*, an oak: see *robust*.] Made of oak; hence, strong. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

Robulina (rō-bū-lī'nī), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826, as a genus of supposed cephalopods), < *L. robur*, strength, + a dim. -*ina*, the reg. term. with this author for his genera of microscopic cephalopods.] A genus of foraminifers. Also called *Lampas*.

Robur Caroli (rō'bēr kar'ō-lī). [NL., Charles's Oak (see def.): *L. robur*, oak; ML *Caroli*, gen. of *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*.] A now obsolete constellation, introduced by Halley in 1677, between Argo and Centaurus, to represent the royal oak in which Charles II. was hidden after the battle of Worcester.

robust (rō-bust'), *a.* [OF. (and F.) *robuste* = Sp. Pg. It. *robusto*, < *L. robustus*, strong, < *robur*, OL *robur* (*robore*), hardness, strength, a hard wood, oak, an oak-tree; = Skt. *rabhas*, violence, force, < *√ rabh*, seize.] 1. Having or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; sound; vigorous; as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; *robust* health.

A *robust* boisterous Rogue knocked him down.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 22.

Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest
With thunder his *robust* distended chest?

Young, Paraphrase of Job.

I said, "How is Mr. Murdstone?" She replied, "My brother is *robust*, I am obliged to you."

Dickens, David Copperfield, xvi.

One can only respect a *robust* faith of this sort.

Saturday Rev., May, 1874, p. 674.

2. Violent; rough; rude.

Komp-losing miss

Is haul'd about, in gallantry *robust*

Thomson, Autumn, I. 529.

3. Requiring vigor or strength: as, *robust* employment. *Imp. Dict.*—4. In *zool.*, stout; thick: as, a *robust* joint; *robust* antennae. = *Syn.* 1. *Strong*, *Robust*, *Lusty*, *Sturdy*, *Stalwart*, *Stout*, *bulky*, *hearty*, *bravny*, *mighty*, *powerful*. *Strong* is the generic term among these, and is the most widely used in figurative applications. By derivation it means having the power of exerting great muscular force. *Robust* suggests an oaken strength, hence compactness, toughness, soundness of constitution, blooming health, and good size if not largeness of frame. *Lusty* characterizes the kind of strength that one enjoys possessing, abounding health, strength, vitality, and spirits. *Sturdy* suggests compactness and solidity even more than *robust* does, it expresses a well-knit strength that is hard to shake or resist, standing strongly upon its feet. *Stalwart* suggests tallness or largeness with great strength or sturdiness. *Stout* is little different from *strong*; it sometimes means strong to do or to support big business, as, a *stout* defender; a *stout* porter carrying a heavy trunk.

robustious (rō-bus'tyus), *a.* [Formerly also *robustuous*, *robustious*; < *L. robustus*, oaken (*robustus*, oaken, strong): see *robust*.] *Robustious*, rough; violent; rude. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Violent and robustious seas.

Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 258).

These redundant locks,

Robustious to no purpose, clustering down,
Vain monument of strength. *Milton*, S. A., I. 569.

Poh! you are so *robustious*, you had like to put out my eye, I assure you, if you blind me, you must lead me.

Swift, Polite Conversation, I.

robustiously (rō-bus'tyus-lī), *adv.* In a *robustious* manner. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The multitude commend writers as they do fenceers or wrestlers; who if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

robustiousness (rō-bus'tyus-nes), *n.* Vigor; muscular size and strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

That *robustiousness* of body and puissance of person, which is the only fruit of strength.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, sig. S. 2.

robustly (rō-bust'lī), *adv.* In a *robust* manner; with great strength; muscularly.

robustness (rō-bust'nes), *n.* The quality of being *robust*; strength; vigor; or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

rock¹ (rok), *n.* [Also *rock*, *rok*, *ruc*, *ruck*, *ruk*; = *G. roc* = Sw. *roc*, *rok* = Dan. *rok* = Lt. *ruca*, *rochi* (Florio), < Ar. Pers. *ruk*, a roc. Cf. *rock*².] A fabulous bird of prey of monstrous size, famous in Arabian mythology, and corresponding to the Persian simurg. There is no certain basis of fact upon which the myth of the roc rests. The most colossal birds of which we have any knowledge are the dromorhithic moos of New Zealand and the Madagascar apyornithic elephant-birds. The largest known rapacious bird (the roc figures as a bird of prey) is the *Harpagornis*, which may have been able to kill a man, though certainly not to fly away with one. The most plausible speculation bases the roc on the *Aepyornis*. See the quotation.

On the 27th of January, 1851, Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire read before the Parisian Academy of Sciences a paper, in which he described two enormous eggs and part of the metatarsus of a bird which he called *Aepyornis*

maximus. . . This brought again to mind the old story of the famous Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, who located the *roc* or *rock*, the giant bird of the Arabian tales, upon Madagascar, and related that the great Khan of the Tartars, having heard of the bird, sent messengers to Madagascar, who brought back a feather nine spans long, and two palms in circumference. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 47.

Roc's egg, something marvelous or prodigious, having no foundation in fact; a mere's nest.

*rock*², *n.* A Middle English form of *rock*¹.

rocaille (rō-kāl'y), *n.* [F., rockwork, formerly also *rocaille*, < *roche*, a rock: see *rock*².] The scroll ornament of the eighteenth century, and especially of the epoch of Louis XV., combining forms apparently based on those of water-worn rocks and those of shells or deduced from them. See *rococo*.

rocamboles (rōk'am-bōl), *n.* [Also *rokamboles*, and formerly also *rocambol*; < F. *rocambol*, < G. *rockebollen*, *roggenbollen* (so called because it grows among rye), < *rocken*, *roggen*, rye, + *bolle*, a bulb: see *rye* and *bol*.] A plant of the onion kind, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, native through the middle latitudes of Europe, and there somewhat cultivated. Its uses resemble those of garlic and the shallot, like which, also, it has a compound bulb composed of bulblets or cloves.

Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Pat is know,
Where *rocambol*, shallot, and the rank garlic grow.

W. King, Art of Cookery, I. 336.

Rocella (rok-sel'ī), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), an aecom. form (based on ML *rocca*, *roca*, a rock) of It. *orella*, F. *orselle*, etc., orehill: see *orchil*, *archil*.] A genus of parmeliaceous lichens of the tribe *Uscei*. The thallus is fruticose or finely pendulous, alike on both sides, and cartilaginous-cortaceous; the medullary layer is loosely cottony. The species are few and closely related, growing especially in the warmer maritime regions of the earth, and furnishing the famous archil or orchil of dyers. *R. tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*, the best-known species, are the chief sources of the dye. See *under archil*; see also *canary moss*, *crape-reed*, *dyer's-moss*, *flat-orchil*, *litmus*, *Mauritius-reed*.

roccelline (rok-sel'ik), *a.* [< *Rocella* + -ic.] Related to or derived from *Rocella*. — *Roccelline* acid, C₁₂H₁₂O₄, a crystalline acid which occurs uncombined in *Rocella tinctoria*.

roccellin (rok-sel'in), *n.* [< *roccelline* + -in.] A coal-tar color: same as *orsellin*.

roccelline (rok-sel'in), *a.* [< *Rocella* + -ine.] In bot., of or pertaining to the genus *Rocella*.

Roccus (rok'us), *n.* [NL. (S. L. Mitchell, 1814), < ML *rocca*, E. *rock*: see *rock*¹.] A genus of serranoid fishes. It contains *R. lineatus*, the common rock-fish or striped-bass of the United States, and *R. chrysops*, the white-bass. Both are well-known game-fish, of some economic importance. See *under bass*.

rochet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rock*¹.

roche², *n.* and *r.* See *rock*².

Rochea (rō-kē-ā), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1799), named after François Laroche, who wrote on the genera *Lirio* and *Gladiolus*.] A genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceae*. It is characterized by a salver shaped corolla with its tube much longer than the small five cleft calyx, the five stamens united to the petals, and five free carpels, attenuated into elongated and exerted converging styles. The 4 species are natives of South Africa, and are fleshy undershrubs, bearing thick opposite leaves with mitted bases. The flowers are showy and rather large, white, yellow, scarlet, or rose-colored, and clustered in dense cymes. For these and the singular leaves the species are somewhat cultivated as house-plants. *R. coccinea*, with scarlet flowers, has the name of coral, and *R. fatcata* is sometimes called *ice-plant*.

Rochelle powder (rō-shel' pōw'dēr). [< *La Rochelle*, a city in France, + *powder*.] Sumo as *Seidlitz powder*, or *compound effervescent powder* (which see, *under powder*).

Rochelle salt. See *salt*¹.

roches moutonnées (rōsh mō-to-nū'). [F.: *roche*, rock (see *rock*², *rock*¹); *moutonné*, fem. of *moutonné*, rounded like the back of a sheep: see *mounton*.] Scattered knobs of rock rounded and smoothed by glacial action: fancifully so called from their resemblance, as seen rising here and there or in groups above a surface, to a flock of sheep lying down: sometimes Englished as "sheep-backs."

The surface of rock, instead of being jagged, rugged, or worn into rugged defiles, is even and rounded, often dome-shaped or spheroidal. . . . Such surfaces were called *Roches Moutonnées* by De Saussure.

J. D. Forbes, Travels in the Alps, p. 53.

rochet¹ (rōk'et), *n.* [Also dial. *rochet*; < ME. *rochet*, *rochette*, also *roket*, *rokkete*, < OF. *rochet*, *roquet*, a frock, a prelate's rochet, F. dial. *rochet*, a blouse, mantle, = Sp. Pg. *roquete* = It. *roccetto*, *roccetto* (ML *rochetum*), a rochet, dim. of ML, *roccus*, *roccus*, < OHG. *roch*, MHG. *roc* (rock), G. *rock* = MLG. D. *rok* = OFries. *rokk* = AS. *roc*, *rocc* = Icel. *rokk*, a frock, coat; cf. Ir. *rocan*, a mantle, cloak, Gael. *rochall*, a coverlet.] 1. Originally, a short cloak worn by men of all degrees, also by women (in

this case frequently a white linen outer garment).

A *Rocket* full rent & Ragget abone,

Cast over his corse.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I. 13525.

A womman wel more fetys is

In *rocket* than in cote, ywis.

Hom. of the *Rose*, I. 1242.

Superior vestis mulierum, Anglice a *rochet*.

MS. Bibl. Reg., 12 B. I. f. 12. (*Hallivell*.)

2. *Eccles.*, a close-fitting vestment of linen or lawn, worn by bishops and some others. It reaches to the knees or lower, and has close sleeves extending to the wrists, or is sleeveless. The rochet is a variety of the alb or surplice, the latter differing from both alb and rochet by the fullness of its sleeves. In the Roman Catholic Church the rochet is worn by bishops and abbots, usually under a mantelet, and, as a choir vestment, by some canons. In the Anglican Church the rochet is worn under the chimere—these vestments constituting the distinctive episcopal habit as ordinarily worn in church and in Parliament and Convocation. The lawn sleeves are now made very full, and attached to the chimere, not to the rochet.

And an Arm men seyn is ther

Of seint Thomas the holy Marter, . . .

And a *Rochet* that is gool,

Al bespreit with his blod.

Stations of Rome (ed. Furnivall), I. 501.

The Elected Bishop, vested with his *Rochet*, shall be presented . . . unto the Presiding Bishop.

Book of Common Prayer [American], Consecration of Bishops.

34. Hence, a bishop: also used attributively.

They would strain us out a certain figurative prelate, by wringing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets*.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 5.

4. A mantelet worn by the peers of England during ceremonies.

rochet² (rōk'et), *n.* [< F. *rouget*, a gurnard.]

A kind of fish, the roach or piper gurnard.

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,

The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.

Drayton.

Sit thy nose,

Like a raw *rochet*! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, III. 6.

Roquets, whittings, or such common fish. *W. Dromen*.

roching-cask (rōk'ing-kāsk), *n.* A tank lined with lead, used for crystallizing alum.

rock¹ (rok), *n.* [< ME. *rocke*, *rokke*, < AS. **rocc* (in *stān-rocc*, 'stone-rock') = OF. *roc*, m. (= It. *rocco*, m.), *roke*, usually assimilated *roche* (> ME. *roche*, E. obs. *roach*², q. v.), F. *roche*, f., = Pr. *roca*, *rocha* = Sp. *roca* = Pg. *roca*, *rocha* = It. *rocca*, *ruccia*, < ML *rocca*, *rocca*, a rock; prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *roc* = Bret. *roch*, a rock. According to Diez, prob. < LL. **rupica*, or *rupica*, < L. *rupes*, a rock.] 1. The mass of mineral matter of which the earth, so far as accessible to observation, is made up; a mass, fragment, or piece of that crust, if too large to be designated as a *stone*, and if spoken of in a general way without special designation of its nature. When there is such special designation, the term *stone* is more generally adopted, as in *building-stone*, *paring-stone*, *limestone*, *freestone*; or the special designation of the material itself may be used without qualification, as *granite*, *slate*, *marble*, etc. The unconsolidated stony materials which form a considerable part of the superficial crust, or that which is not or near the surface, such as sand, gravel, and clay, are not commonly designated as *rock* or *rocks*; the geologist, however, includes under the term *rock*, for the purpose of general description, all the consolidated materials forming the crust, as well as the fragmental or detrital beds which have been derived from it. Rocks are ordinarily composed of two or more mineral species, but some rocks are made up almost entirely of one species: thus, granite is essentially an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and mica, while marble usually consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and sandstone and quartzite chiefly of quartz. The number of varieties of rock, according to the classification and description of lithologists, is very great. The number of names popularly in use for rocks is small: *granite*, *porphyry*, *lava*, *sandstone* or *freestone*, *limestone*, *marble*, and *slate* are terms under one or the other of which by far the largest part of the rocks are commonly classed. (See these words.) More than 600 distinct species of minerals have been described, but a very small number of them occur as essential constituents of rocks: of these, quartz, the feldspars, the micas, the minerals of the magite and hornblende group, talc, chlorite, olivin, and carbonate of lime, with which often more or less of carbonate of magnesia is associated, form the great bulk of the rocks. But there are several other minerals which are quite commonly found as accessory constituents, and sometimes in masses large enough to be worthy of the designation of *rock*: such are garnet, epidote, various oxides of iron, pyrites, apatite, andalusite, leucite, tourmalin, and a few others. Some mineral substances occur in masses of great extent and thickness, but do not play the part of rock-forming minerals: such are salt, gypsum, and the varieties of coal. Rocks are variously classed by geologists. The most general subdivision of them is into *igneous* and *aqueous*: the former are divided into *plutonic* and *volcanic*, according as they have been formed under conditions of depth and pressure, like granite, or have been poured out upon the surface in the manner of lava. The aqueous rocks are also designated as *sedimentary*, *volcanic*, or *stratified*. The sedimentary rocks in general are believed to be made up of material resulting from the decay and abrasion of igneous masses, since almost all geologists admit that the crust of the earth has cooled from a state of fusion. Part of the stratified deposits, however,

have been formed through the agency of life, as in the case of the limestones, most of which have been secreted from an aqueous solution by various organisms, and of coal, which is the result of a peculiar kind of decay of vegetable matter. Some rocks have been formed by the simple evaporation of a solution; for instance, rock-salt. The sedimentary rocks are classified for lithological description according to the nature and texture of the materials of which they are made up: they are arranged in the chronological order of their deposition according to the nature of the fossils which they contain. Sedimentary rocks have frequently been greatly changed in character by metamorphism, by which they have been rendered crystalline, and sometimes made so closely to resemble igneous rocks that their true character can only with the greatest difficulty be made out.

When ye han maid the coast so elene
Of rocks that ther nys no stoon ysene.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 15772.

A rock may be defined as a mass of mineral matter, composed of one, more usually of several, kinds of minerals, having, as a rule, no definite external form, and liable to vary considerably in chemical composition.

J. G. Keble, *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 229.

2. A stone of any size, even a pebble. [Vulgar, U. S.]

I put a hot rock to his feet, and made him a large bowl
Of catmint tea. Georgia Sevens, p. 191.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass—at least, to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great extent.
Bret Harte, *The Society upon the Stanislaus*.

3. A mass of stone forming an eminence or a cliff.

And he [Samson] went down and dwelt in the top of the
rock Kham. Judges xiv. 8.

When he sees afar
His country's weather-bleached and battered rocks
From the green wave emerging. Cooper, *Task*, v. 834.

4. Hence, in *Scrip.*, figuratively, foundation; strength; asylum; means of safety; defense.

The Lord is my rock. 2 Sam. xlii. 2.
5. A cause or source of peril or disaster; from the wrecking of vessels on rocks; as, this was the rock on which he split.

Jo, where comes that rock
That I advise your slumming
(Enter Cardinal Wolsey.)
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, l. i. 114.

Either we must say every church govern'd itself, or else
we must fall upon that old foolish *fact*, that St. Peter and
his successors govern'd all. Sidney, *Table Talk*, p. 57.

6. A kind of hard sweetmeat, variously flavored.

Around a revolving dial were arranged various-sized
pieces of peppermint rock, closely resembling putty, but
prized by youthful gourmands. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 625.

7. Same as *rockfish*, 1 (a). [Southern U. S.]
—8. The rock-dove, *Columba livia*, more fully
called *blue-rock*.—9. A kind of soap. See the
quotation.

The action of lime upon the constituents of tallow decomposes them, glycerin being set at liberty, while calcium stearate and oleate are formed. . . . These salts, . . . when mixed together, constitute an insoluble soap, technically called rock.
W. L. Carpenter, *Soap and Candles*, p. 254.

10. A piece of money; commonly in the plural; as, a pocketful of rocks. [Slang, U. S.]

Here I am in town without a rock in my pocket
New Orleans Picayune. (Hartlett.)

11. A very hard kind of cheese, made from skimmed milk, used in Hampshire, England. *Halkier II.*—Aldic (or aild) rock. See *acidic*.—Eolian, aqueous, argillaceous rocks. See the adjectives.—Aerial rocks. Same as *erolian* rocks.—Band of rock. See *band* and *blackband*.—Blue, clay, colts-foot, conglomerate rock. See the qualifying words.—Cock of the rock. See *cock*.—Country rock. See *country*, 5, and *country-rock*.—Denuded rocks. See *denuded*.—Detrital rock. See *detrital*.—Dressed rocks, ice-worn boxes of rock, usually called *roches moutonnées* or *sheep-back rocks*.—Dudley rock. See *Dudley limestone*, under *limestone*.—Farewell rock. See *farewell*.—Gibbular rock, rock-candy.—Intrusive rocks. See *intrusive*.—Kellaways rocks, in *geol.*, the lower of the two zones into which the Oxfordian is divided, the latter being a division of the Middle or Oxford Oolite. The Oxfordian is the lowest division of the Upper Jura or White Jura of the Continental geologists. The name *Kellaways* is frequently spelled *Kellaway*. It is a locality in Wiltshire, England.—Littoral rocks. See *littoral*.—Ludlow rocks, in *geol.*, a portion of the Upper Silurian rocks, 2,000 feet in thickness. It is composed of three groups, the lower Ludlow rock or mudstone, the Aynestry limestone, and the upper Ludlow rock. They have their name from Ludlow in Shropshire, England, where they are characteristically developed.—Metamorphic rocks. See *metamorphism*.—On the rocks, quite out of funds; in great want of money. [Slang.]—Rock-drilling machine, a power-drill for boring rock or mineral substances. It operates either by percussion or by rotation. The usual motive power, in confined situations, is compressed air.—Rock ice-cream. Same as *granite*.—2.—Rock-onion. Same as *ebol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*).—Rocks of mechanical origin. See *mechanical*.—Syn. It is an error to use *rock* for a stone so small that a man can handle it; only a fabulous person or a demi-god can lift a rock.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words more slow.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 370.

The Douglas rent an earth-fast stone
From its deep bed, then heaved it high,
And sent the fragment through the sky.
Scott, l. of the L., v. 23.

rock¹ (rok), v. t. [*rock*], n. Cf. OF. *rocher*, stone, < *roche*, a stono, rock.] To throw stones at; stono. [U. S.]

It used to be said that if an unknown landsman showed himself in the streets of Marblehead, Massachusetts the boys would follow after him, crying, "Rock him! Rock him! He's got a long-tailed coat on!"

O. W. Holmes, *Foot at the Breakfast Table*, vii.

rock² (rok), v. [*ME. rokken*, also *roggen* (cf. OF. *roquer*), < AS. **roccean* (in a gloss) = Dan. *rokke* = Sw. *roq. rockera*, shake, rock; cf. OHG. *ruochen*, MHG. *rucken*, *rucken*, G. *ruicken*, pull, = Dan. *rykke* = Sw. *rycka*, pull, = Icel. *rykja*, pull roughly and hastily; from the noun, OHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruce*-), MHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruck*-), G. *ruck*, a pull, jolt, jerk, = Sw. *ryck* = Dan. *ryk*, a pull.] I. trans. 1. To move backward and forward, as a body supported below (especially on a single point, a narrow line, or a curved base); cause to sway upon a support; as, to rock a cradle; to rock a chair; sometimes, to cause to reel or totter.

The cradle at his beddes feet is set,
To rocken. Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 237.
The god whose earthquakes rock the solid ground.
Pope, *Iliad*, xlii. 68.

2. To move backward and forward in a cradle, chair, etc.

High in his hall, rocked in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sat.
Dryden, *Tr. of Ovid's Epistles*, xl.

3. To lull; quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.
Sleep rock thy brain. Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 237.
How, ignorance, O thou, whose idle knee
Rocks earth into a lethargy.

Quarles, *Emblems*, l. 11.
4. In engraving, to abrade the surface of, as a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotint. See *cradle*, n., 4 (c).—5. To cleanse by rocking or shaking about in sand.

His other harness, that holdeth fast keped,
Bolts his pance, & his plaster piked full cleme,
The rycker rocketh of the royst, of his idle brony,
And all watz for sch as upon fyrst
Sir Ivarraune and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2018.

6. To affect by rocking in a manner indicated by a connected word or words; as, to rock one into a headache; the earthquake rocked down the houses.

Tyl Besom hadde ienthe on me and rocked me aslepe.
Piers Plouman (B), xv. 11.

II. intrans. To move backward and forward; be moved backward and forward; reel.

How her hand in my hand being lock'd,
Forced it to tremble with her loyal fear!
Which struck her sad, and then it faster rock'd
Shak., *Locrine*, l. 262.

During the whole dialogue, Jonas had been rocking on his chair.

The blind wall rocks, and on the trees
The dead leaf trembles to the bells.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

Rocking bob. Same as *balance-bob*.—Rocking stone, a large block of stone poised so nicely upon its point that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate. Such stones are most common in regions of granite, and especially where it has a marked cuboidal jointing. The quadrangular masses resulting from the weathering of this granite assume spherical forms, since the edges and angles waste away more rapidly than the sides, and a rocking stone is not infrequently the result. There are several rocking stones in the granite region of Devonshire and Cornwall, where they are known as *Joggans*, *loggan-stones*, or *loggan-rocks*. The best-known of these is near Castle Treryn, St. Levan. It is about 17 feet long, and weighs about 65 tons. "There are seven loggan-rocks in the parish of Zennor." Woodward, *Geol. of Eng. and Wales* (2d ed.), p. 606.

The same cause affects granitic cliffs, rounding the surfaces formed by the "joints," and often leaving detached blocks on the brow of the cliff; and they also give rise to the *Rocking Stones* common in granite districts.

Predrich, *Geol.*, I. 50.
=Syn. 1 and 2. *Rock*, *Säse*, *Swing*, *Roll*. *Shake* expresses a quicker, more sudden, and less uniform motion than the others; as, to shake a tree or a carpet, his knees shook. *Rock* expresses the slow and regular motion to and fro of a body supported below—as a cradle upon rockers, or a rocking stone—or at the sides. *Swing* expresses the regular and generally slow motion to and fro, or around and around, of a body supported at held at one end, generally above; as, the swinging of a pendulum, a censer, a sword. *Roll* is sometimes used of an irregular motion to and fro, suggesting the rolling over of a round log; as, a rolling walk; the rolling of a ship in the trough of the sea. The figurative uses of these words are akin to their literal meanings; a ship rocks when the wind is steady on the aft quarter; it swings about its anchor with the change of the tide; it shakes with each blow from a heavy wave.

rock² (rok), n. [*rock*], v. The act of rocking; specifically, a step in fancy dancing.

rock³ (rok), n. [*ME. rokke*, *roche*, *rok*, < AS. **rocce* (not recorded) = MD. *rock*, D. *rokk*, *rokk* = OHG. *rocco*, *rocco*, *rocco*, MHG. *rocke*, G. *rocken* = Icel. *rokk* = Sw. *rock* = Dan. *rok*, a distaff (cf. It. *rocca* = Sp. *rucca* = Pg. *roca*, a distaff; OF. *roquet*, *rochet*, F. *rochet*, a spinning-wheel; < Tent.); root unknown.] A distaff used in hand-spinning; the staff or frame about which the flax or wool is arranged from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

Sad Clotho held the rocks, the whites the thrid
By griesly Lachesis was spun with paine.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. ii. 48.

Herself n snowy fleecce doth wear,
And these her rock and spindle bear.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

Rock Monday, the Monday after Twelfth Day: so called because spinning, interrupted by the Christmas sports, was then resumed. Also called *Plow Monday*.

rock⁴ (rok), n. [Perhaps a dial. var. of *rough*.] A young hedgehog. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

rock⁵, n. See *rock*.
rockahomoniet, n. [Amer. Ind.] Same as *hominy*.

Sometimes also in their travels each man takes with him a pint or quart of *rockahomonie*—that is, the finest Indian corn parched and beaten to powder.
Deverley, *Virginia*, iii. 7. 19.

rock-alum (rok'al'um), n. 1. Same as *alum-stone*.—2. The solid residue obtained from potash crystals on their liquefaction by heat and subsequent cooling. *Spence's Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 326.—3. A facitious article made by coloring small crystalline fragments of alum with Venetian red.

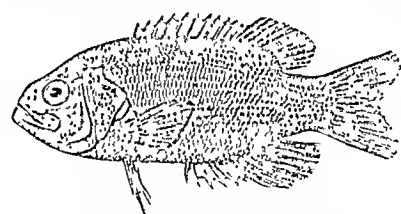
rock-alyssum (rok'a-lis'um), n. See *Alyssum*.
rockaway (rok'a-wā), n. A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two or three seats (each for two persons) and a standing top. It is a distinctly American type of vehicle.

rock-badger (rok'badj'er), n. 1. Parry's ground-squirrel, *Spermophilus parryi*, of northwestern North America.—2. See *Nyar*, 1.

rock-barnacle (rok'bär'nä-kl), n. A sessile cirriped which adheres to rocks, as any species of *Balanus* proper; not specific.

rock-basin (rok'bas'in), n. In *phys. geog.*, a basin or hollow in a rock. Such cavities are common on the exposed surface of the rocks in various countries, and they are most frequently met with in granitic regions, especially in Cornwall and Devonshire, where they have been worn out by atmospheric erosion, assisted by the tendency to a concentric structure which granite frequently exhibits. These rock-basins have been, and still are by some, ascribed to the Druids. (In the Scilly Islands such cavities are common; some are called *devils kettles* and *devils punch-bowls*, and one group is known as the *Kettle and Pans*. There are multitudes of them, of all dimensions, in the Sierra Nevada, but few have received names. See *kettle*, 4 (b).)

rock-bass (rok'bas), n. 1. A centrarchoid fish, *Ambloplites rupestris*; the redeye or goggle-



Rock-bass or Redeye (*Ambloplites rupestris*).

eye. It is found from the Great Lake region to Louisiana, attains a length of a foot, and is of an olive-green color with brassy tints and much dark mottling.

2. The striped-bass. See *Roccus*, and *cut under bass*.—3. A serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax clathratus*; the cabrilla; found off the coast of California, attaining a length of 18 inches.

rock-beauty (rok'bū'ti), n. A plant of the Pyrenees and Alps, *Draba (Petrocallis) Pyrenaica*, forming dense cushions 2 or 3 inches high, with pale-lilac sweet-scented flowers in early spring. With care it can be cultivated on rock-work.

rock-bird (rok'bērd), n. 1. A bird of the genus *Rupicola* or subfamily *Rupicolinae*; a cock of the rock. See *cut under Rupicola*.—2. The rock-snipe.

rock-blackbird (rok'blak'bērd), n. Same as *rock-ouzel*. [Local, Eng.]

rock-borer (rok'bōr'er), n. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Petricolidae*.

rock-bound (rok'bound), a. Hemmed in by rocks.

rock-bound

The breaking waves dash'd high
On a stern and rock-bound coast.
Mrs. Hemans, Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

rock-brake (rok'brāk), *n.* Same as *parsley-fern*.
rock-breaker (rok'brāk'kēr), *n.* A machine for breaking rock and stones, in which the material to be broken passes between two jaws, one or both of which are movable. It is by machinery of this kind that stones are usually broken for road-metal.

rock-butter (rok'but'ēr), *n.* In *mineral*. See *butter*¹.

rock-candy (rok'kan'di), *n.* Pure sugar in cohering crystals of considerable size and hardness. Also called *candy-sugar*, and sometimes *Gibraltar rock*.

rock-cavy (rok'kā'vi), *n.* A South American quadruped of the family *Caviidae*, *Kerodon moco* or *Cavia rupestris*; the moco.

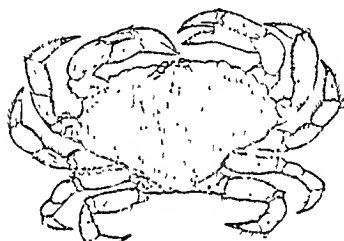
rock-cist (rok'sist), *n.* [Shortened from *rock-cistus* (the plants were once included in the genus *Cistus*).] A book-name for plants of the genus *Heliathemum*.

rock-cod (rok'kod), *n.* See *cod*² and *rockfish*.

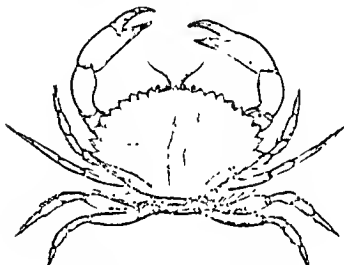
rock-cook (rok'kūk), *n.* The small-mouthed wrasse, *Centrolabrus exoletus*, about 4 inches long. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rock-cork (rok'kōrk), *n.* Mountain-cork, a white- or gray-colored variety of asbestos: so called from its lightness and fibrous structure. Also called *rock-leather*.

rock-crab (rok'krab), *n.* One of several different crabs found on rocky sea-bottoms, as the



Rock crab (*Cancer irroratus*)



California Rock-crab (*Cancer antennarius*)

common *Carcinus maenas*, *Cancer irroratus*, *C. antennarius*, *Panopeus depressus*, and related species. [Eng. and U. S.]

rock-cress (rok'kres), *n.* See *Arabis*.

rock-crowned (rok'kround), *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks: as, a *rock-crowned* height.

rock-crusher (rok'krush'ēr), *n.* A stone-breaker or stone-crusher.

rock-crystal (rok'kris'tal), *n.* See *crystal*, and *cut under pokal*.

Rock-day (rok'dā), *n.* [*rock*³ + *day*¹.] A popular name for St. Distaff's day, or the day after Twelfth Day.

rock-demon (rok'dē'mon), *n.* One of certain spirits or demons worshiped by the Huron Indians, and conceived of as dwelling in some famed, renowned, or dangerous rock.

An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being.

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 189.

rock-doe (rok'dō), *n.* A species of Alpine deer.

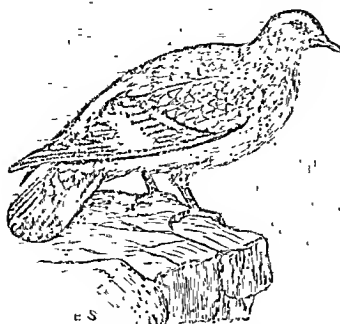
The *rock doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness. N. Greig, *Museum*.

rock-dolphin (rok'dol'fin), *n.* A local name at Brighton, England, of the sea-scorpion, *Coltus scorpius*.

rock-doo (rok'dō), *n.* A Scotch form of *rock-dove*.

rock-dove (rok'duv), *n.* 1. The rock-pigeon or blue-rock, *Columba livia*: in distinction from the other two British pigeons of the same genus, the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*) and the stock-dove (*C. aenas*). It is widely distributed through-

out the western part of the Palearctic region, and is the reputed wild stock or original of the domestic pigeon. The commonest varieties of the latter retain close resen-

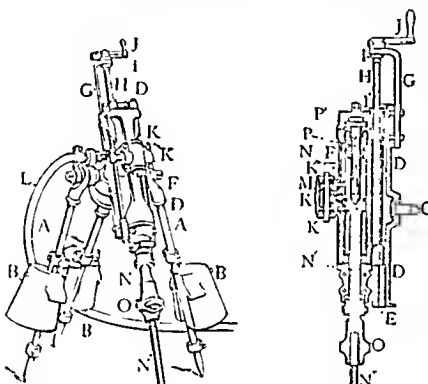


Rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

blance to the wild bird, as may be seen by comparing the figure here given with that under *pigeon*.

2. The sea-dove, sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle*: so called because it breeds in the rocks. [Ireland.]

rock-drill (rok'dril), *n.* A machine-drill; a drill worked by steam-, water-, or horse-power: distinguished from a drill worked by hand. In the accompanying figures A, A are the legs which support the working parts shown in the section. The legs form a tripod stand which is pivoted at C to the bed-plate D.



Rock drill

Rock drill (section).

The legs are weighted at B to hold the machine firmly when at work. The bed-plate has guideways E formed on its upper surface, one of which is shown in the section. To these ways are fitted guides on the cylinder F. A standard G is bolted to the back of the bed-plate, and at its upper end has a fixed bearing I for the feed-screw H. A which J is used to turn the feed-screw, which, as the latter cannot move vertically, operates in the unit F to raise or lower the cylinder and valve-box with bonnets K. Steam is supplied to K by a steam-hose L. M (in the section) is the steam-thrown induction-valve, which also controls exhaust after the manner of the common slide-valve, but is cylindrical in form and is moved by the action of the steam admitted to K; N is the piston; N', the piston-rod; N'', the drill, fitted to a socket O in the exterior end of N; P and P' are parts of the mechanism which turns the piston, piston-rod, and drill a short distance on their vertical axis at each stroke of the piston.

rock-duck (rok'duk), *n.* The harlequin duck. J. H. Langille. [Nova Scotia.]

rock-eel (rok'el), *n.* A fish, *Muraenoides gunneltus*, of the family *Niphiidontidae*, with an elongated smooth body, nearly eighty dorsal spines, and two spines and thirty-eight rays in dorsal. It inhabits the northern seas.

rockelt, *n.* [Cf. *roquette*.] A woman's cloak. Mattiwell. [Prov. Eng.]

rockelay (rok'e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquette*.

rock-elm (rok'elm), *n.* An American elm, *Ulmus racemosa*, highly valued for its heavy, hard, and strong timber, which is used in making agricultural implements, for railroad-ties, etc. Also *cork-elm*, *hickory-elm*, etc.

rockier¹ (rok'ēr), *n.* [*rock*¹ + *-er*¹.] The rock-dove, *Columba livia*. Montagu. Also *rockier*, *rock*.

rockier² (rok'ēr), *n.* [*ME. rokier*; < *rock*², *r.*, + *-er*¹.] One who or that which rocks. Specifically—(a) One who rocks a cradle.

His majesty was graciously pleased that there should neither be nurse, rockery, nor any other officer belonging to the queen's nursery. . . . save only Protestants.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 63.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a rocker slept.

Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, I. 228.

rocket

(b) The curved piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks. (c) A rocking-horse.

There were beasts of all sorts; horses, in particular, of every breed, from the spotted barrel on four legs . . . to the thoroughbred *rocket* on his highest mettles.

Dickens, *Cricket on the Hearth*, II.

(d) A rocking-chair. (e) In engraving, same as *cradle*, 4 (e). (f) A rocker-shaft. (g) In mining, same as *cradle* 4 (f) (1). (h) In an electric-lamp regulator, a lever, pivoted in the middle, carrying at its extremities the armatures of two electromagnets, by the alternate attraction of which the carbon rods are made to separate or to approach each other.

The armatures of the two electro-magnets were placed at the two extremities of a *rocket*, carrying a lever for the release of the mechanisms used for the approach or withdrawal of the carbons.

Hospitalier, *Electricity* (trans.), p. 170.

(i) A boat or yacht having a rocker keel.

When a fast sloop of the straight-keel type came out, the *rockers* were beaten. Tribune Book of Sports, p. 251.

(j) A skate in which the bottom of the runner is not straight, but is convex from toe to heel. (k) A vessel for freezing chemical mixtures, essentially a freezer mounted on rockers. (l) In a railway gravel tip-car, a curved iron casting which supports the car-body, and on which the body rocks when the load is dumped. (m) One of two beams used in the body-frame of a carriage to support the floor-boards. See *cut under barouche*.—Boston *rocket*, a rocking-chair with a plain wooden seat shaped slightly to the person, and back and arms supported on slender uprights, usually turned. This form has persisted nearly unchanged for two centuries. [U. S.]—*Rocker keel*, a keel curved upward both forward and aft of the midship line.

rocket-cam (rok'ēr-kam), *n.* A cam keyed to a rock-shaft. It does not make successive complete revolutions, but has a reciprocating rotary movement through an arc of generally less than 180°. Such cams are much used in the valve-gear of steam-engines on river-boats propelled by paddle-wheels, in the valve-gear of some stationary engines, and also in the construction of other machinery. Also called *triper*.

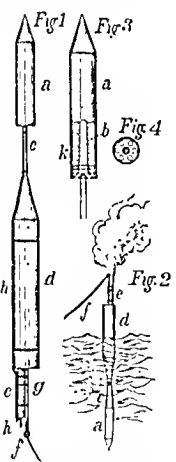
rockered (rok'ērd), *a.* [*rock*² + *-ed*¹.] Shaped like a rocker; curved or bellied downward: as, a *rockered* keel.

rocket-shaft (rok'ēr-shāft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft*.

rocket-sleeve (rok'ēr-slōv), *n.* A part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun.

rockery (rok'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *rockeries* (-iz). [*rock*¹ + *-ery*.] An artificial mound formed of stones or fragments of rock, earth, etc., for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns.

rocket¹ (rok'et), *n.* [= D. *raket* = G. *rakete* = Dan. Sw. *raket* = F. *roquet*, *roquette*, *racquette* (> Sp. *raquete*), < Olt. *rochetto* (ML. *rochetus*, *rocheta*), a rocket, so named from its shape, lit. 'a bobbin,' lt. *rochetto*, a bobbin (*rochetta*, a distaff) (= F. *rochet*, *roquet*, a bobbin), dim. of *rocca*, a distaff: see *rock*³.] 1. A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of niter, sulphur, charcoal, etc., which, on being ignited at the base, propels the tube forward by the impact of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes. (a) In war, when the apparatus generally consists of a sheet-iron case filled with a composition such as is described above, and a head which may be solid, or hollow and filled with a bursting-charge. (b) Life-rockets, used for carrying a line over a wreck, and thus establishing communication between the ship and the shore. The Russian rocket has a short stick attached to the base and armed with a hook which slides in a groove on the under side of the rocket-stand and engages the ring of the chain attached to the line as the rocket leaves the stand. The German system comprises five-centimeter and eight-centimeter rockets and eight-centimeter anchor-rockets, all of which have four chains attached to the rocket-stand at one end and to the line at the other. The English system consists of double Dover rockets placed end to end in a single metallic case, having a stick fastened to one side of the case. The Hooper rocket is a modification of the Hale war-rocket, and was very unsatisfactory in its results. All these rockets have metallic cases, and are fired by means of fuses. The uncertainty of their flight and their liability to deterioration by transportation and storage have prevented their adoption for life-saving purposes in the United States. (c) Signal- or sky-rockets, pasteboard cylinders filled with nearly



Life-saving Rocket.

Fig. 1. Rocket before firing: a, rocket proper; c, metal rod connecting rocket with a float of carrying a torch e, which burns after the rocket strikes the water, showing at night position of line f; g, rod to which line f is attached; h, fuse. Fig. 2. Rocket after firing: lettering as above. Fig. 3. Rocket proper: a, metallic shell filled with a slow-burning composition b, around a wooden core c, and supplied with symmetrically arranged vents as shown in fig. 4.

the same composition, but with a conical head containing stars of various ingredients and colors, and a quantity of powder which, when the rocket has attained its greatest height, bursts the cylinder, when the ignited stars spread through the air and cast a brilliant or colored light producing a beautiful effect. These rockets are used in signaling or for mere pyrotechnic display. Rockets are kept in pint foremost in their flight by means of a stick projecting behind, which acts in the same way as the shaft of an arrow.

To the head of such rockets may be placed petards, balls of fire, granadoes, etc., and so may be applied to warlike affairs.

Mathematical Recreations (1674).

And the final event to himself [Burke] has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the stick.

T. Paine, Letters to the Addressers. (Bartlett.)

2. The lever by which a forge-bellows is inflated.—Congreve rocket, a large rocket having a shell of sheet-iron and carrying charges of canister-shot, bullets, and other missiles. Sir William Congreve, who first introduced this weapon into warfare, and from whom its name is derived, caused sizes to be constructed ranging from 12 to 32 pounds, with sticks for the larger sizes 20 feet in length. The first notable use of Congreve rockets was at Copenhagen in 1807, and among the then-existing means of attack it proved a very formidable weapon. The composition used in these rockets is saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal; and they sometimes have a metal head loaded with a bursting-charge very destructive in a fortress or town. Modern improvements in ordnance have supplied more efficient means of attack, and rockets are now used in warfare chiefly as a means for signaling.

rocket¹ (rok'et), v. i. [*rocket*, n.] To fly straight up rapidly when flushed, as a pheasant.

The driven partridge and the rocketing pheasant are beyond the skill of many a man who considers himself a very fair shot.

Presently an old cock-pheasant came rocketing over me, looking as though the feathers were all being blown out of his tail.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 182.

rocket² (rok'et), n. [Early mod. E. *rokat*; < OF. *roquette*, F. *roquette* = Sp. *roqueta*, *ruqueta*, < It. *ruchetta*, the herb rocket, dim. of *ruca*, garden-rocket, < L. *eruca*, a species of colewort; see *Eruca*.] 1. In old usage, the salad-plant



The inflorescence of Rocket (*Eruca sativa*).

Eruca sativa. See *Eruca*.—2. In modern usage, a plant of the genus *Hesperis*, chiefly *H. matronalis*, also called *dame's-violet* or *rocket*, *garden-rocket*, or *white rocket*. This is a somewhat coarse standard garden plant with racemes of rather large flowers, which are fragrant after dark. They are naturally pinkish and single, but in cultivation have double varieties both white and purple. *H. tristis* is the night-scented rocket or stock.

3. One of various other plants, chiefly *Cruciferae*. See phrases.—Bastard rocket, a European weed, *Brassica erucastrum*.—Crambling rocket, the name in some old herbals of *Rosa dulcis*, probably with the sense of 'scrambling rocket,' translating the old name *Eruca peregrina*. Britton and Holland, Eng. Plant-Names.—Cress-rocket, any of the three species of *Vella*, n. Spanish cruciferous genus.—Dame's-rocket. See def. 2, above.—Dyer's rocket. Same as *dyer's-weed*.—Night-scented rocket. See def. 2, above.—Wall-rocket, *Diplozisa tenuifolia*, a bushy mustard-plant on old walls, etc.—White rocket. See def. 2, above.—Winter rocket. See *yellow-rocket*. (See also *base-rocket*, *London-rocket*, *sea-rocket*, and *yellow-rocket*.)

rocket³ (rok'et), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rocket*¹.

rocket⁴ (rok'et), n. [Origin not ascertained.] A portion. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rocket-bird (rok'et-bird), n. [*rocket*¹ + *bird*.] The Indian paradise flycatcher, *Terpsiphone* (formerly *Tchitrea*) *paradisi*. See cut under *Terpsiphone*. [Anglo-Indian.]

In the mango topos were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea paradisi*), generally yelet the *rocket-bird* by our countrymen.

The Field (London), April 4, 1885.

rocket-case (rok'et-kās), n. A stout case, made of cardboard or earthenware, for holding the materials of a rocket.

rocket-drift (rok'et-drift), n. In pyrotechny, a copper-tipped wooden rammer which is driven by a mallet in packing the composition in the cases of rockets.

rocketeer (rok'et-ēr), n. [*rocket*¹ + *-er*.] A bird that rises rapidly and flies straight up when flushed, as a pheasant may do. [Eng.]

rocket-harpoon (rok'et-här-pöon), n. In whaling, a harpoon propelled by a rocket. It carries at its point a shell, which is exploded by a time-fuse. The projectile is fired from a tube, or from the shoulder by means of a special form of gun.

rocket-larkspur (rok'et-lärk-spär), n. See *larkspur*.

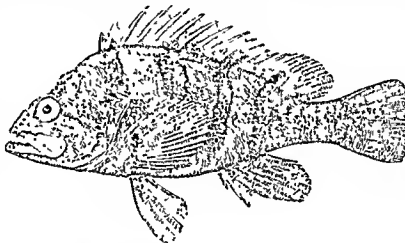
rock-faced (rok'fäst), a. In masonry, same as *quarry-faced*. See *ashler*, 3.

rock-falcon (rok'fä'kn), n. See *falcon*.

rock-fever (rok'fē'vēr), n. Intermittent fever.

rock-fire (rok'fir), n. In pyrotechny, a composition of resin (three parts), sulphur (four parts), niter (ten parts), and regulus of antimony and turpentine (each one part). It burns slowly and is extinguished with difficulty. It is used in military operations for setting fire to ships, buildings, magazines, etc., and can be charged in cases or shells to be thrown from artillery, or it may be used with rockets.

rockfish (rok'fish), n. 1. A name of several fishes which are found about rocks. (a) The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, a fine game-fish highly esteemed for the table. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*. [U. S.] (b) One of several different wasses. [Eng.] (c) The black goby. [Eng.] (d) The killifish or May-fish, *Hyporhamphus majalis*. [Local, U. S.] (e) The log-perch or hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*. [Local, U. S.] (f) Any scorpenoid fish of the genus *Sebastes* or *Sebastes* and related genera; as a collective name, the *Scorpenidae* in general. These rockfish are especially numerous on the Pacific coast of North America, on rocky bottoms, and are economically important. Some specific names into which *rockfish* enters are *S. flavidus*, the yellow-tailed, also called *rock-cod*; *S. mystinus*, the black; *S. pinniger*, the orange; *S. ruber*, the red; *S. rastrelliger*, the grass-rockfish. See also *bocaccio*, *jack*, 9 (c), *priest-fish*, *viuea*, *garrupa*, *sluam*, *rasher*, *tambor*, *corsair*, *fly-fish*, *reua*, *tree-fish*, *Spanish flag*. (g) One of various species of serranids. [Local, U. S.] 2. A codfish split, washed, and dried on the rocks.—Banded rockfish, *Sebastes fasciatus*.—Black rockfish, *Sebastes melanops*, the priest-fish. See cut under *priest-fish*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]—Grass-rockfish, one of several species of *Sebastes* or *rock-*



Grass-rockfish (*Sebastes nigrocinctus*).

cod, as *S. nigrocinctus*. [Pacific coast.]—Green rockfish, the cultus-cod.—Red rockfish, a serranoid, *Tristropus guttatus*. (Bermudas.)—Rosy rockfish, *Sebastes rosenblatti*. (California.)

rockfishing (rok'fish'ing), n. [*rockfish* + *-ing*.] The act or art of taking rockfish.

rock-flint (rok'flint), n. Same as *chert*.

rock-flour (rok'flour), n. Same as *rock-meal*.

rock-gas (rok'gas), n. See *gas*.

rock-goat (rok'göt), n. A goat which makes its home among rocks; an ibex. *Holland*.

rock-goose (rok'gös), n. Same as *kelp-goose*.

rockhair (rok'här), n. A rock-loving lichen, *Alcatoria jubata*. See *Alcatoria*.

rock-harmonicon (rok'här-mon'ä-kon), n. A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of pieces of rock-crystal, which are sounded by blows from hammers. Compare *lapideon*.

rock-hawk (rok'häk), n. The merlin or stone-falcon, *Falco aesalon* or *F. lithofalco*. See cut under *merlin*.

rock-head (rok'hed), n. Bed-rock. [Rare, Eng.]

It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section down to the rock-head in such a place.

Croll, *Climate and Time*, p. 467.

rock-hearted (rok'här'ted), a. Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

rock-hopper (rok'höp'er), n. A eul-ersted penguin; a penguin of the genus *Eudyptes*, as *E. chrysosome* or *E. chrysolopha*; a macaroni: so called by seamen from the way they hop over the rocks in places where they congregate to breed. See cut under *Eudyptes*.

rock-hopping (rok'höp'ing), n. See the quotation.

The end of the rope is thrown to a boat just outside the breakers, and the raft of blubber is towed to the tender or vessel. This rafting process is called by the sealers *rock hopping*.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 437.

rockie (rok'i), n. The rock-lintie or twite.

[Scotch.]

rockier (rok'i-ēr), n. Same as *rockier*¹.

rockiness¹ (rok'i-nes), n. [*rocky*¹ + *-ness*.] The state of being rocky, or abounding with rocks.

rockiness² (rok'i-nes), n. [*rocky*² + *-ness*.] The condition or sensations of one who is rocky, as from drinking. See *rocky*². [Slang.]

rocking¹ (rok'ing), n. [*rock*¹ + *-ing*.] The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the understratum of a road.

rocking² (rok'ing), n. [ME. **rockynge*, *rog-*

ynge; verbal n. of *rock*², v.] 1. The act of one who or of that which rocks; the act of sway-

ing backward and forward.—2. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate with a rocker, preparatory to scraping a mezzotint.

—3. The motion by which the design on a steel mill is transferred to a copper cylinder to be used in calico-printing. Compare *mill*¹, 7.

rocking³ (rok'ing), n. [*rock*³ + *-ing*.] An evening party in the country: so called from the practice once prevalent among the women of taking their rocks (distaffs) with them and spinning. [Scotch.]

On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin'*.

To ca' the crack and weave our stockin'.

Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

rocking-bar (rok'ing-bär), n. A bar supporting a grate in a furnace, so arranged that, when desired, the grate will rock or tip over.

rocking-beam (rok'ing-hēm), n. In Wheatstone's automatic transmitter, an oscillating beam by the motion of which momentary contacts between the battery and the line-wire are made.

rocking-chair (rok'ing-chär), n. A chair mounted upon rockers.

He has extracted a particularly important one, and leaning back in his *rocking-chair*—that cradle for grown-up babies—is obeying my Lord Bacon and inwardly digesting the same.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 32.

rocking-horse (rok'ing-hörs), n. A wooden horse mounted on rockers for the recreation of children; a hobby-horse.

rocking-pier (rok'ing-pēr), n. In *metallic-bridge construction*, a pier which is fastened by a movable joint to the truss which it supports, and has its lower end supported by a hinged shoe, so that it may rock slightly from the vertical position as the superstructure expands or contracts when exposed to changes of temperature.

The device obviates the necessity of supporting metal trusses on rollers or sliding plates resting on rigid piers.

rocking-shaft (rok'ing-shäft), n. Same as *rock-shaft*.

A pair of those levers, to act on the two link motions at once, project from the *rocking-shaft*.

Rankine, *Steam Engine*, § 383.

rocking-tree (rok'ing-trē), n. In *weaving*, the axle from which the lay of a loom is suspended.

E. H. Knight.

rockish (rok'ish), a. [*rock*¹ + *-ish*.] Rocky. [Rare.]

His carcass on *rockish* pinnacle hanged.

Stanhurst, *Æneid*, li. 714. (Davies.)

rock-kangaroo (rok'kang-gä-rö'), n. A general name for the wallabees, or small kangaroos of the genus *Halmaturus* and (especially) of the genus *Petrogale*. See cut under *Petrogale*.

rock-kelp (rok'kelp), n. Same as *rockweed*.

rock-knotweed (rok'not'väd), n. See *Polygonum*.

rock-lark (rok'lärk), n. See *lark*¹ and *rock-pipit*.

rocklay (rok'lä), n. Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-leather (rok'leär'ēr), n. Same as *rock-cork*.

rockless (rok'les), a. [*rock*¹ + *-less*.] Destitute of rocks.

I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream.

Dryden and Lee, *Duke of Guise*, iii. 1.

rocklet (rok'let), n. [*rock*¹ + *-let*.] A small rock. *Bulwer*. (Imp. Dict.)

rock-lever (rok'lev'er), n. An equalizing-bar with a knuckle-joint in the middle of the rear. *Car-Builders Diet*. See cut under *ratechet-wheel*.

rocklier (rok'li-ēr), n. Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-lily (rok'ilil'i), n. 1. A tropical American cryptogamous plant, *Salaginella convoluta*: so called from its rosette of densely tufted stems.—2. In Australia, a showy white-flowered orchid, *Dendrobium speciosum*, growing on rocks. It has large pseudobulbs, said to be eaten by the natives.

rock-limpet (rok'lim'pet), n. A limpet which adheres to rocks; a patella, as *Patella vulgaris*, the common limpet. See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform*.

rockling (rok'ling), n. [*rock*¹ + *ling*¹.] A gadoid fish of the genus *Onos* or *Motella*; a whistledfish; a sea-loach. Several species are distinguished by the number of their barbels, as three-bearded, four-bearded, five-bearded. Also called *gade*.

rock-lintie (rok'lin'ti), n. 1. The twite, *Linota flavirostris*. Also *rockie*.—2. The rock-lark or rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. [Scotch in both senses.]

rock-lobster (rok'loh'stēr), n. See *lobster*, 2, and cut under *Palinurus*.

rocklow (rok'lö), n. Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-lychnis (rok'lik'nis), n. Any one of certain species of *Lychnis*, once considered to form a genus *Fiscaria*.

rock-manikin (rok'man'i-kin), *n.* A manikin of the genus *Rupicola*; a rock-bird or cock of the rock. See *ent* under *Rupicola*.

rock-maple (rok'mā'pl), *n.* See *maple*.

rock-meal (rok'mēl), *n.* In *mineral*, a white, cotton-like variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence, as at the quarries of Nantorro, near Paris.

rock-milk (rok'milk), *n.* [Tr. G. bergmilch.] A name given to a cryptocrystalline mixture of argonite, with calcite in a condition resembling chalk, and some organic matter.

rock-moss (rok'mós), *n.* The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields archil; perhaps also one of some other lichens. It is much used in the Highlands of Scotland as a dyestuff, and is so called from abounding on rocks in alpine districts. See *ent* under *cudbear*.

rock-mouse (rok'meüs), *n.* A South African rodent, *Petromys typicus*. See *ent* under *Petromys*.

rock-nosing (rok'nō'zing), *n.* See the quotation.

Whilst the good ship lies secure in these unsurveyed and unauthorized harbors (each master mariner according to his predilection), the boats go outside to watch for whales. If they succeed in capturing one, frequently, if possible, the vessel goes out and assists in securing it. Though they are supposed to return to the ship every night, yet at this time the men are often subjected to great hardship and danger. This is known as the "antumn" or "fall fishing," and this method of pursuing it is rock-nosing.

Fishes of U. S., V. II. 203.

rock-oil (rok'oil), *n.* Petroleum.

rock-ouzel (rok'ō'zēl), *n.* The ring-ouzel. See *ent* under *ouzel*. Also called *rock-blackbird*. [Local, Eng.]

rock-oyster (rok'ois'tēr), *n.* 1. An oyster growing upon a rock, as distinguished from oysters found in beds. [Delaware.]—2. An oyster-like bivalve, *Placumanoma macrochisma*, inhabiting the Pacific coast of North America from Alaska to California.

rock-parrakeet (rok'par'gēt), *n.* One of the Australian grass-parrakeets, *Euphonia petrophila*, so called from nesting in rocks.

rock-pigeon (rok'pī'ōn), *n.* 1. The common pigeon, rock-dove, or rock, *Columba livia*, the wild original of the domestic pigeon or dove. See *ent* under *rock-dove*.—2. The sand-pigeon or sand-grouse. See *Pterodroma*.

rock-pipit (rok'pī'pīt), *n.* The British titlark, water-pipit, or sea-lark, whose two most frequent technical names are *Anthus aquaticus* and *A. obscurus*. It has several others, as *A. petrosus*, *A. rupestris*, *A. caespitosus* (at Bewick), *A. litoralis* (Audum), and *A. islandicus* (Ogilby). This bird is the titlark of Pennant (1766), and its earliest recognized scientific designation is *Alauda obscura* of Latham (1790).

The resident rock-pipit of the British Islands is certainly distinct from the Scandinavian bird, but whether it is confined to Great Britain or inhabits also some part of continental Europe, I have not been able to determine with certainty.

H. B. Sharpe, Cat. Birds British Museum (1885), X. 601.

rock-plant (rok'plānt), *n.* A plant habitually growing on or among rocks.—Rock-plant of St. Helena. See *Petrobium*.

rock-plover (rok'pluv'ēr), *n.* 1. See *plover*.—2. The rock-snipe.

rock-ptarmigan (rok'tär'mi-gan), *n.* The ptarmigan *Lagopus rupestris*, of circumpolar and subarctic distribution, in winter white with a black tail and a black stripe from bill to eye. See *ent* under *ptarmigan*.

rock-pulverizer (rok'pul've-rī-zēr), *n.* A mill or machine for breaking stone or ore. See *stone-mill*, *stone-crusher*.

rock-punch (rok'punch), *n.* Same as *granite*, 2.

rock-rabbit (rok'rab'īt), *n.* A hyrax, as the Cape cony, *Hyrax capensis*, called by the Dutch colonists *Klipdas*.

rock-rat (rok'rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Petromys*, *P. typicus*. See *ent* under *Petromys*.

rock-ribbed (rok'ribd), *a.* Having ribs of rock. The hills.

Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

rock-rose (rok'rüz), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*. These genera are closely allied, and were both (with others) included in the Linnean genus *Cistus*. The species of *Helianthemum* are now often distinguished as *semi-rose*. See *ent* under *colum*, and *ent* under *Cistus*.—Australian rock-rose. See *Hebertia*.

rock-ruby (rok'rū'bi), *n.* A ruby-red garnet.

rock-salmon (rok'sam'on), *n.* 1. The coalfish. [Eng.]—2. A carangoid fish of the genus *Scorpaenidae*, such as *S. rostrata*, found from Brazil to Florida, and *S. falcata* of the Gulf of Mexico; an amber-fish.

rock-salt (rok'sält), *n.* Salt existing in nature in the solid form, as distinguished from salt in solution, either in seawater or in salt springs or lakos. Rock-salt made into pulvis and lenses is invaluable in the study of the distribution of heat in the spectrum of the sun or other spectra, and in similar investigations, since it is very highly diathermanous even to the rays of long wave-length, which are largely absorbed by glass. See *salt*.

rock-samphire (rok'sam'fir), *n.* A plant, *Crithmum maritimum*. See *samphire*.

rock-scorpion (rok'skōr'pī-ōn), *n.* A name given to natives of Gibraltar. [Slang.]

rock-seal (rok'sēl), *n.* The common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*, as commonly seen basking on tide-rocks. See *ent* under *Phoca*.

rock-serpent (rok'sēr'pēnt), *n.* 1. A rock-snake.—2. A venomous serpent of the genus *Bungarus*, family *Elapidae* (or *Najidae*), native of India, and closely allied to the cobra, though the neck is not so dilatate. See *Bungarus*.

rock-shaft (rok'shāft), *n.* In steam-engines, a shaft that oscillates or rocks on its journals instead of revolving; specifically, a vibrating shaft with levers which works the slide-valves of steam engines. This mode was generally adopted before the introduction of the direct-action mode of working them. Also *rocking-shaft*, *rocking-shaft*.

rock-shell (rok'shel), *n.* A species of *Purpura*. The common rock-shell is *P. lapillus*. Some writers loosely extend the name to various related shells. See *ent* under *Purpura*.

rock-shrike (rok'shrik), *n.* Same as *rock-thrush*. Latham, 1781.

rock-slat (rok'slāt), *n.* A slat or weed-louse of the genus *Ligia*, found on rocky coasts.

rock-snake (rok'snāk), *n.* A snake that frequents rocks or rocky places; a rock-serpent; specifically, a very large snake of the family *Pythonidae*; a python or anaconda, as *Python molurus*, or an Australian member of the genus *Morelia*. The true pythons are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World; but the term *rock-snake* has often been extended, as *anaconda* had been transferred, to the great boas of America, belonging to the family *Boidae*. See *Morelia*, and *ent* under *Python* and *Pythonidae*.

rock-snipe (rok'snīp), *n.* The purple sandpiper, *Tringa (Arquatella) maritima*, which haunts rocky shores; the rock-bird or rock-plover: a gunners' name in New England.

rock-soap (rok'sōp), *n.* A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black color, having a somewhat greasy feel and adhering strongly to the tongue, used for crayons and for washing cloth. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminum containing some iron, and is properly a variety of halloysite.

rock-sparrow (rok'spar'ō), *n.* A finch of the genus *Petronia*. There are 6 species, ranging through the greater part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The best-known is *P. rubra* (originally *Tringa petronia* of Linnaeus), known to the early English ornithologists also as the *ring-sparrow*, *speckled*, *white-tailed*, and *footish sparrow*, the last designation giving rise to the technical term *stulta*, bestowed by Gmelin in 1788. This sparrow occurs from central Europe to China and the Sahara in Africa.

rock-staff (rok'stāf), *n.* The lever of a forge-bellows, or other vibrating bar in a machine.

rock-starling (rok'stär'ling), *n.* The rock-ouzel. [Local, Scotland.]

rock-sturgeon (rok'stēr'jōn), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon*. [Local, U. S.]

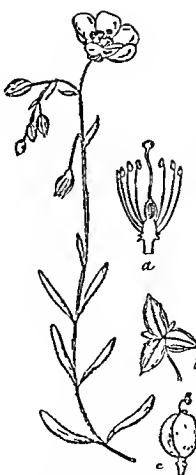
rock-sucker (rok'snk'ēr), *n.* A lamprey. See *Petromyzon*.

rock-swallow (rok'swol'ō), *n.* A swallow which affixes its nest to rocks: not specific.

Lark and chat and rock-swallow leaped to wing.

L. Wallace, Ren-lur, p. 7.

rock-swift (rok'swift), *n.* A bird of the family *Cypselidae* and genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* (or *melanoleuca*), the white-throated rock-swift of western North America. It abounds in some places in the Rocky and other mountains, frequenting the most inaccessible cliffs and precipices, where it nests, and usually flies at a great height and with amazing celerity. It is blackish, mostly white underneath, with white tips of the secondaries, and is from 6 to 7 inches long and 14 inches in extent of wings. See *ent* under *Panyptila*.



Rock-rose (*Helianthemum vulgare*).
a, longitidinal section of the flower, petals and sepals removed; b, calyx; c, fruit.

rock-tar (rok'tär), *n.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

rock-temple (rok'tē'm'pl), *n.* A temple hewn



Rock-temple.—An interior at Ellora, India, with figure of Oudra.

out of the solid rock, as at Ellora in Hindustan, and elsewhere.

rock-thrush (rok'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus variously called *Monticola*, *Petrocincla*, *Petrocossyphus*, or *Petrophila*. The species are 10 or 12 in number, and range from southern Europe through Africa and to China and Japan. The sexes are quite unlike; the males of nearly all have blue throats and chestnut breasts, with black bills and feet. The best-known, and the one to which the English name *rock-shrike* was given by Latham in 1781, is *M. or P. saxatilis* of southern Europe and many parts of Asia and Africa, prettily variegated with cobalt-blue, bluish-black, white, and chestnut. The blue rock-thrush, also of southern Europe, and with an extensive Asiatic and African range, is *M. or P. cyanea*, the blue or solitary thrush of Latham (1788), with about thirty other names, and mostly of a dark slaty-blue color. Its oriental congener is the solitary, or pensive thrush, *M. or P. solitaria*, ranging from Japan and China through the Malay archipelago. All these birds are saxicolae, nest in holes, lay blue eggs, and are fair songsters. They appear to be the nearest Old World representatives or allies of the American bluebirds of the genus *Sialia*.

rock-tools (rok'tūlz), *n. pl.* Tools used in drilling rock. See *cable-tools*.

rock-tripe (rok'trip), *n.* [Tr. F. tripe de roche.] Lichens of the genus *Umbilicaria*. They grow upon rocks in high northern latitudes, and have been the means of preserving for weeks or months the lives of arctic travelers. The name is suggested by the expanded and seemingly blistered thallus.

rock-trout (rok'trōnt), *n.* 1. The common American brook-trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, as occurring in Lake Superior.—2. A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus*; especially, the beregat or bodieron, *H. decagrammus*, abundant on the North Pacific coast of North America, about 18 inches long. Also called *sea-trout* and *sturling*. See *ent* under *Hexagrammus*.

rock-turquoise (rok'tēr-kōlz'), *n.* See *turquoise*.

rock-violet (rok'vī'ō-let), *n.* An alga, *Chroocolepus julithus*, growing on moist rocks in the Alps, the White Mountains, etc. Stones overgrown with it emit, especially when moistened, a strong fragrance of violets.

rock-warbler (rok'wār'blēr), *n.* A small Australian bird, so named by Lewin in 1822, respecting the affinities of which there is much difference of opinion. It was described as the ruddy warbler by Latham in 1801, and a genus was framed for its reception by Gould in 1837. It is now technically known as *Origma rubricata*, and placed by the latest authority in the ornithological waste-basket (*Tinnidae*). It is 5½ inches long and of a sooty-brown color varied with ruddy lines, and chiefly inhabits New South Wales. It is said to haunt rocky watercourses, and is sometimes called *catenac-bird*.

rock-water (rok'wāt'ēr), *n.* Water issuing from a rock.

It [the Rhone] was extremely muddy at its entrance, when I saw it, though as clear as *rock-water* at its going out. Addison, Remarks on Italy, Geneva, and the Lake.

The river Wharfe . . . runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as *rock-water*.

DeFor, Tour through Great Britain, III. 121. (Davies.)

rockweed (rok'wēd), *n.* A seaweed of the genera *Fucus*, *Sargassum*, etc., common on the rocks exposed at low tide. *Fucus vesiculosus* and *F. nodosus* are especially abundant on the New England coast. See *Fucus* (for description and *ent*) and *kelp*, 1 (a). Also called *rock-kelp*.

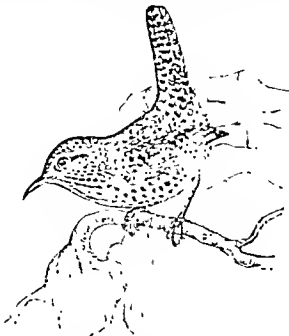
rock-winkle (rok'wing'kl), *n.* A periwinkle, *Littorina subnebulosa*, frequenting rocks.

rock-wood (rok'wūd), *n.* Ligniform asbestos. It is of a brown color, and in its general appearance greatly resembles fossil wood.

rockwork (rok'wērk), *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the irregular surface of natural rocks, and arranged to form a mound, or constructed as a wall.—2. A rockery; a design formed of fragments of rocks or large stones in gardens or pleasure-grounds; often forming a kind of grotto.—3. A natural wall or mass of

rock.—4. Rock-faced or quarry-faced masonry. See *quarry-faced* (with cut).

rock-wren (rok'wren), *n.* 1. A wren of the genus *Salpinctes*, as *S. obsoletus*; so called from its habit of frequenting rocks. The species named is common in the western parts of the United States; it is of active, restless habits, and has a loud song. The eggs



Rock-wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*)

are from five to eight in number, crystal white sparsely dotted with reddish-brown. The bird is 5½ inches long, and of varied blended brownish colors, the most conspicuous markings being black and white dots on the brownish-gray of the upper parts. It is a near relative of the canyon-wren and cactus-wren.

2. The barking-bird of South America, *Hylactes tarmi*. The name is also given to other members of the family *Pterocnolidae*. See cut under *Scytalopus*.

rocky (rok'i), *a.* [*< rock + -y*]. 1. Full of rocks; abounding in rocks: as, a *rocky* mountain.

Listening to the doudling roar,
Surging on the *rocky* shore.

Burns, *How can my poor heart be glad?*

2. Consisting of rock or rocks.

Between these *rocky* pillars Gabriel sat.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 549.

3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; hard as a rock: as, a *rocky* bosom.

A *rocky* heart, killing with cruelty.

Massey, *Virgin Martyr*, II. 3.

rocky (rok'i), *a.* [*< rock + -y*]. Disposed to rock or reel; hence, giddy; tipsy; dizzy. [Slang, prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Rocky Mountain bluebird, locust. See *bluebird*, locust.

Rocky Mountain garrot, *Clangula* or *Bucphala islandica*, otherwise called *Barrow's goldeneye*. See *garrot*.

Rocky Mountain goat. See *goat*, and cut under *Haploceros*.

Rocky Mountain pika, *Lagomys princeps*, the little chief hare.

Rocky Mountain rat. The pack-rat. See *Neotoma* and *rat*.

Rocky Mountain sheep. See *sheep*, and cut under *bighorn*.

rococo (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [*< F. rococo*, appar. a made word, based perhaps, as usually explained, on *rocaille*, rockwork (on account of the

rockwork which figures in the style), *< roche* (ML. *roca*), a rock: see *rock*]. A variety of ornament originating in the Louis-Quatorze style and continuing with constantly increasing inorganic exaggeration and extravagance throughout the artistic degeneracy of the Louis-Quinze. It is generally a meaningless, though often a very rich, assemblage of fantastic scrolls and crimped conventional shell-work, wrought into irregular and indescribable forms, without individually and without expression apart from its usually costly material and surroundings. The style has a certain interest from its use in a great number of sumptuous European residences, and from its intimate association with a social life of great outward refinement and splendor. Much of the painting, engraving, porcelain-work, etc., of the time has, too, a real decorative charm, though not of a very high order in art. Hence *rococo* is used attributively in contempt to note anything feebly pretentious and tasteless in art or literature. Compare *baroque*.

The jumble called *rococo* is, in general, delictable. A parrot seems to have invented the word; and the thing is worthy of his tawdriness and his incoherence.

Leigh Hunt, *Old Court Suburbs*, iv.

Rococo embroidery, ornamental needlework and other fancy work of different sorts, the application of the term varying at different times. Especially—(a) A kind of Chinese ribbon embroidery. (b) A kind of Roman work.

rocou (rō'kō), *n.* [*F. rocou, roucou, arnotto*; of Braz. origin.] Same as *arnotto*, 2.

rocta (rok'ti), *n.* [ML.: see *roct*]. A medieval musical instrument, much used by the minstrels and troubadours of the thirteenth century. It was somewhat like the modern violin.

Q. Shapley.

rod (rod), *n.* [*< ME. rod, rodde* (with short vowel; orig. with long vowel, *rod, rōde*, *> E. rood*), *< AS. rōd*, a rod, pole, also a measure of land, a cross, the (holy) rood, a crucifix, = OS. *rōda, ruola*, a cross, = OFries. *rōde*, a gal-lows, = D. *rode*, a rod, measuring-pole, perch, = MLG. *rōde, rade*, Lā. *rode, roode* = OllG. *ruota, MllG. ruote*, G. *ruthe, rute*, a rod, pole, a rod of land, = Icel. *rōtta*, a rod, crucifix (ML. *roda*); perhaps akin to L. *radius*, a rod, staff, *radius*, staff, spoke, ray (see *radius*, ray), Skt. *√ rudh*, *Zend* *√ rud*, grow. Doublet of *rood*]. 1. A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant, more especially when cut off and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight slender stick; a cane; also, anything of similar form: as, a brass rod.

Ye rely quies t' Titus carved to Rome—that is to say, the x. commandment, *Titus rodde*, *Moses rod*, a vessel of gold full of manna.

Sir R. Glynthorpe, *Pilgrimage*, p. 45.

W' wallin' rod until his hand,
He walked the castle round.

Heir of Lorne (Child's Ballads, VIII 74).

There shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots.

Isa. xl. 1.

Specifically—(a) An instrument of punishment or correction; a single switch or stick, or a bundle of switches; hence, chastisement.

M. Peter, as one somewhat severe of nature, said plainly that the *rodde* ouche was the sword that must keep the Schol in obedience. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 18.

Thrice was I beaten with rods.

2 Cor. xi. 28.

A light to guide, a rod

To check the erring, and reprove.

Wordsworth, *Ode to Duty*.

(b) The badge of office of certain officials who are in a sense guardians or controllers of others, or ushers, marshals, and the like. The use of rods of certain colors gives names to their bearers: as, in England, *black-rod*, *green-rod*, etc. See *black-rod*.

About this Time John Duke of Lancaster was created Duke of Aquitain, receiving at the King's Hands the Rod and the Cap, as Investitures of that Duchy.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 146.

(c) A scepter; hence, figuratively, authority; sway.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;

As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown.

The rod, and bird of peace, and all such emblems

Laid nobly on her. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 1. 89.

Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd.

Gray, *Elegy*.

(d) An enchanter's wand, or a wand possessing the power of enchantment.

Ye should have snatch'd his wand,

And bound him fast; without his rod reversed,

And backw'd I matters of dissembling power,

We cannot free the Lady. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 816.

(e) A long, light, tapering, elastic pole used in angling, to which the line is attached, now usually made in adjustable sections or joints, and fitted with guides and a reel. There are eight woods commonly used for rods, of which four are solid (greenheart, hickory, ash, and willow) and four are hollow (East Indian bamboo, Carolina and West Indian cane, white cane, and jungle-cane). Rods have also been made of hard rubber and of steel. Jointed rods are made in three or four pieces, of which the largest and heaviest is the butt, and the slenderest is the tip. The joints are fitted with metal rings or ferrules, and with small rings called *guides* to receive the line. The reel is stepped into the butt, near its end, or otherwise suitably attached, as by a reel-plate. The special makes of rods are very numerous, and their names almost equally so. Besides being named and classed according to the material

of which they are composed, as *bamboo rod*, etc., they are commonly identified with the name of the fish for which they are especially designed: as, *salmon-rod*, *trout-rod*, *bass-rod*, etc. All rods are, however, divisible into three classes, according to their make and purpose. These are (1) the *fly-rod*, which is long, slender, tapering, tough, and highly elastic; (2) the *trotting-rod*, which is comparatively short, stout, and stiff; and (3) the *bait-rod*, which is a mean between the other two. Fly-rods are most used, with artificial flies. Split-bamboo rods are now manufactured for all kinds of angling. See *fly-rod*, and cut under *reel*. (f) An instrument for measuring.

2. In *mech.*, any bar slender in proportion to its length, particularly such a bar used as a brace or a tie between parts for connecting them, or for strengthening a connection between them. The term is used in a very indefinite manner, depending entirely upon individual judgment or caprice. What some would call a rod would by others be called a bar.

The rod in the shaft, known as the main rod or spear rod, is usually made of strong balks of timber bolted together and connected by strapping plates fastened by bolts.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 458.

3. Specifically, in a steam-engine, the pitman which connects the cross-head with the crank: also and more generally called *connecting-rod*. The connection is made at the cross-head to the cross-head pin, and at the crank to the crank-wrist. See cut under *steam-engine*.—4. A measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. (Also called *pole* and *perch*.) A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272½ square feet.—5. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe or race.

Remember thy congregation, which thou hast purchased of old; the rod of thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed.

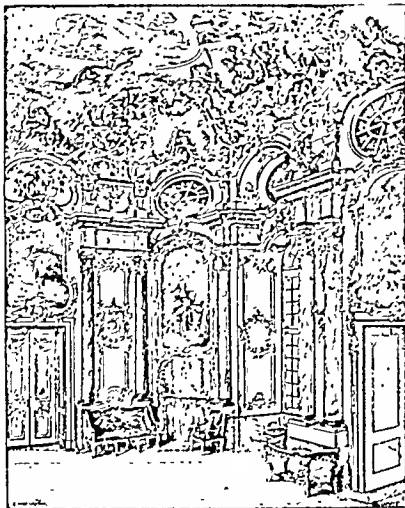
Ps. lxxiv. 2.

6. In *anat.*, one of numerous slender rod-like or bacillary structures which collectively form, together with similar but conical bodies called *cones*, one of the layers of which the retina of the eye is composed, called the *layer of rods* and *cones*, essential to the function of vision. See cut under *retina*.—7. In *geom.*, specifically, any differentiation of the anterior end of a retinal cell of the eye, which may unite to form a rhodome. See *rhodome*.—8. Bait-rod, a fishing-rod used with natural bait.—9. Binding-rod, a tie-rod.—10. Boning-rod. See *boning*.—11. Cortian rods. Same as *rods of Corti*.—12. Crystalline rods. See *crystalline*.—13. Divining rod. See *divining-rod*.—14. Lengthening rod, an extension-rod fitted with screws at the ends and used as a long shank for an auger or a drill in deep boring, as for a tubewell.—15. Meckellan rod, in *embryol.*, the cartilaginous basis of the mandibular or first postoral visceral arch of the embryo of most vertebrates, about the greater distal section of which the ossification of the lower jawbone takes place, the proximal end being converted into the malleus of a mammal, the quadrate bone of a bird or reptile, or the corresponding bones of lower vertebrates. See cut under *palatogquadrate*. Also called *Meckell's cartilage*.—16. Napier's rods (or bones), a contrivance, commonly attributed to John Napier (1550-1617), but in fact described in the *Arithmetice of Oronce Fine* (1532), for facilitating large calculations in multiplication or division for those who do not perfectly know the multiplication table. It consists of a number of rods made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, pasteboard, or other convenient material, the face of each of which is divided into nine equal parts in the form of little squares, and each part, with the exception of the top compartment, subdivided by a dexter diagonal line into two triangles. These nine little squares contain the successive multiples of the number in the first, the figures in the tens' place being separated by the diagonal line from that in the units' place. A sufficient number of rods must be provided for each of the headings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so that by placing the proper rods side by side any number may be seen at the top, while the several multiples occupy, in order, the eight lower compartments; when the multiple consists of two figures these are placed one on each side of the diagonal line. There is also a rod called the *index rod*, the squares on which are not subdivided into triangles. To multiply, for example, the number 6789 by 56: Place four of the rods together, so that the top numbers form the multiplicand; then look on the index-rod for 6, the first number of the multiplier, and on the corresponding compartments of the four rods the following disposition of figures will be found ranged in the two lines formed by the triangles of each square

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	1	3	5	7	9
3	6	9	2	5	8	1	4	7
4	8	1	4	7	1	5	8	2
5	1	5	8	2	6	9	3	7
6	3	7	1	6	9	4	8	2
7	5	9	3	8	2	1	9	5
8	7	2	6	1	9	5	3	8
9	9	4	8	3	7	2	6	1

Napier's Bones or Rods.

These added together make 40784
Against 6, on the Index-rod, the figures are 0505 3344
The products when added give the sum 33045
required. 380184
Division is performed in an analogous manner. Napier's rods are still made, though they are of little use.—Parallel rod, in locomotives having more than one pair



Rococo.—An interior in Schloss Bruchsal, Baden, Germany. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

of driving-wheels, a rod connecting the crank-pins of all the driving-wheels on one side of the engine, so that when one is moved by the piston-rod all will be moved equally. Also called *coupling-rod*. — *Pedal rod*. See *pedal*. — *Por-furating rods of Sharpey*. Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*). — *Rod-and-cone layer of the retina*. See *retina*. — *Rod license*. See *license*. — *Rods of Corti*, the pillars of the arches of the organ of Corti. The external rods which form the outer pillars are shorter and less numerous than the inner rods. They consist of a cylindrical striated body with an expanded base; the upper extremity is curved, and has somewhat the shape of the head of a bird; the back part fits into a cavity between the heads of two or more inner rods; while the bill-like process projects toward the reticular membrane. The inner rods have a striated body and an expanded base; the heads have a concavity which receives the outer rods, and a process entering into the composition of the membrana reticularis. The arches thus formed support the outer and inner hair-cells. Also called *pillars of Corti*. — *Sotting-out rod*, a guide or gage used in making window-frames, doors, etc. — *Split rod*. (a) One of the rods into which plates of wrought-iron are cut by means of splitting rollers, to be afterward made into nails. (b) A fishing rod made in sections of split bamboo strips. — *To have a rod in pickle* for one. See *pickle*. — *To kiss the rod*. See *kiss*.

rod¹ (rod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rod-ded*, ppr. *rod-ding*. [*< rod², n.*] 1. To furnish with a rod or rods; specifically, in recent use, to furnish or equip with lightning-rods.

Several other houses in the town were *rod-ded* in the same way. See *Am. N. S.*, LVIII, 358.

2. To operate upon with a rod, in any way.

In most of the systems the style is inserted by a process technically called *rod-ding*—that is, pushing rods through the duct from one mouth to the next.

Elect. Rec. (Am. N. S.), XVI, 144.

rod², *n.* A Middle English form of *rod¹*.

rod³, *n.* A Middle English form of *rod¹*, preterit of *rod*.

rod-bacterium (rod'bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* A bacillus.

rod-bayonet (rod'ba-a-nēt), *n.* See *bayonet*.

rod-chisel (rod'chiz-ēl), *n.* A smith's chisel fixed to the end of a rod, used for cutting hot metal. *E. H. Knight*

rod-coupling (rod'kup-ling), *n.* A coupling, clasp, or other device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring artesian wells, oil-wells, etc.

roddin (rod'in), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan*.

roddin-tree (rod'in-tree), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan-tree*.

roddy (rod'i), *a.* [*< rod¹ + -y*] Full of rods or twigs. [Rare.]

rode¹ (rod) Preterit of *rod*.

rode², *n.* An obsolete form of *rod¹*.

rode³, *n.* A Middle English form of *rod¹*.

rode⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *rod¹*.

rode⁵ (rod), *a.* [Origin obscure.] A rope attached to a boat-anchor or killock. *Perley*.

[Way of Limby.]

rod-end (rod'end), *n.* One of the ends of a ram meeting-rod of an engine. Rod-ends are variously fitted. A common method is to fit them each with a strap and brasses, and a key for tightening the brasses when the latter wear loose. Sometimes called *pin-ends* or *pin-rod-ends*.

rodent (rod'en-t), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. rodentis*], ppr. of *rodere* (*> L. rodere* = Sp. *roer* = *ruer* = *ruer*, *gnaw*); akin to *rodere*, so *rodere*; see *rod*, *rod¹*. From the *L. rodere* are also *corrodere*, *crude*, *rustum*, etc. (*> S. L. ruda*, a tooth.) 1. *a.* Gnawing, as certain mammals; habitually feeding upon vegetable substances, which are gnawed or bitten first with the front teeth; pertaining to the *Rodentia*, *Beavers*, or *Gophers*, or having their characters; gliriform. *Rodent dentition*. See *dentate*, *n.*

II. *n.* A member of the order *Rodentia*, *Beavers*, or *Gophers*, a rodent mammal; a gnawer.

In temperate climates a prolonged sleep is not unknown among rodents. *Science*, VI, 407.

Rodentest (rod'en-tēst), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Rodentia*.

Rodentia (rod'en-tē-shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. rodentia* see *amamah*], neut. pl. of *rodentis*, ppr. of *rodere*, *gnaw*; see *rodent*. An order of mammalian placental diphyodont *Mammalia*—the gnawers. The order has a relatively small cerebrum, having much of the cerebrum and olfactory lobes exposed, and the corpus callosum has powerfully developed in front. The placental type is deciduate. The bodies are unobscured, variously modified for running, leaping, climbing, or swimming. The body of the lower jaw has its long axis horizontal, and is not confined to a special socket, but glides back and forth, so that the lower jaw can be put forward and backward as well as moved up and down. The lower teeth are typically oblique on their crowns in various patterns, they are nearly always 3 in number above and below on each side. The premaxillaries are small or few, often none. There are no canines. The incisors are large, strong, heavily enameled on their front surface, sculpiform or beveled to a sharp edge, and grow continually from persistently open pulps, their roots traverse much or nearly all of the bones of either jaw, in the area of a circle. The typical number of incisors is 2 above and below, or one

pair of upper and under front teeth; exceptionally, as in the rabbit tribe, there are small supplementary upper incisors, crowded together and concealed behind the functional pair. In some groups, as *Arvicoline*, the molar teeth are perennial, like the incisors. There being no canines, and the premolars having few and small, if any, there is a great gap between the front and the back teeth. The typical number of teeth is 16, which obtains with few exceptions throughout the murine series of rodents; in one genus there are only 12. In the hystricine series there are normally 20 teeth, in one genus 16. In the sciurine series the teeth are always either 20 or 22; in the leporine series there are 20 or 28. This order is by far the largest one among mammals, and of world-wide distribution; its numerous members are adapted to every kind of life. They are mostly of small size, a rabbit being far above the average; the beaver, porcupine, or coypu is a very large rodent, and the capibara is a giant. The order is divisible into 3 suborders: (1) *Hebidentata*, enomol or blunt-toothed rodents, exceptional in having 1 lower incisor, and extinct; (2) *Duplicidentata*, subnormal or double-toothed rodents, with 1 upper incisor; these are the hares, rabbits, and pikas; and (3) *Simplicidentata*, normal or simple-toothed rodents, with only 2 incisors above and below. The last fall into 3 series: (1) *Hystricomorpha*, the hystricine series, including the porcupines and very numerous related forms, chiefly South American, as the capibara, coypu, guinea, viscacha, chinchilla, acedonites, etc. (see cuts under *capibara*, *coypu*, *rabbit*, *squirrel*, *porcupine*, and *Flagellodon*); (2) *Myomorpha*, the murine series, including rats and mice of all kinds (see cuts under *mouse*, *Muridae*, and *rice-field*); and (3) *Sciuromorpha*, the sciurine series, or the squirrels, spermophiles, marmots, beaver, etc. (see cuts under *Arctomys*, *beaver*, and *prairie-dog*). In addition, the duplicident rodents are (1) *Lagomorpha*, the leporine series, the same as the suborder *Duplicidentata*. (See cut under *Lagomys*.) Many kinds of all these groups are known. There are 20 or 21 families of living rodents, and 160 genera. The order corresponds to the human *Glires*, and is still often called by that name. Also called *Beavers*. See cuts under *coypu*, *Leporidae*, and *rodentiform*.

rodential (rod'en-tē-shi-ā), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rodentia*. *Nature*, XLII, 193. [Rare.]

rodeo (rodē-ō), *n.* [*Sp. rodeo*, a place for cattle to run in a market or fair, also a going round, a round-about road, *< rodar*, go round, *< L. rotare*, go round, wheel; see *rotab*.] A gathering of cattle to be branded or marked; a round-up. [Californian.]

The ranch owner who gives the *rodeo* takes his own cattle, and drives them to the pens to be branded, leaving to the *rodeo-ground* the cattle bearing the brands of all other ranches.

K. D. Wilson, A Summer in a Canon, p. 255.

rod-fish (rod'fish), *n.* A fish that may be taken with a rod; any game-fish.

rod-fisher (rod'fish-ēr), *n.* One who fishes with a rod; a rodster.

rod-fishing (rod'fish-ing), *n.* The art or practice of fishing with a rod; fly-fishing; angling.

rod-fructification (rod'fruk-ti-fik-a'shun), *n.* In bot., a special simple gonidiophore in *Basidiomycetes*, consisting of a short branch of the mycelium from which small gonidia-like rods are produced—fertile, however, only in the *Fructigena* *Guchet*.

rodge (roj), *n.* [Formerly also *radge*; origin obscure.] The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chadrasmus streperus*. See cut under *Chadrasmus*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *rodge* is next unto the *de de goss-doesse*, but yet there is great difference in the nourishment at which they make. *Prover*, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 84.

rod-granule (rod'gran-ul), *n.* One of the granules in the outer nuclear layer of the retina which are connected with the rods.

rod-holder (rod'hōl-dēr), *n.* One who holds or uses a fishing rod.

They thus direct the current of water either from one to the other.

See H. Technical Educator, VII, 2, 6. (*Eng. Tech.*)

rod-iron (rod'i-ern), *n.* Rolled round iron for nails, fences, etc.

rod-knight, *a.* One of a class of servants who held their hand by serving their lords on horseback. *Monkton*.

rodlet (rod'let), *n.* [*< rod¹ + -let*] A bacillus or rod-bacterium.

Bacilli and cili are said that microscopically grow into rodlets or bacilli. *Zeidler*, *Pathol. Anat.* (trans.) I, 181.

rod-line (rod'lin), *n.* A fishing-line not wound on a reel; used by anglers in distinction from *rod-bait*.

rod-machine (rod'ma-shēn'), *n.* In wood-working, a machine for cutting out cylindrical sticks, such as pins, dowels, chair-rounds, and broom-bushes. It has a cutter on the principle of a hollow auger, and operates on squared stuff.

rodman (rod'man), *n.*; pl. *rodmen* (-men). A man whose duty it is to carry the rod used in surveying.

Rodman gun. See *gun*.

rodome (rod'ō-mē), *n.* [= *Sp. rodome*, *< Gr. rodos*, a rose, + *mele* = *L. mel*, honey; see *rose* and *mele*.] The juice of roses mixed with honey.

XL dayes to beholde on heven

In juce of rose a sester [sexarius] that weel smelle
A pounde hony, and name it *rodomele*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 156.

rodomont (rod'ō-mont), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. rodomont*, *< It. rodomonte*, a bully, *< Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," xiv., earlier (in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato") *Rodamonte*, lit. 'one who rolls away mountains,' *< rodare* (*< L. rotare*), wheel, roll, + *monte* (*< L. mons*), a mountain; see *rotate* and *mount*.] 1. *n.* A vain blusterer; a braggart; a bombastic fellow; a bully.

He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and civil, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodomont*.

Sir T. Herbert, *Memorials of King Charles I.* (Todd.)

II. *a.* Braggling; vainly boasting.

He had thought to have been the leader
And the match gone on,
And triumph over whole nation
In his *rodomont* fashion.

R. Johnson, *Masque of Owls*.

rodomontade (rod'ō-mon-tād'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rhodomontade*, *rodomontado*; = *G. rhodomontade*, *< OF. rhodomontade*, *rodomontade*, *rotomontade*, *F. rhodomontade*, *< It. rodomontata*, a boast, brag, *< rodomonte*, a boaster; see *rodomont*.] 1. *n.* Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could shew that the *rhodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational as his, nor so impossible to be put in execution.

Dryden, *Of Heroic Plays*.

Four Phil need to bore me after dinner with endless *rhodomontades* about his passion and his charmer.

Thackeray, *Phillip*, viii.

II. *a.* Braggling.

I don't know what's the matter with the boy all this day; he has got into such a *rhodomontade* manner all this morning.

Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, II.

rodomontade (rod'ō-mon-tād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rodomontaded*, ppr. *rodomontading*. [*< rhodomontade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; bluster; rant.

Abuse which Pitt in his free-lance days heaped upon the "desperate *rhodomontading* minister."

Edinburgh Rev., CXLV, 235.

rodomontadist (rod'ō-mon-tā'dist), *n.* [*< rhodomontade* + *-ist*.] A blustering boaster; one who brags or vaunts.

When this *Rhodomontadist* had ended his perillous story, it was dinner time.

L. Terry, *Voyage to East India*, p. 157.

rodomontado (rod'ō-mon-tā'dō), *n.* and *a.* [See *rodomontade*.] 1. *n.* 1. *Rodomontade*; also, a piece of rodomontade; a brag.

I have heard a Biscayan make a *Rodomontado* that he was as good a Gentleman as Don Philippe himself.

Harcourt, *Letters*, I, III, 32.

"So," says he, "if a *rhodomontado* will do any good, why do you not say 100 ships?"

Peiper, *Diary*, III, 376.

2. A blusterer; a braggart.

Most terribly he comes off; like your *rodomontado*.

R. Johnson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v, 2.

II. *a.* Braggling; blustering.

A large *rodomontado* picture of the Duke of Lerma, who in he is related like a Giant, bearing up the Monarchy of Spain, that of France, and the Popedom upon his shoulders.

Harcourt, *Letters*, I, III, 11.

rodomontador (rod'ō-mon-tā'dōr), *n.* [*< rhodomontado* + *-ador*.] Same as *rodomontadist*.

rod-planer (rod'plā-nēr), *n.* A machine-tool especially designed for planing the connecting-rods of locomotives, guide-bars, etc., and for similar work. *E. H. Knight*.

Rodrigues's aneurism. A varicose aneurism in which the sac is formed in the tissue immediately contiguous to the artery.

Rodrigues's coördinates. See *coördinate*.

rod-ring (rod'ring), *n.* One of the small rings or guides through which the line passes along an angler's rod. The caliber is generally about six times that of the line.

rods-gold (rodz'gōld), *n.* An old name of the marigold. *Gerarde*.

rodsman (rodz'man), *n.*; pl. *rods-men* (-men). Same as *rodman*.

rodster (rod'stēr), *n.* [*< rod¹ + -ster*.] One who uses a fishing-rod; a rod-fisher; an angler. It is the intention of a number of our local *rodsters* to leave the city for different streams.

Daily Telegraph, Sept. 2, 1882. (*Eng. Dict.*)

rodwood (rod'wūd), *n.* One of several West Indian shrubs or trees: *Lerba Thamnia* of the *Bixinae*, several species of *Eugenia* (as *E. pal-tens*, the black rodwood, and *E. axillaris*, the red rodwood), and *Calyptrothrix Chytraculia* of the *Myrtaceae*, the white rodwood.

rodyt, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruddy*.
roe¹ (rō), *n.* [*<* ME. *ro*, *roo*, *ra*, *<* AS. *rā*, *rāh*, *rāha*, *raa*, *m.* (also, in comp., *rāh-dōr*), a roe, *rāge*, *rāge*, *f.*, a wild she-goat, a roe, = *D. ree*, roe, roebuck, = OLG. *rēho*, MLG. *rē* = OHG. *rēh* (rēh-), *n.*, *rēho*, *m.*, *reia*, *f.*, MHG. *rēch* (rēh-), *G. reh*, *n.*, OHG. *reia*, *f.*, also **riccha*, MHG. **ricke*, *G. ricke*, *f.*, = Icel. *rā*, *f.*, = Sw. *rā* = Dan. *raa*, roe, roebuck.] 1. The roe-deer.

I is ful wight [swift], God wnat, as is a *raa*.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 166.

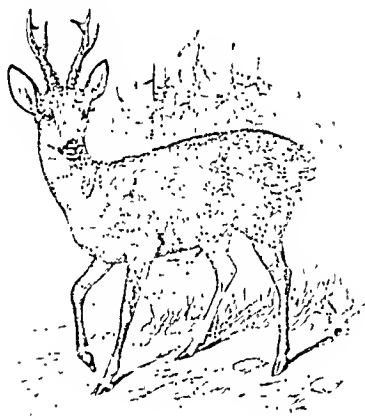
Now than am I light as a roe. *Fork Plays*, p. 281.
Asahel was as light of foot as a wild roe. 2 Sam. ii. 18.

2. Improperly, the adult female of the hart; the doe of the stag or red deer.

roe² (rō), *n.* [Often in pl. *roes*; early mod. E. also *roughes*, pl.; prop. *roan* or *roue*, as still in E. dial. use (the terminal *-u* being mistaken for the pl. suffix *-u*, as in *cyne*, *kine*, *shoon*); E. dial. *roan*, *roue*, *roun*, *roun*, *roun*, *roun*, and with ex-ercescent *-d*, *round*, early mod. E. also *roughur*; *<* ME. *roune*, *roune*, *<* AS. **hrogn* (not recorded) = MLG. *rogen*, *rogel*, LG. *rōgen* = OHG. **hro-gan*, *rogan*, *rogo*, MHG. *rogen*, *roge*, *G. rogen* = Icel. *rogn* = Sw. *rom* = Dan. *rogn* and *ravn*, roe. Root unknown; some compare Gr. *ρῶς*, *ρῶκα*, a rounded pebble, L. *calr*, lime, a stone, dim. *calculus*, a pebble, Skt. *carakura*, gravel, W. *careg*, a stone, etc.: see *calr*.] 1. The spawn of a fish. That of the male is sperm, called *mill* or *soft roe*; that of the female is the mass of eggs, distinguished as *hard roe*. Roe is much eaten, either in its natural state or variously prepared. See *botargo*, *caviar*.
From fountains small Nilus fide doith flow,
Even so of roe the dole of inclyt fiesles breth.
K. James VI's Chron., S. P., iii. 489. (*Jamieson*.)
The ble fische [he-fish] spawns his meltis. And the
seho fische [she-fish] hlr roune.
Bellenden, *Deser. Alb.*, xi. (*Jamieson*.)

2. The spawn of various crustaceans, used for food, as the berry, coral, or mass of eggs of the female lobster.—3. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

roebuck (rō'buk), *n.* [*<* ME. *roobukke*, *raa-buke*, *rabuke* = *D. reebok* = *G. rehbock* = Icel. *rōbukk* = Sw. *raabock* = Dan. *raabuk*; as *roel*



Roebuck (*Capreolus caprea*).

+ *buck*¹. Cf. *roe-deer*.] The male of the roe-deer; less properly, the roe-deer.

roebuck-berry (rō'buk-ber'i), *n.* A low herbaceous bramble, *Rubus saxatilis*, of the northern Old World; the stone-bramble; also, its fruit, which consists of a few rather large red grains.

roed (rōd), *a.* [*<* *roe*² + *-ed*.] Having roe, as a fish; containing spawn developed to the stage in which it is known as roe.

The female or roed fish.
Pennant, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 1776), III. 197.

roe-deer (rō'dēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *roodcor*, *<* AS. *rāh-dōr* = Icel. *roddhgr* = Sw. *rōdjur* = Dan. *roadyr*; as *roe*¹ + *deer*.] A species of the genus *Capreolus*, *C. caprea* or *capra*, formerly *Cervus capreolus*, of small size, elegant form, and very agile, inhabiting most parts of Europe, including Great Britain, and parts of Asia; a roebuck or roe. The animal is only about 2 feet 3 inches high at the shoulder, and weighs 50 or 60 pounds; it is of a reddish-brown or grayish-brown color, with a large white disk on the rump, and very short tail. The antlers of the male are about a foot long, erect, cylindrical, and branching toward the tip. See cut under *roebuck*.

roe-fish (rō'fish), *n.* A fish heavy with roe; a ripe fish, or spawner.

Röemeria (rō-mō'ri-jī), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candellos, 1821), named after J. J. Röemer, 1763–1819, a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceae*, the poppy family, and of the tribe *Enpapaveræ*. It is characterized by a linear, usually three-valved capsule opening down nearly to the base, by pitted seeds destitute of a crest, and by flowers with two sepals, four petals, many stamens, and a sessile stigma with deflexed lobes. The 3 species are natives of the Mediterranean region, naturalized in fields in temperate parts of Europe and Asia. They are annuals resembling poppies, but readily distinguished by their long and valvular fruit, and by their less dilated stigmas. They bear dissected leaves and long-stalked violet flowers. *R. hybrida* has a pretty flower, and is sometimes planted, but the petals fall very quickly. It receives the names *purple horned poppy* and *wind-rose*.

roemerite (rēm'er-īt), *n.* [Named after F. A. Röemer, a German geologist.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular triclinic crystals of a brownish-yellow color. Also written *römerite*.

roenoke, *n.* See *rounoko*.

roeperite (rēp'er-īt), *n.* [Named after W. T. Roepker of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.] A variety of chrysolite from the zinc-mines in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is peculiar in containing, besides iron and magnesium, considerable amounts of zinc and manganese. Also spelled *ropperite*.

roesslerite (rēs'ler-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. C. Roessler of Hanau in Prussia.] A rare mineral consisting of hydrous arseniate of magnesium, and occurring in white crystalline plates. Also spelled *rösslerite*.

roe-stone (rō'stōn), *n.* A rock having the appearance of the roe of a fish; oölite.

roft. An obsolete preterit of *rivel*.

roft, *n.* A Middle English form of *roof*¹.

rofia, *rofia*, *n.* See *raffia*.

roft, *v. t.* [ME. *roggen*, *ruggen*; a var. of *rock*², *q. v.*] To shake.

Hym stie *roggeth* and awaketh soft.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2708.

He romede, he ravede, that *rogged* alle the erthe,
So rudely he rapped at to ryot hymselfene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 781.

rogament, *n.* [*<* LL. *rogamentum*, something asked, a question, *<* L. *rogare*, ask; see *rogation*.] A postulate or axiom.

Rogation Sunday. Same as *Rogation Sunday*.

rogation (rō-gā'shōn), *n.* [*<* OF. *rogation*, *rogation* (pl. *rogations*, *Rogation days*), F. *rogation* = Pr. *rogazo*, *roazo* = Sp. *rogacion* = Pg. *rogações*, pl., prayers in Rogation week, = It. *rogazione*, *<* L. *rogatio*(-o), a supplication, an asking, *<* *rogare*, pp. *rogatus*, ask. Cf. *abrogate*, *interrogate*, *supererogation*, *prerogative*, *pro-rogue*, etc.] 1. In Rom. jurisprudence, the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.—2. Litany; supplication; especially as said in procession.

He [Bishop Mamercus] perfecteth the *Rogations* or *Litanies* before us.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 41.

Rogation days, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension day. The special observance of these days with fasting and rogations (litanies and public processions) was first introduced by Mamercus or Mamertus, bishop of Vienne in southern France, about A. D. 470, at a time of general distress arising from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and other troubles. It soon became general in Gaul, and spread to England. In the Roman Catholic Church (which adopted the observance about 800) the Litany of the Saints is said in procession on these days. In the Anglican Church the Rogation days are appointed days of fasting or abstinence, and it was formerly the custom to say the Litany, to read the homily and exhortation given in the Book of Homilies, and to perambulate the parish. The custom of perambulation (which see) is still observed in some places in England. Also called *gang-days*.—**Rogation Sunday**, the Sunday preceding Ascension day.—**Rogation-tide**, the time of Rogation days.—**Rogation week**, the week in which the Rogation days occur. Also called *procession week*, *cross-week*, *gang-week*.

rogation-flower (rō-gā'shōn-flou'ēr), *n.* An Old World milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*, which blooms during Rogation week and was carried in processions. See *milkwort*.

rogatory (rog'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *rogatoire* = It. *rogatorio*, *<* L. *rogator*, an asker, solicitor; see *rogation*.] Seeking information; authorized to collect or engaged in collecting information.

Many countries aid one another's judicial proceedings by consenting that their judges may accept *rogatory* commissions, or act as agents of foreign courts for the purpose of examining witnesses or otherwise ascertaining facts.
Woolsey, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 76.

Letters rogatory. See *letter*³.

roger (roj'ēr), *n.* [A familiar use of the personal name *Roger*, *<* OF. *Roger*, *<* OHG. *Ruodiger*, *G. Rüdiger*. Cf. *robin*¹.] 1. A ram. See *Collins Miscellanies* (1742), p. 116. (*Halliwel*.)

[Prov. Eng.]—2t. A rogue. [Old cant.]—*Roger of the buttery*, a goose. (*Halliwel*.)

Roger de Coverley (roj'ēr dē kuv'ēr-li). [Named after Sir *Roger de Coverley*, one of the members of the club under whose direction the "Spectator" professed to be edited.] An English country-dance, corresponding to the Virginia reel. Also called *Sir Roger de Coverley*.

After . . . dinner . . . comes dancing, . . . reels and flings, and strathspeys and *Roger de Coverleys*.
Motley, *Correspondence*, I. 353.

rogerian (rō-jō'ri-an), *n.* [Appar. *<* *Roger*, a person's name, + *-ian*.] A wig. [Rare.]

The unruly wind blows off his periwig. . . .
The sportful wind, to mock the headless man,
Tosses apace his pitch'd *rogerian*.
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, III. v. 16.

rogersite (roj'ēr-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. W. B. Rogers.] An imperfectly known mineral occurring in the form of a thin white crust upon the samarskite of North Carolina; it is essentially a hydrated niobate of the yttrium metals.

roggan (rog'an), *n.* [Cf. *rog*.] A rocking stone. See *rocking*. (*Halliwel*.) [Prov. Eng.]

roggenstein (rog'en-stīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'rye-stone', *<* *roggen*, = E. *rye*, + *stein* = E. *stone*.] A kind of oölite in which the grains are cemented by argillaceous matter. The roggstein antimonial is the uplift in which are the important mines of Stassfurt in Prussia, and its vicinity.

roggle (rog'gl), *v. t. and i.* [Freq. of *rog*.] To shake; jumble. (*Brockett*.) [Prov. Eng.]

roghtlesset, *a.* [ME., appar. an erroneously formed word, equiv. to *reckless* (after *roghte*, pret. of *reck*); see *reck*, *reckless*.] Reckless; careless.

Dreding ye wero of my woos *roghtlesse*;
That was to me a grevous hevynesse.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 6, f. 136. (*Halliwel*.)

rogue (rōg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roag*, *roge*; *<* OF. *rogue*, presumptuous, malapert, rude, hence used in E. as a noun, a surly fellow, a vagabond; prob. *<* Bret. *rok*, *rog*, arrogant, proud, haughty, brusk; cf. Ir. Gael. *ruas*, pride, arrogance.] 1. A vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a tramp. Persons of this character were, by the old laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron.
Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and *rogues* forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shak*, *Learn*, iv. 7. 39.
Ros. Methinks 'tis pity such a lusty fellow
Should wander up and down, and want employment.
Bel. She takes me for a *rogue*!—You may do well, madam,
To stay this wanderer, and set him a-work, forsooth.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, II. 3.

2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal: applied generally to males.
We're bought and sold for English gold—
Such a parcel of *rogues* in a nation.
Burns, *Farewell to our Scottish Fame*.
3. A sly fellow; a wag.
The satirical *rogue* says here that old men have grey
beards, . . . and that they have a plentiful lack of wit.
Shak, *Hamlet*, II. 2. 197.

4. A mischievous or playful person: applied in slight endearment to children or women. Compare *roguish*, 3.
Ah, you sweet little *rogue*, you!
Shak, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 233.

What, rob you boys? those pretty *rogues*?
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, I. vii. 27.

5. A roguo elephant (which see, under *elephant*).
—6. A plant that falls short of a standard required by nurserymen, gardeners, etc.

When a race of plants is once pretty well established, the seed-raisers do not pick out the best plants, but merely go over their seed-beds, and pull up the *rogues*, as they call the plants that deviate from the proper standard.
Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 42.

Rogue elephant. See *elephant*.—**Rogue-money**, in Scotland, an assessment laid on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, maintaining them in jail, and prosecuting them.—**Rogues and vagabonds**, an appellation under which, in English law, fall various classes of persons who may be summarily committed, such as fortune-tellers, persons collecting alms under false pretences, persons deserting their families and leaving them chargeable to the parish, persons wandering about as vagrants without visible means of subsistence, persons found on any premises for an unlawful purpose, and others. Rogues and vagabonds may be summarily committed to prison for three months with hard labor. See *vagrant*.—**Rogues' gallery**, a collection of photographs of notorious law-breakers, kept at police headquarters.—**Rogue's march**. See *march*².—**Rogue's yarn**, a rope-yarn distinguishable from the rest of the yarns in a rope, serving to identify rope made in government dock-yards. In rope made in United States navy-yards the *rogue* yarn is twisted in a contrary direction to the others, and is of manilla in hemp rope and of manilla rope. —**Wild roguet**, a vagrant by family inheritance.
A *wilde Roge* is he that is borne a *Roge*: he is more subtil
and more guen by nature to all kinde of knavery than the

rokke. A Middle English form of *rock*, *rock*, etc.

roky (rō'ki), *a.* [Also *roaky*, *rooky*; < ME. *roky*, misty, < *roke*, mist; see *roke* and *reck*.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. *Ray*.

Roky, or misty. *Nebulosus*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.
He . . . in a *roky* hollow, belling, heard
The hounds of Mark.

Tennyson, *Last Tournament*.

Rolandic (rō-lan'dik), *a.* [< *Rolando* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Rolando, an Italian anatomist and physiologist (died 1831). Compare *postrolandic* (*prerolandic* is also used).—**Rolandic fissure**. Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Rolandic funiculus**. See *funiculus of Rolando*.—**Rolandic line**, a line on the surface of the skull (or head) marking the position of the fissure of Rolando beneath.—**Rolandic point**, the intersection of the Rolandic lines with the median plane and with each other on the surface of the skull. It is about half an inch behind the middle of the line passing over the skull from the glabella to theinion.

rolet, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

rolet, *n.* [A var. of *roll*.] A unit of quantity formerly in use in England, defined by a statute of Charles II. as seventy-two sheets of parchment.

rôle (rōl), *n.* [< F. *rôle*: see *roll* and *rotary*.] A part or character represented by an actor; any conspicuous part or function assumed by any one, as a leading public character.—**Title rôle**, the part in a play which gives its name to the play, as Hamlet in the play of "Hamlet," or Macbeth in that of "Macbeth."

roll (rōl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rovl*, *roile*, *roule*; < ME. *rolleu*, *rolen* (= D. *rollen* = MHG. *rolen*, G. *rollen* = Icel. *rolla* = Dan. *rolle* = Sw. *rolla*), < OF. *roler*, *roller*, *rucler*, *rocler*, *rouler*, F. *rouler*, F. dial. *roler*, *rouler*, *roll*, *roll up*, *roll along*, go on wheels, = Pr. *rolar*, *roltar* = Cat. *rolotar* = Sp. *rollar*, *rolar* = Pg. *rolar* = It. *rotolare*, *rollare*, < ML. *rotulare*, *roll*, *revolve*, < L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rotal*. Cf. *roll*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To move like a carriage-wheel; move along a surface without slipping by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact as an instantaneous axis: as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane.

The fayre hede for the halce hit (fell) to the erthe,
That fele hit foynd (spurned) wyth her fete, there hit
forth *roled*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 428.
The *rolling* stone never gathereth mosse.

That goddess (Fortune) blind,
That stands upon the *rolling* restless stone.
Shak., *Ilen*. V., iii. 6. 31.

2. To run or travel on wheels.

The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May *roll* in chariots. *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, ii.

3. To revolve; perform a periodical revolution.

The *rolling* Year
Is full of Thee. *Thomson*, *Hymn*, i. 2.
Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,
While the stars burn, the moons increase,
And the great ages onward *roll*.
Tennyson, *To J. S.*

4. To turn; have a rotatory motion, generally reciprocating and irregular, especially in lateral directions: as, the ship *rolls* (that is, turns back and forth about a longitudinal axis).

His eyen steepe, and *rollyng* in his heede.
Chaucer, *Prolog* to C. T., i. 261.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling*,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. i. 12.
Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*, resigned
To roaring billows and the warring wind.
Pope, *Odyssey*, vi. 205.

The ship *rolled* and dashed, . . . now showing us the
whole sweep of her deck, . . . now nothing but her keel.
Dickens, *David Copperfield*, iv.

5. To move like waves or billows; also, to move like a considerable body of water, as a river. Each particle of water in a wave revolves in a circle, and though this cannot be seen, there is a vague appearance of a wheel-like movement.

Wave *rolling* after wave, where way they found,
If steep, with torrent rapture. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 293.
The *rolling* smoke involves the sacrifice.
Pope, *Dunclad*, i. 248.

6. To fluctuate; move tumultuously.

What different Sorrows did within thee *roll*?
Prior, *Solomon*, ii.

7. To tumble or fall over and over.

Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 594.

8. To omit a deep prolonged sound, like the roll of a ball or the continuous beating of a drum.

Near and more near the thunders *roll*.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

A *rolling* organ-harmony
Swells up, and shakes and falls.
Tennyson, *Sir Galahad*.

9. To enroll one's self; be enrolled.

He lends at legal value considerable sums, which he
might highly increase by *rolling* in the public stocks.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 49.
Papillon. Right honourable sharpers; and Frenchmen
from the county of York.
Wilding. In the last list, I presume, you *roll*.

Foot, *The Liar*, i. 1.

10. To trill: said of certain singing birds.

The continuous roll is possessed almost exclusively by
the canary, and the nightingale is one of the very few
birds that share to some degree the faculty of *rolling* at
any pitch of the voice uninterrupted.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 87.

11. To lend itself to being coiled up in a cylindrical form: as, cloth that *rolls* well.—12. To ramble; wander abroad; gad about. Compare *roil*.

That like proverb of Ecclesiaste,
Where he comendeth and forbedeth faste
Man shal nat suffice his wyf go *roule* aboute.
Chaucer, *Prolog* to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 653.

These unruly rascals in their *rolling* disperse them-
selves into several companies, as occasion serveth, some-
time more and sometime less.
Darman, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 20.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to rotate; whirl or wheel.

When thou shalt speake to my minn, *role* not to fast thyne
eye.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Rolling his greedy eyeballs in his head.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 363.

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and *roll'd*
her motions
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 409.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we,
roll'd to starboard, *roll'd* to larboard, when the surge was
seething free. *Tennyson*, *Lotos-Eaters*, *Choric Song*.

2. To cause to move like a carriage-wheel; cause to move over a surface without sliding, by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact: as, to *roll* a cask or a ball.

Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the
sepulchre?
Mark xvi. 3.

3. To turn over in one's thoughts; revolve; consider again and again.

The youngest, which that wente unto the tonn,
Full ofte in herte he *rolleth* up and down
The besette of those floris newe and bryghte.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, l. 376.

I came home *rolling* resentments in my mind, and fram-
ing schemes of vengeance.

Swift, *Letter*, Sept. 9, 1710. (*Seager*.)

4. To wrap round and round an axis, so as to bring into a compact cylindrical form: as, to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco.

As the snake, *roll'd* in a flowering bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child.
Shak., 2 *Ilen*. VI., iii. 1. 228.

He lies like a hedgehog *roll'd* up the wrong way,
Tortening himself with his prickles.
Hood, *Miss Kilmansegg*, *Her Dream*.

The bed, in the day time, is *rolled* up, and placed on one
side.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, i. 20.

5. To bind or infold in a bandage or wrapper; inwrap.

Their klugs, whose bodies are . . . lapped in white
skins, and *rolled* in mats. *Purchase*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 705.
What time the focman's line is broke,
And all the war is *roll'd* in smoke.
Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

6. To press or level with a roller; spread out with a roller or rolling-pin: as, to *roll* a field; to *roll* pie-crust.

It is passed between cylinders often, and *rolled*.
Cowper, *Flattening Mill*, l. 3.

7. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, easy motion, as of rolling.

And chalky Wey, that *rolls* a milky wave.
Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 344.

Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand.
Sp. Heber, *Missionary Hymn*.

8. To give expression to or emit in a prolonged deep sound.

They care for no understanding: it is enough if thou
canst *roll* up a pair of matins, or an even-song, and mumble
a few ceremonies. *Tyndale*, *Doctrinal Treatises*, p. 243.

Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fane of fruitless prayer.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lvi.

9. To utter with vibration of the tongue; trill.

Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic stir,
Try over hard to *roll* the British R.
O. W. Holmes, *A Rhymed Lesson*.

10. In printing, to make (paper) smooth by passing it under calendering rollers. [Eng.]—11. To turn over by degrees, as a whale when cutting in. At first the whale is rolled carefully and gently, then more quickly, as the blubber is hove up, and the head is cut off at last.

12. In drum-playing, to beat with rapid blows so as to produce a continuous sound.—**Rolled chop**. See *chop*, 2.—**Rolled cod**, boneless cod, prepared by rolling several slices into parcels which are packed in boxes. [Trade-name.]—**Rolled glass**. See *glass*.—**Rolled plating**. See *plate*, v. l.—**Rolled rail**. See *rail*.—**Syn.** 2. *Swing*, etc. See *rock*, v. l.

roll (rōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rovl*, *roile*, *roule*; < ME. *rolle* = MD. *rol*, D. *rol* = MLG. *rol* = MHG. *rolle*, *rolle*, G. *rolle* = Sw. *rolla* = Dan. *rolle*, < OF. *rolle*, *rocle*, *roule*, F. *rôle* (see *rôle*) = Pr. *rolle*, *rotlle*, *rutle* = Cat. *rotllo* = Sp. *rol*, a list, *roll*, *rollo*, a roll, record, = Pg. *rolo*, *rol* = It. *ruolo*, *ruolo*, *ruotolo*, *rotolo*, a roll, list, < ML. *rotulus*, a roll, list, catalogue, schedule, record, prop. a paper or parchment rolled up (cf. *volume*, ult. < L. *volvere*, *roll*); cf. *rotulare*, *roll up*: see *roll*, *v.* Tho ML. *rotulus*, a roll, is partly from the verb, and not wholly identical with L. *rotulus*, also *rotula*, a little wheel, from which the verb is derived. In the later senses directly from the mod. verb.] 1. A cylinder formed by winding something round and round; that which is rolled up: as, a *roll* of wool; a *roll* of paper.

The gentlemen . . . hauling theyr heades bounde aboute
with listes and *roules* of sundry coloures after the maner
of the Turkes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (*First Books on America*,
[ed. Arber, p. 14].

Take thee a *roll* of a book, and write therein.
Jer. xxxvi. 2.

Specifically—(a) A document of paper, parchment, or the like which is or may be rolled up; hence, an official document; a list; a register; a catalogue; a record: as, a muster-roll; a class-roll; a court-roll.

Nis nou so lutel thing of theos that the deonel naueth
enbrened on his *rolle*.
Ancren Ricle, p. 344.

I am not in the *roll* of common men.
Shak., 1 *Ilen*. IV., iii. 1. 43.

Then thundered forth a *roll* of names:
The first was thine, unhappy James!
Scott, *Marmion*, v. 20.

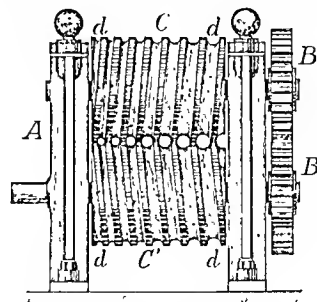
(b) A long piece of cloth, paper, or the like, usually of uniform width throughout, and rolled upon either a round stick or a thin board, or upon itself merely, as the most convenient form of making a package. See *roller*, 2. (c) In *cookery*, something rolled up: as, a veal *roll*; a jelly *roll*. Specifically—(1) A small cake of bread rolled or doubled on itself before baking: as, a French *roll*. (2) Same as *roly-poly*, 2. (d) A cylindrical twist of tobacco. (e) In *carding*, a slender, slightly compacted cylinder or silver of carded wool, delivered from hand-cards or from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. Such rolls were formerly much used in the hand-spinning of wool. For machine-spinning the silver is extended into a continuous roving. (f) Part of the head-dress of a woman, a rounded cushion or mass of hair usually laid above the forehead, especially in the sixteenth century.

Authe, the heare of a woman that is lnyed over hir
forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately call them their *rolles*.
Elyot, ed. 1559. (*Hallivell*.)

2. A revolving cylinder employed in any manner to operate upon a material, as in forming metals into bars, plates, or sheets, smoothing the surfaces of textures, as in paper-making, laundering, etc., or in comminuting substances, as in grinding grain, crushing ores, etc.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that
soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots.

(a) One of a pair of cylinders in a rolling mill, between which metals are passed to form them into bars, plates,

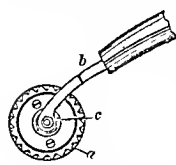


Spiral-groove Rolls.

A, frame. B, B', intermeshed gears; C, C', spirally grooved rolls having the grooves d gradually diminishing in size from right to left, and driven by the gears.

or sheets. See *rolling-mill*. (b) In engraving, the cylindrical die of a transferring-press. (c) In metal., one of a pair of hard and strong metallic cylinders between which

ores are crushed. (d) In *paper-making*, one of the cylinders of a calender; also, the cylinder of a pulping-engine. See *calender*, 1, and *pulp-engine*. (e) In *high-milling*, one of a pair of metal cylinders through a series of which pairs grain is passed for successively crushing it to the requisite fineness. See *high-milling*, under *milling*. (f) In *calico-printing*, a cylinder of a calico-printing machine. (g) The impression-cylinder of a printing-machine. (h) In a great variety of machines, one of the cylinders over which an endless apron extends, and upon which it is moved, as in the feed-aprons of carding-machines, pickers for opening cotton as taken from the bale, machines for manufacturing shoddy from rags, etc. (i) Either of a pair of plain or fluted cylinders between which material is passed to feed it into a machine, as in feeding rags to a shoddy-machine, paper to printing-presses, calico to calico-printing machines, etc. Such rolls are also called *feed-rolls*. (j) A hand-tool used by bookbinders for embossing book-covers, or forming thereon embossed gilded lines. It consists of either a plain or an embossed cylinder with a handle adapted to rest (when in use) against the shoulder of the workman. The roller is heated for use in embossing. (k) In the manufacture of plate-glass, a heavy metallic cylinder which spreads the "metal" on the table, and which, being supported on ways on opposite sides of the table, produces a sheet or plate of uniform thickness. [The distinction between *roll* and *roller* is exceedingly indefinite. The term *roller* is, however, more generally applied to a revolving cylinder working in movable bearings, as in an agricultural roller for smoothing the surface of land, or the roller of a lawn mower; while *roll* is more commonly used for a cylinder working in fixed bearings, as in a rolling-mill for working metals, or in a calender, or in a grinding-mill.]



Bookbinders' Roll.
a, roll, pivoted to furcated handle b at c.

3. In *building*: (a) A rounded strip fastened upon and extending along the ridge of a roof. (b) In a leaden roof, one of a number of rounded strips placed under the lead at intervals, whereby crawling of the metal through alternate expansion and contraction is prevented. —4. The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled; a rotatory movement: as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of a ship.

These larger hearts must feel the rolls
Of storm-wind-wear temptation.

Lovell, At the Burns Centennial.

5. A deep, prolonged, or sustained sound: as, the *roll* of thunder. Also *rolling*.

A roll of periods, sweeter than her [the Muse's] song.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 17.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the Hexameter.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

Specifically—(a) The prolonged sound produced by a drum when rapidly beaten, or the act of producing such a sound.

Now, to the roll of muffled drums,
To thee the greatest soldier comes.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

The *roll* [on the side-drum]. . . is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous tremolo. Grove, Dict. Music, I. 466.

(b) A trill; applied to the notes of certain birds, as the canary and nightingale.

The *roll* is the most characteristic of all the canary-notes. . . This even and continuous *roll* is as perfect as the trill of any instrument, and can be produced at any pitch within the range of the voice.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., XI. 87.

6. In *organ-playing*, the act or result of taking the tones of a chord in quick succession, as in an arpeggio.—7. Round of duty; particular office; function; duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

In human society every man has his *roll* and station assigned him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

8. A swell or undulation of surface: as, the *roll* of the prairie.—9. A rotatory or sidelong movement of the head or body; a swagger; a rolling gait.

That grave, but confident, kind of *roll*, peculiar to old boys in general.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, vii.

10. In *mining*, an inequality in the roof or floor of a mine. Gresley.—Baginont's Roll, the rent-roll of Scotland, made up in 1275 by Benemund or Balamund de Vicoi, vulgarly called *Baginont*, who was sent from Rome by the Pope, in the reign of Alexander III., to collect the tithes of all the church livings in Scotland for an expedition to the Holy Land. It remained the statutory valuation, according to which the benefices were taxed, till the Reformation. A copy of it as it existed in the reign of James V. is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Also spelled *Baginont's Roll*.—Burgess roll. See *burgess*.—Close rolls. See *close*.—Great roll. Same as *pipe-roll*.—Judgment roll. See *judgment*.—Liberate roll. See *liberate*.—Long roll (*millit.*), a prolonged roll of the drums: a signal of an attack by the enemy, or for the troops to assemble rapidly in line.—Master of the Rolls. See *master*.—Merchant rolls. See *merchant*.—Oblate roll. See *oblate*.—Poor's roll. (a) In England, a roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to parochial relief or those who have received such aid. (b) In *Scots law*, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend in forma pauperis, their cause being con-

ducted gratuitously by the counsel and agents for the poor.—Ragman's roll. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.—Resistant roll. See *resistant*.—Ridge-roll. See *ridge*.—Roll-and-fillet molding, a round molding with a square fillet on the face of it. It is most usual in the Early Decorated style of English Pointed architecture.—Roll latten. See *latten*.—Roll-molding, in arch., a molding resembling a segment of a scroll with its end overlapping. It occurs often in the Early Pointed style, in which it is used for dripstones, string-courses, etc.—Roll of arms, a document containing written lists of persons entitled to bear arms, with descriptions of their armorial bearings: usually a parchment of medieval origin. The earliest of these important documents dates from about 1245. They are of great value historically and for questions of genealogy.—Rolls of court, of parliament, or of any public body, the parchments, kept in rolls, on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the body in question, and which constitute the official records of that body.—Roughing-down rolls. Same as *roughing-rolls*.—Seavenger roll. See *seavenger*.—To call the roll. See *call*.—Syn. 1. (a) Catalogue, etc. See *list*. 2. (a) *roll* (l'a-bl), a. [*roll* + *-able*.] Capable of being rolled.

roll-about (rôl'a-bout), a. Thiek or pudgy, so as to roll when walking. [Colloq.]

A little fat roll-about girl of six.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

roll-boiling (rôl'boi'ling), n. In *woolen-manuf.*, a process for giving a luster to cloth by sealing it, while tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel filled with hot water or steam. E. H. Knight.

roll-box (rôl'boks), n. In *spinning*, the rotary can or cylinder of a jack-frame, in which revolve the bobbin and the carrier-cylinder for the rovings. E. H. Knight.

roll-call (rôl'kâl), n. 1. The act of calling over a list of names, as of a school or society, or of men who compose a military or legislative body. In the United States military service there are at least three roll-calls daily by the first sergeants under a commissioned officer of the company—namely, at reveille, at retreat, and at tattoo.

2. The military signal given by the drum, trumpet, or other musical instrument for soldiers to attend the calling of the roll.

roll-cumulus (rôl'kû'mû-lus), n. A form of strato-cumulus cloud in which the component masses of cloud at a distance from the zenith present the appearance of long bars, while overhead there is seen only the irregular flat base of scattered clouds. The linear arrangement increases toward the horizon, and is simply the effect of perspective. [Eng.]

roller (rô'lér), n. [Early mod. E. also *rowler*; < *roll* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which rolls, especially a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, and spreading out. (a) A heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now more usually) metal set in a frame, used in agriculture, gardening, road-making, etc., to break lumps of earth, press the ground compactly about newly sown seeds, compress and smooth the surface of grass-fields, level the surface of walks or roads, etc. Land-rollers are also constructed of a series of disks or a series of rings with serrated edges placed side by side. Such rollers are used for breaking up clods and cutting up rough grass-land, and are known as *disk-rollers* and *clod-crushers*. Heavy road-rollers are often combined with steam traction-engines. Agricultural rollers are also combined with other tools, as with a seeder or a harrow. See *roll*, n., 2.

Pope's [page] is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller.
Johnson, Pope.

(b) A rolling-pin. (c) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron covered with a thick composition of glue and molasses, or glue, sugar, and glycerin, which takes ink on its surface by rolling on a table or against other rollers, and which deposits this ink on types when it is rolled over them. (d) In *etching*, a cylinder, about three inches in diameter, covered with soft leather, and used for revarnishing an imperfectly bitten plate. The ground is applied to the roller with a palette-knife on which a little has been taken up. When the ground has, by repeated passing, been evenly spread over all parts of the roller, this is carefully passed with slight pressure over the etched plate so as to cover its surface with varnish, without allowing it to enter the furrows. (e) In *organ-building*, a wooden bar with pins in the ends upon which it may be rolled or rocked, and two projecting arms, usually at some distance from each other, one of which is pulled by a tracker from the keyboards, while the other pulls a tracker attached to a valve. Rollers are primarily designed to transfer motion from side to side, but they also often change it from a horizontal to a vertical plane, or vice versa. The rollers belonging to a single keyboard are usually placed together on a common roller-board, and the entire mechanism is called a *roller-board action* or *movement*. See *cut* under *organ*. (f) Any cylindrical tool or part of a machine serving to press, flatten, guide, etc., as the cylinders of a paper-making machine, the impression-cylinders in calico-printing, the roller-die by means of which patterns are transferred to such cylinders, etc. (g) The barrel of a musical box or of a chime-ringing machine.

roller-bar (rô'lér-bâr), n. The sharp-edged bar or knife in the bed of a rag-cutting machine. E. H. Knight.

roller-barrow (rô'lér-bâr'ô), n. A barrow traveling on a roller of some width, instead of on the ordinary small front wheel, so that it can pass over smooth turf without cutting into it.

roller-bearing (rô'lér-bâr'ing), n. A journal-socket which has antifriction rollers on its interior perimeter; a ring-bush.

roller-bird (rô'lér-bêrd), n. Same as *roller*, 8.

roller-board (rô'lér-hôrd), n. In *organ-building*. See *roller*, 1 (c).

roller-bowl (rô'lér-bôl), n. In *woolen-manuf.*, a device used with a carding-machine to roll the detached slivers into cardings or rolls ready for the slubbing-machine.

roller-box (rô'lér-boks), n. In *printing*, a chest or closet of wood in which inking-rollers are kept. Also *roller-closet*.

roller-composition (rô'lér-kom-pô-zish'ôn), n. In *printing*, the composition of which inking-rollers are made. See *composition*, 5.

roller-die (rô'lér-di), n. A cylindrical die for transferring steel-plate engravings, as for printing bank-notes, and also for the transfer of patterns to calico-printing rolls. The design is engraved on a plate of soft steel, which is afterward hardened, and subjected to strong pressure upon the soft steel die, to which the incised lines of the plate are thus transferred in relief. The die is then hardened, and is used in turn to transfer the design to a plate, a roller, or another die.

roller-flag (rô'lér-flag), n. A signal displayed, as at St. Helena and the Island of Ascension,

2. That upon which something may be rolled up, as a wooden cylinder, or pasteboard rolled up, usually with a circular section.—3. A cylindrical or spherical body upon which a heavy body can be rolled or moved along: used to lessen friction.

What mighty *Rollers*, and what massie Cars,
Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Magnificence.

Specifically—(a) A cylindrical piece of wood put under a heavy stone to facilitate moving it. (b) A wheel in a roller-skate. (c) The wheel of a caster. (d) Same as *roller-towel*. [Colloq.] (e) A stout heavy sheave which revolves and saves a rope that passes over it from wear by friction.

4. A go-cart for a child.

He could run about without a *rouler* or leading-strings.
Smith, Lives of Highwaymen, II. 50. (Encyc. Dict.)

5. That in which something may be rolled; a bandage; specifically, a long rolled bandage used in surgery. It is unrolled as it is used.

I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and, lo, it shall not be bound up to be healed, to put a *roller* to bind it.
Ezek. xxx. 21.

6. In *saddlery*, a broad padded surcingle, serving as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in place. E. H. Knight.—7. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as sets in upon a coast after the subsid-

ing of a storm.

From their feet stretched away to the westward the sap-
phire *rollers* of the vast Atlantic, crowned with a thousand
crests of flying foam. Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxxii.

The league-long *roller* thundering on the reef.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. In *ornith.*: (a) Any bird of the family *Cora-*
ciidæ: so called from the way they roll or
tumble about in flight. The common roller of Europe,
Asia, and Africa is *Coracias garrula*. There are many
other species, of several different genera. The Madagas-
car ground-rollers are birds of the genera *Brachyptera-*
cius and *Atelornis*. See *cut* under *Coracias*. (b) A kind
of domestic pigeon; one of the varieties of
tumblers.—9. In *herpet.*, a snake of the family
Tortricidæ; a shorttail.—10. The rookfish
or striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. [Maryland.]—
Breaking-down rollers, in *metal-working*, rollers used
to roll the metal while it is hot, for the purpose of con-
solidating it.—Damping-roller. See *damping*.—Deliv-
ery-roller. See *delivery*.—Diluting roller, in a paper-
making machine, a roller which carries water into the
pulp-cistern to reduce the density of the pulp.—Dis-
tributing-roller, a roller in the inking-apparatus of a
printing-press between the ductor and the inking-rolls;
a waver.—Drawing-rollers, in a drawing-machine, the
finer rollers by which the sliver is elongated.—Dutch
roller, a kind of domestic pigeon, a variety of the tumbler.
Darein.—Fancy roller. See *fancy*.—Lithograph-
ic roller. See *lithographic*.—Printers' roller. See *inking-*
roller.—Roller bandage. Same as *roller*, 5.—Roller
bolt. See *bolt*.—Roller handspike. See *handspike*.—
Side roller, in *sugar-manuf.*, one of the side cylinders
of the press. See *king-roller* and *macasse*.—The rollers,
the local name of a heavy surf peculiar to St. Helena and
the Island of Ascension. Rollers prevail on the leeward
side of the island after a period of strong trades, and are
due to the confluence of the swell passing around the
island by the right with that passing around by the left,
the swell being also heightened by the surrounding shoals.
The resulting surf is so dangerous to shipping that single
and double roller-flags are displayed to warn small craft
against making for land while the rollers prevail.

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or knife in the bed of a rag-cutting machine.
E. H. Knight.

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ferred in relief. The die is then hardened, and is used
in turn to transfer the design to a plate, a roller, or an-
other die.

roller-flag (rô'lér-flag), n. A signal displayed,
as at St. Helena and the Island of Ascension,

to warn boats against attempting to land during the prevalence of the rollers.

roller-forks (rō'ler-fōrks), *n. pl.* In a printing-press, slotted or forked supports, of the nature of uncapped journal-boxes, in which the journals of the composition rollers are fitted, and in which they turn.

roller-gin (rō'ler-jin), *n.* A machine for separating cotton-seeds from cotton-fiber, in the best form of which the separation is effected by leather rollers acting in conjunction with a knife or knives. The rollers are set at a distance from each other too narrow for the passage of the seeds, while the fiber is forced in and carried through between the rollers. The knife is blunt-edged, and sometimes has a longitudinal motion, its action assisting the separation of the seeds, which drop down behind the rollers while the detached fiber passes through. Such gins are slower in action than saw-gins, but they injure the fiber less. *Compare nibb, 6.*

roller-grip (rō'ler-grip), *n.* A device for clutching a traveling-rope, used as a means of traction for railroad-cars. It consists of a set of binding-rollers or wheels controlled by special mechanism so as to grasp or let loose the traveling-rope or cable at will.

roller-lift (rō'ler-lift), *n.* In some printing-machines, a small cam which raises the ink-distributing roller from the surface of the ink-plate.

roller-mill (rō'ler-mil), *n.* 1. Any form of mill for the coarse grinding of grain for feed. Specifically—2. A mill in which wheat is made into flour by a cracking process, passing between sets of rollers arranged consecutively at fixed distances apart.—3. A machine for bruising flaxseed before grinding under edge-stones and pressing. *E. H. Knight.*

roller-mold (rō'ler-mōld), *n.* In printing, a metallic mold into which, in the casting of composition rollers, the melted composition is poured.

roller-skate (rō'ler-skāt), *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, instead of the usual iron or steel runner, and used for skating upon asphalt or some other smooth surface. Also called *parlor-skate*.

roller-stock (rō'ler-stok), *n.* The cylindrical rod of iron, sometimes covered with wood, which serves as the axis of a printer's roller, and gives it its needed stiffness.

roller-stop (rō'ler-stop), *n.* An apparatus for arresting or limiting the motion of the duetor inking-roller on a printing-machine.

roller-towel (rō'ler-tou'el), *n.* An endless towel arranged to roll over a cylinder of wood bracketed to the wall, so that all parts of it may be conveniently used. Also called *jack-towel* and *roller*.

Rolle's plane. In *anat.*, the plane passing through the alveolar and the two auricular points.

rolley (rō'li), *n.* [Prob. < *roll* + *dim. -cy.*] A kind of truck drawn by a horse, used in coal-mines for carrying tubs or corfs along underground ways. [North. Eng.]

rolley-polley. *n.* See *rolly-poly*.

rolleyway (rō'li-wā), *n.* Any underground road along which rolleys are conveyed. [Prov. Eng.]

rollichie (rō'li-ehi), *n.* [Also *rullichie*; < *D. rolletje*, "a truckle" (Sewel), sheave of a pulley, lit. 'little roll,' dim. of *MD. rolle*, *D. rol*, a roll: see *roll, n.*] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried: an old and favorite dish among the Dutch in New York. *Bartlett.*

They [the burghers of New Amsterdam] ate their suppers and *rollichies* of an evening, smoked their pipes in the chimney-hook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kerk. *E. L. Dwyer, Begum's Daughter, i.*

rollick (rō'lik), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *roll* + *dim. -ick*, equiv. to *-ock*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; swagger; be jovial in behavior.

He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set. *T. Hook, Jack Brag. (Latham.)*

There was something desperately amusing to him in the thought that he had not even money enough to pay the cabman, or provide for a repast. He *rollicked* in his present poverty. *G. Meredith, Rhoda Fleming, xxix.*

rolling (rō'ling), *n.* [*< ME. rōllunge*; verbal *n.* of *roll, v.*] 1. A reciprocating rotary motion about a fore-and-aft axis, more or less irregular, as of a ship at sea.—2. (a) Ornamenting, by means of a bookbinders' roll, the edges or inner covers of a full-bound book. (b) Smoothing or polishing paper by means of calendering rollers.—3. A method of taking trout. When

the streams are at their lowest stage in summer, a dam of logs, stones, and brush is roughly built at the lower end of some pool in which the fish have congregated. This rolling-dam being constructed, the stream for some distance above the pool is beaten with poles, and the fish are driven down to the deepest water, out of which they are swept with a net. [New Brunswick.]

4. Same as *roll, 5*.—5. A twist or partial knot by which the thread is secured to the bobbin in lace-making. *Dict. of Needlework.*—Friction of rolling. See *friction*.—Instantaneous center of rolling. See *center*.

rolling (rō'ling), *p. a.* 1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

He next essays to walk, but, downward piced, on four feet imitates his brother beast: By slow degrees he gathers from the ground His legs, and to the rolling chair is bound. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 240.*

2. Making a continuous noise resembling the roll of a drum: as, a *rolling* fire of musketry.—3. Wavy; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes.

The country was what was termed *rolling*, from some fancied resemblance to the surface of the ocean when it is just undulating with a long "ground-swell." *Copier, Oak Openings, i.*

4. Turned over or down with the effect of a roll, or that may be so turned down.

Solemn old Thoresby records how he and his cousin "bought each a pair of black silk *rolling* stockings in Westminster Hall."

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 153.]

A black and red velvet turtan (waistcoat) with white stripes and a *rolling* collar. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lix.*

Rolling bridge, a drawbridge or a ferry bridge which rolls upon wheels; or a swing bridge supported upon balls moving in a circular path.—**Rolling-cam press.** See *press*.—**Rolling circle** of a paddle-wheel, the circle described by a point in the paddle-wheel which moves with the speed with which the vessel passes through the water. If the vessel were traveling upon land upon wheels of the size of this circle and with the same speed of engine, her velocity would remain unaffected.—**Rolling colter.** See *colter*.—**Rolling curve**, a roulette.—**Rolling fire.** See *fire, 13*.—**Rolling friction.** See *friction*.—**Rolling globe**, a large ball on which acrobats stand and ascend inclined planes.—**Rolling hitch**, a hitch made with the end of one rope round another rope under tension, or round a spar, in such a way that when drawn on in the direction of the length of the rope or spar the hitch will jam.—**Rolling pendulum**, a pendulum carrying cylindrical bearings which roll upon a plane or other surface. A special case of a rolling pendulum is a cylinder loaded at one side: another and extreme case is a pendulum turning on knife-edges.—**Rolling-pressure press.** See *press*.—**Rolling purchase**, an arrangement of pulleys with one or more movable blocks, a phrase having application especially to the mechanical appliances used for bending the great abutment of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was an apparatus which could be applied to the stock when required, and then detached and carried in the belt. See cut under *mountant*.—**Rolling reef**, a method of shortening sail by rolling the canvas about a roller underneath the yard, thereby doing away with the use of reef-points.

—**Rolling resistance**, that resistance to the rolling of a body over a surface which is caused by cohesion.—**Rolling topsail**, **rolling topgallantsail**, sails reduced in area by being rolled up on a roller underneath the yard.

rolling-barrel (rō'ling-bar'el), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.* See *barrel*.

rolling-chock (rō'ling-chok), *n.* Naut., a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its center so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron or rope parcel inclosing the other half of the mast. Its purpose is to steady the yard.

rolling-cleat (rō'ling-clēt), *n.* Same as *rolling-chock*.

rolling-dam (rō'ling-dam), *n.* The rough dam used in rolling for trout. See *rolling, 3*.

rolling-frame (rō'ling-frām), *n.* In *dyeing*, an arrangement of rollers for drawing cloth through the dye-beck. Also called *galloper*. *E. H. Knight.*

rolling-machine (rō'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* Any machine which performs its functions essentially by means of rollers. Specifically—(a) A machine for making brass fender-moldings and brasswork for gates. (b) A machine for smoothing out a cotton-bat and working it into fiber like flax ready for carding. (c) A rolling-mill.

rolling-mill (rō'ling-mil), *n.* 1. A metal-working establishment using, in connection with heating-furnaces, systems of steel rollers for forming metal into sheets, bars, rods, or wires. Such rolling-mills sometimes bear special names, as a rail-mill, wire-rolling mill, etc. The essential feature of a rolling-mill is a set or train of steel rollers placed either in pairs one over the other, as in a two-high train, or in a group of three, as in a three-high train. The heated metal direct from the furnaces is presented to these rollers and is drawn through between the trains. It is at once caught on the other side and repassed between the rollers, each passage between them being called a *pass*. In a two-high train the rollers are stopped and reversed at each pass. In a three-high train the rollers turn constantly in one direction, the return pass being between a different pair of rollers from the pair first passed through, the mid-

dle roller, however, always being one of either pair. The distance between the rollers is regulated by screws at the ends. The section given to the metal in passing through the rollers is determined by the shape of the rollers, whether flat or grooved, it being possible to produce in this way bars having a great variety of sections, adapted for independent or structural uses. The rolling-mill serves also to some extent to clear the metal passed through it from impurities. Small rolling-mills with tapering rollers are used to roll short flat metal bars into rings, the passage between the rollers expanding the outside more than the inside edge, and thus causing the strip to assume a curved form. See cut under *roll, 2 (a)*.

2. One of the trains of rolls with its frame-work and driving-mechanism used in rolling metal bars, plates, or sheets in a rolling-mill. They are also called *rolls*, and *two-high* and *three-high rolls* according to the number of superimposed rolls in the machine.

3. A rolling-machine for making sheet-glass by rolling the hot metal.—4. A form of leather-rolling machine.

rolling-pin (rō'ling-pin), *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, marble, or copper, having a projecting handle at each end, with which dough, paste, confectioners' sugar, etc., are molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

rolling-plant (rō'ling-plant), *n.* Same as *rolling-stock*.

rolling-press (rō'ling-pres), *n.* 1. A copper-plate-printers' press in which impression is made by passing the plate under a rolling cylinder.—2. A calendering-machine, which consists of two or more closely geared cylinders of smooth surface, used for smoothing and polishing the surface of paper.—3. A machine with two or more steam-heated iron rollers, which removes indentations from printed sheets.

rolling-rope (rō'ling-rōp), *n.* Same as *rolling-tackle*.

rolling-stock (rō'ling-stok), *n.* In *railways*, the cars, locomotive engines, etc. Also called *rolling-plant*.

rolling-tackle (rō'ling-tak'el), *n.* A tackle used to steady a yard when the ship rolls heavily. It is hooked to the weather quarter of the yard and to a strap around the mast, and hauled taut. Also called *rolling-rope*.

Rollinia (ro-lin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1825), named after Charles Rollin (1601–1741), a French historian, who aided the botanist Tournefort in his work the "Institutiones."] A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Anonaceae*, the custard-apple family, and of the tribe *Xyloperaceae*. It is characterized by its globose corolla with six lobes in two series, the three outer concave at the base and produced into a thick, laterally flattened dorsal wing, the three inner small, sometimes minute or obsolete. It is readily distinguished from the next related genus, *Annona*, the custard-apple, by its appendaged petals. There are about 20 species, all natives of warmer parts of America. They bear either thin or rigid leaves, and flowers in small clusters which are either terminal or opposite the leaves. The fruit is composed of many sessile berries borne on a broad convex receptacle, either separate or more or united into one roundish and many-celled fruit. *R. multiflora* and *R. longifolia* furnish a light tough wood, a kind of lancewood. *R. Sieberi* is called *eugar-apple* in the West Indies.

roll-joint (rō'li-joint), *n.* 1. A method of joining metal sheets by rolling one edge over the other and pressing the joining flat.—2. A joint made by this method.

roll-lathe (rō'lāth), *n.* In *mach.*, a lathe for turning off massive rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, etc. The centers are relieved from strain in such lathes by rests which support the journals of the rolls during the process.

roll-molding (rō'l-mōl'ding), *n.* See *roll*.

rollock (rō'lok), *n.* Same as *rowlock*.

roll-top (rōl'top), *a.* Having a rolling top.—**Roll-top desk.** Same as *cylinder-desk*.

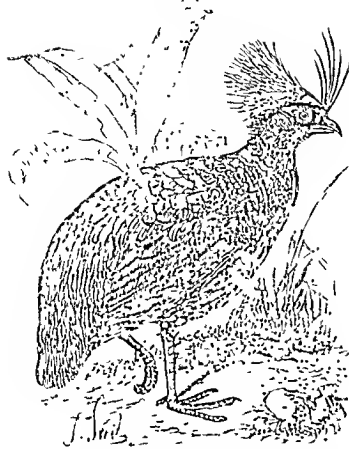
roll-train (rōl'trān), *n.* A rolling-mill train. See *rolling-mill* and *train*.

Rollulidæ (ro-lū'li-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-idæ*.] The *Rollulinae* raised to family rank.

Rollulinae (rōl-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Perdixidæ* or *Tetraonidæ*, represented by the genus *Rollulus*. *Bonaparte*, 1850. Also called *Cryptonychiinæ*.

rolluline (rōl'ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rollulinae*.

Rollulus (rōl'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaterre, 1790), < *roulroul*, native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, type of the subfamily *Rollulinae*, having the hind claw rudimentary; the rourouls or wood-quail. The species inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and Tenasserim. The red-crested wood-quail is *R. cristatus* or *roulroul*, of a rich green color, with a long red crest; it lives in the woods in small flocks from the sea-level to a height of 4,000 feet. The female is lighter-colored, and lacks the red crest. Another rouroul is *R. niger*, sometimes generically separated as *Melanoperdix* (Jerdon, 1864). The genus is also called *Cryptonyz* and *Liponyz*. See cut on following page.

Rollulus (*Rollulus crestatu*).

roll-up (rōl'up), *n.* 1. Same as *roly-poly*, 2.

I know what the pudden's to be—apricot roll-up—O my buttons! *George Ethel, Mill on the Floss, l. 6*

2. A clogging of machinery in cotton-carding or the like. *P. Wilson, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 90.*

rollway (rōl'wā), *n.* 1. A natural incline (as the bank of a stream), or an inclined structure, down which heavy bodies, especially logs, are propelled by their own weight; a shoot.

This appliance for sawing logs from stump to rotchey, car, or boat is to be the chief means for placing this North Carolina cypress where it will do the most good. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII, 152.*

2. In *lumbering*, a mass of logs piled up for rolling down to or into a stream, or placed upon the ice to await spring freshets.

The logs are drawn to the nearest river, where they are piled in great *roll ways*, either on the ice or on a high bank, there to remain until the spring floods launch them. *Scribner's Mag., IV, 155.*

roloway (rōl'ō-wā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus diana*. See *cut* under *Diana*.

roly-poly (rō'li-pō'li), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *rolly-polly*, *volly-polly*, *volly-poly*, etc.; a rhyming compound, with dim. effect, appar. *roll* + *hool* (the game formerly been called *half-hool*).] 1. *n.* 1. An old game, somewhat resembling bowls, played with pins and a half-sphere of wood on a floor or smooth plot of ground.—2. A sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled up, to form a pudding.

As for the *roly-poly*, it was too good. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, l.*

3. A low, vulgar person. *Hallucell, [Prov. Eng.]*

I'll have thee in league first with these two *rolypolyes*. *Decker, Satiromastix.*

4. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]
II, *a.* Of or pertaining to a roly-poly; shaped like a roly-poly; round; pudgy.

You said I make the best *roly poly* puddings in the world. *Thackeray, Great Expectations, xli.*

It (plum-duff) is sometimes made in the rounded form of the plum-pudding; but more frequently in the *roly-poly* style. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 207.*

Cottages, in the doors of which a few *rolupoly*, open-eyed children stood. *Mrs. Crank, Agatha's Husband, xli.*

Rom (rom), *n.* [Gypsy *rom*, a man, husband; prob. < Hind. *dom*, also *domrā* (with initial cerebral *d*, which confuses with *r*), a man of a low caste who, in eastern India, make ropes, mats, baskets, fans, etc., and are also employed in removing dead bodies and carcases, and are generally thieves, but who, in western India, are musicians or singers; < Skt. *domba* (with cerebral *d*), a man of a low caste who make their living by singing and dancing. Cf. *Romany, rum*.] A Gipsy; a Romany.

She [the Gipsy queen] had known the chiefs of her people in the days . . . when the *Rom* was a leader in the prize ring, or noted as a highwayman. *C. G. Leland, The Century, XXV, 600.*

Rom. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *Roman*; (*b*) of *Romance* (languages).

Romæan (rō-mō'an), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *Ῥωμαῖος*, Roman; after Constantinople became the capital of the empire also applied to the Greeks.] An inhabitant of one of the countries included in the eastern Roman (Byzantine) empire; a

subject of the Greek emperor. *Robertson, Hist. Christ. Church, viii, 95.*

romaget, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *roomage*, *rummage*.

Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. romain* = Sp. Pg. It. *romano*, < ML. *Romaicus*, < Gr. *Ῥωμαῖος*, belonging to Rome, Roman, Latin (later applied to the Greeks when the Roman capital was transferred to Constantinople) (NGr. *Ῥωμαῖός*, Roman, Latin, *Ῥωμαῖος*, Romaic, modern Greek), < Gr. *Ῥώμη*, L. *Roma*, Rome: see *Roman*.] I. *a.* Relating to the vernacular language of modern Greece, or to those who use it.

II, *n.* The vernacular language of modern Greece, the popular modern form of ancient Greek, written in the ancient character. The literary language of modern Greece is Romaic more or less conformed to classical Greek; it is styled *Hellenic*.

romaika (rō-mā'i-ki), *n.* [NGr. *Ῥωμαῖκή*, fem. of *Ῥωμαῖός*, Roman: see *Romaic*.] A modern Greek dance, characterized by serpentine figures and a throwing of handkerchiefs among the dancers.

romal (rō-māl'), *n.* See *rumal*.

romal (rō-māl'), *n.* [Prop. **ramal*, < Sp. *ramal*, a halter, rope's end, pendant, branch, < L. *ramale*, a branch, < *ramus*, branch: see *ramus*, *rammel*.] A round braided thong of leather, rawhide, or horsehair looped to the ends of the reins, and serving as a horseman's whip. [Western U. S.]

He rode ahead, on his blue-roan Indian pony, twirling his *romal*, a long leathern strap attached to the saddle, the end divided like a double whip-lash. *Mary Halleck Foote, St. Nicholas, XIV, 33.*

Romalea (rō-mā'le-ā), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), prop. *Rhomalea*, < Gr. *Ῥωμαῖος*, strong of body, < *Ῥώμη*, bodily strength.] A notable genus of

Ladder grasshopper (*Romalea microptera*).

large-bodied short-winged locusts, or short-horned grasshoppers. *R. microptera* is the ladder-grasshopper of the southern United States sharing the English name with a similar but quite distinct species, *Brachystola magna* of the western States.

Roman (rō'man), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Romayne*; < ME. *Romayne*; < OF. *romain*, F. *romain* = Sp. Pg. It. *romano*, < L. *Romanus*, Roman, < *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *Romish*.] I, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient or modern Rome, or the people, institutions, or characteristics of Rome.

To every *Roman* citizen he gives,
To every several man, seventy-five drachmas. *Shak., J. C., III, 2, 216.*

Judea now, and all the Promised Land,
Reduced a province under *Roman* yoke,
Obey's Tiberius. *Milton, P. R., III, 153.*

Hence—2. Having some attribute deemed especially characteristic of the ancient Romans; noble; distinguished; brave; hardy; patriotic; stern.

What's brave, what's noble,
Let's do it after the high *Roman* fashion,
And make death proud to take us. *Shak., A. and C., IV, 15, 57.*

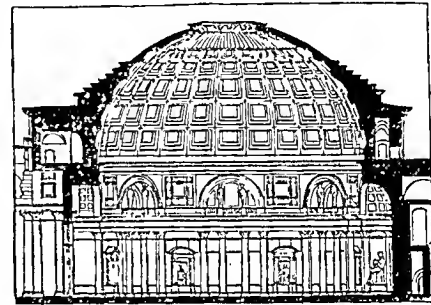
There is something fine, something *Roman* in the best sense, in the calm way in which the British Government of India looks upon itself as virtually eternal. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII, 7.*

3. Pertaining to Rome ecclesiastically; of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; papal.

The chief grounds upon which we separate from the *Roman* communion. *Burnet.*

4. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Noting a form of letter or type of which the text of this book is an example. It is the form preferred for books and newspapers by the Latin races and by English-speaking peoples. Three scripts are used conjointly in printing: (1) capitals, which are copies of Old Latin lapidary letters; (2) small capitals, a medieval Italian fashion, first made in type by Aldus Manutius in 1501; and (3) minuscule or lower-case letters, first made in type by Sweinhelm and Pannartz at Subiaco in 1465, and afterward, of better form, by Jenson at Venice in 1471.—*Holy Roman Empire*. See *empire*.—*Roman adum*. See *adum*.—*Roman architecture*. The architecture of the ancient Romans, characterized by admirable development and application of the round arch and vault, and of stone and particularly brick masonry of all varieties, especially in small materials and with proper use of excellent cements and mortar, and by adoption of the Greek orders in general as mere exterior ornaments in lavishness of redundant and artificial decoration, and without under-

standing of their delicately studied proportions and logical arrangement. The true Roman architecture, considered apart from its Hellenistic decoration, was not artistic, though the boldness and great span of its arches and vaults very frequently produced a grand and majestic effect; it was, however, a thoroughly practical architecture, flexible to all requirements, and admitting of the quick and solid construction, by great numbers of soldiers or other unskilled workmen, of even the greatest struc-



Roman Architecture.—Section of the Pantheon, illustrating the use of vaulting, arches, and columns.

tures, as aqueducts, bridges, amphitheatres, basilicas, thermae, and fortresses, under the direction of a small number of trained engineers. From the Roman arch and vaulted construction medieval architecture was developed, and back to it can be traced most that is best in modern masonry. The interior decoration of Roman architecture under the empire was evolved from Greek models, without the Greek moderation and refinement; mosaic and molded stucco were profusely used, and wall-painting on a surface of mortar was universal. The artisans of this decoration were in large measure of Greek birth. See *cuts* under *amphitheater*, *Colosseum*, *acoustyle*, *Pantheon*.—*Roman art*, the art of ancient Rome. Under the republic there was practically no Roman art. During the last two centuries of the republic the spoils of Greece, the masterpieces of the Greek sculptor and painter, accumulated in Rome. Greek art became fashionable, and Greek artists began to flock to Rome. The Greek taste became modified to accord with the love of the Romans for lavish richness and display. Under the empire there was developed from this Greek source a sculpture of truly Roman style, characteristic especially in its portrait-statues, in which the person represented is often



Roman Art.—Bust of the Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius.

Idealized as a god, and which are often highly naturalistic and skillful in treatment, and many of them excellent art as portraiture. Another chief development of Roman sculpture is the historical relief, illustrating all phases of Roman imperial life and triumphs. Though these reliefs are seldom artistic, the episodes which they present are precise in detail, and strikingly true to life. *Roman painting* in its origin, and with Fabius Pictor and Pacuvius, was Etruscan; in its development under the empire, when it was profuse in quantity, covering in general the interior walls of all buildings of any pretension, it was Greek, of the degenerated but clever and light style of Alexandria. At its best, as seen in many of the wall-paintings of Pompeii and of Herculaneum, it is highly decorative; and it is especially valuable as preserving the chief material that survives for the study of the great Greek painters of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. See *Pastelcan*.—*Roman balance*. See *steelyard*.—*Roman camomile*, a cultivated form of the common camomile.—*Roman candle*, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube, which discharges a succession of white or colored stars or balls.—*Roman Catholic*, of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; hence, as a noun, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Abbreviated *R. C.*—*Roman Catholic Church*, the popular designation of the church of which the Pope or Bishop of Rome is the head, and which holds him, as the successor of St. Peter and heir of his spiritual authority,

privileges, and gifts, as the supreme ruler, pastor, and teacher of the whole Catholic Church. Ecclesiastically, it is a hierarchy consisting of priests, bishops, and archbishops, presided over by the Pope, who is the supreme head of the church, and who is elected for life by the College of Cardinals from their own number. Every priest receives his consecration from a bishop or archbishop, and every bishop and archbishop holds his appointment from the Pope, by whose permission he must be consecrated. Celibacy is strictly enforced on the clergy. The doctrines of the church are contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent, and in a briefer form in the creed of Pius IV. (1564). This creed contains twelve articles, including an acceptance of the traditions and constitutions of the church and of the Scriptures as interpreted by the church; seven sacraments, necessary for the salvation of mankind, though not all for every individual—namely, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony; the doctrines concerning original sin and justification defined by the decrees of the Council of Trent; the mass as a true propitiatory sacrifice; the real presence and transubstantiation; purgatory; the invocation of the saints; the veneration of images; indulgences; and the supremacy of the Pope. The last article, as since defined by the Vatican Council, involves the infallibility of the Pope. The worship of the Roman Catholic Church is an elaborate ritual, the central feature of it being the sacrifice of the mass, in which the real body and blood of Christ are believed to be corporeally present, each repetition of the mass being regarded as a real sacrifice for sin and as exercising a real efficacy in securing the salvation of those who in faith assist at and partake of it. These doctrines and usages are, with some differences, largely also those of the Greek and some other churches. The most distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are the papal supremacy and infallibility, the immaculate conception, and the purgatorial fire. Communion is given in one kind only.—**Roman Catholicism**, the principles, doctrines, rules, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church collectively.—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts**, a series of English statutes of 1829, 1833, 1834, 1843, 1844, and 1846, removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics.—**Roman cement**. See **cement**.—**Roman collar** (*cecles*), a straight collar of lawn or linen, bound and stitched. It is worn by priests and clerics over a black collar, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet one. It is modern and secular in its origin.—**Roman empire**, the ancient empire of Rome, the beginning of which is generally placed at 31 B. C. Its division into Eastern and Western empires began in the fourth century. See **Eastern Empire**, **Holy Roman Empire**, and **Western Empire**, under **empire**.—**Roman fever**. See **fever**.—**Roman hyacinth**. See **Hyacinthus**.—**Roman indiction**. See **indiction**.—**Roman laurel**, the true laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.—**Roman law**, the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman empire. The principles of the Roman law have exerted an extraordinary influence over most systems of jurisprudence in continental Europe, and are incorporated in a remarkable degree with the law of Scotland. See **civil law**, under **civil**.—**Roman lock**, mosaic, nettle, nose, ocher. See the nouns.—**Roman order**, in arch., same as **composite order**. See **composite**.—**Roman pearl**. See **pearl**.—**Roman pitch**. See **pitch**.—**Roman pottery**. See **pottery**.—**Roman pronunciation**. See **pronunciation**.—**Roman punch**, a water-ice, flavored usually with lemon, and mixed with rum or other spirit.—**Roman red ware**. Same as **Sassanian ware** (which see, under **Sassanian**).—**Roman school**, in art, the style of painting which prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was developed from the art of Raphael (1483–1520), who in his later manner was the founder of the school. It was in no way a native school, being based on the art of Florence, and counting foreigners, for the most part, among its painters. Among the most prominent names of this school are Giulio Romano, Caravaggio, and the later Sassoferrato and Maratta.—**Roman string**, a peculiarly fine variety of catgut string for violins and similar instruments, made in Italy.—**Roman surface**, a surface invented by the geometer Steiner in Rome. See **Steiner's surface**, under **surface**.—**Roman vitriol**, white, etc. See the nouns.—**Roman wormwood**, one of the ragweeds, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. See **ragweed**.—**Syn. 1. Roman, Latin**. *Roman* naturally applies to that which is especially associated or connected with the city, Rome; *Latin* to that which similarly belongs to the district, Latium. Hence, we speak of *Roman* power, fortitude, administration; the *Roman* church; the *Latin* language. Nearly all the use of *Latin* has grown out of its application to the language; as, *Latin grammar*; *n Latin* idiom, the *Latin* Church. The words are not interchangeable.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Rome, the capital of Italy, and chief city of the ancient Roman empire.

The assembly and someone on alle partees, and now he merved the *romaynes* with an huge peple, and theire lordis and gouernours is l'ounce, Antony, twayne of the counsellours of Rome. *Martin* (L. E. T. S.), ii. 303.

The last of all the *Romans*, fare thee well!

It is impossible that ever Rome Should breed thy fellow. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 93.

2. A person enjoying the freedom or citizenship of ancient Rome. [An old use.]

Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a *Roman*? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free born. *Acts* xxii. 28.

3. A member or an adherent of the Church of Rome; a Romanist. [Now mostly colloq.]—4. [*f. c.*] A roman letter or type, in distinction from an *italic*.—Epistle to the Romans, an epistle written by the apostle Paul to a Christian community at Rome consisting partly of Jews and partly of Gentile converts. It was composed before the apostle had visited Rome, and is generally supposed to have been written from Corinth about A. D. 53. Its main subject is the doctrine of justification by faith, with special reference to

the relative position of the Jews and Gentiles to the law of God (natural and revealed), the rejection of the Jews, and the admission of the Gentiles. Abbreviated *Rom.*

romance (rō-mans'), *n.* and *a.* [*f. n.* Early mod. E. also *romance*; < ME. *romance*, *romance*, *romans* (also *romant*, *romant*, *q. v.*), = D. G. Dan. Sw. *roman*, < OF. *romans*, *romanz*, *romans*, also *roman*, *romant*, *romant*, a story, history, romance, also the Romance language, = Pr. *romans*, a romance, the Romance or (vulgar) Roman language, = Sp. *romance*, a romance, tale, ballad, the common Spanish language, = Pg. *romance*, the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzo*, a romance, fable, = Romansh *romansch* (ML. reflex *Romancium*, the Romance language; also *romaginn*, a romance); < L. *Romanicus*, Roman (through the adverb, ML. *Romanice*, in Roman or Latin fashion; *Romanice* laqui, F. *parler romans*, speak in Romance, or the vulgar Latin tongue), < *Romanus*. Roman; see *Romanic*, *Roman*. Cf. *romant*. II. *a.* (and I. *n.*, 7). In form after the noun, < ML. *Romanicus*, *Romanic*, Romance; see above. Cf. *Romansh*.] I. *n.* 1. Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe, or any fictitious story of heroic, marvelous, or supernatural incidents derived from history or legend, and told in prose or verse and at considerable length: as, the *romance* of Charlemagne; the Arthurian *romances*.

He honoured that hit hadde, ever-more after, As hit is lincd in the best booke of *romance*. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2521.

Upon my bedde I sat upright,
And bad oon reche me a booke,
A *romance*, and hit me took
To rede and dryve the night away;
For me thought it better play
Than playe either at chesses or tables.
And in this booke were written fables
That clerkes hadde, in olde tyme,
And other poets, put in ryme.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 48.

And yf myn man demaunde hou certain,
What me shall call this *romans* souerain,
Hit name the *Romans* as of Partenay,
And so som hit call certes at this day.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 6417.

Upon these three columns—chivalry, gallantry, and religion—repose the fictitious of the middle ages, especially those usually designated as *romances*. These, such as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally metrical, and chiefly written by natives of the north of France.

Hallam Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. ii. § 59.

History commenced among the modern nations of Europe, as it had commenced among the Greeks, in *Romance*. *Macaulay*, History.

2. In Spain and other Romance countries—either (a) a short epic narrative poem (historic ballad), or, later, (b) a short lyric poem.

The *romance* . . . is a composition in long verses of fourteen syllables ending with one rhyme, or assonance, which have been generally, but wrongly, divided into two short lines, the first of which, naturally, is rhymeless.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 354.

3. A tale or novel dealing not so much with real or familiar life as with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, as Cervantes's "Don Quixote," with rapid and violent changes of scene and fortune, as Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," with mysterious and supernatural events, as R. L. Stevenson's "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," or with morbid idiosyncrasies of temperament, as Godwin's "Caleb Williams," or picturing imaginary conditions of society influenced by imaginary characters, as Fouqué's "Undine." Special forms of the romance, suggested by the subject and the manner of treatment, are the historical, the pastoral, the philosophical, the psychological, the allegorical, etc. See *novel*, *n.*, 4.

The narrative manner of Defoe has a naturalness about it beyond that of any other novel or *romance* writer. His fictions have all the air of true stories.

Lamb, Estimate of Defoe.

Others were much scandalized. It ("The Pilgrim's Progress") was a vain story, a mere *romance*, about giants, and lions, and goblins, and warriors. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Sir Philip Sidney's *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, which appeared in 1590, after the author's death, is the most brilliant prose fiction in English of the century, and a genuine pastoral and heroic *romance*.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 660.

4. An invention; fiction; falsehood: used euphemistically.

This knight was indeed a valiant gentleman, but not a little given to *romance* when he spoke of himself.

Keats, Diary, Sept. 6, 1831.

A Staple of *Romance* and Lies,
False Tears and real Perjuries.

Prior, An English Padlock.

5. A blending of the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, and the imaginative in actions, manners, ideas, language, or literature; tendency of mind to dwell upon or give expression to the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, or the imaginative.

The splendid phantoms of chivalrous *romance*, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The hardships of the journey and of the first encampment are certainly related by their contemporary with some air of *romance*, yet they can hardly be exaggerated.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

The age of *Romance* has not ceased; it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it, so much as very sensibly decline.

Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, i.

6. In music: (a) A setting of a romantic story or tale; a ballad. (b) Any short, simple melody of tender character, whether vocal or instrumental; a song, or song without words. Also *romanza*.—7. [*cap.*] A Romance language, or the Romance languages. See II.

Did not the Norman Conquest . . . bring with it a settlement of strangers, of *Romance* speaking strangers, enough to destroy all pretence on the part of the English nation to pure Teutonic descent?

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 155.

=*Syn.* 3. *Tale*, etc. See *novel*.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to or denoting the languages which arose, in the south and west of Europe, out of the Roman or Latin language as spoken in the provinces at one time subject to Rome. The principal Romance languages are the Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Wallachian, and Rheto-Romanic. Also *Romance*. Abbreviated *Rom.*

romance (rō-mans'), *v.*; prot. and pp. *romanced*, ppr. *romancing*. [= OF. *romancier*, *romanceer* = Pr. *romansar* = Sp. *romancear*, translate into the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzeggiare*, write romances; from the noun: see *romance*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To invent and relate fictitious stories; deal in extravagant, fanciful, or false recitals; lie.

I hear others *romancing* about Things they never heard nor saw; nay, and that they do with that Assurance that, when they are telling the most ridiculous and impossible Things in Nature, they persuade themselves they are speaking Truth all the while.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 53.

2. To be romantic; behave romantically or with fanciful or extravagant enthusiasm; build castles in the air.

That I am a "*romancing* chit of a girl" is a mere conjecture on your part; I never *romanced* to you.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

II. *trans.* To treat, present, or discuss in a romantic manner. [Recent, and a Gallicism.]

At the end Mr. B. does not *romance* us. His last words, where he treats of our social and economic future, embody the thoughts of every enlightened American.

Harpers Mag., LXXVIII. 603.

romancer (rō-man'sér), *n.* [*f. romancier*, a romancer, novelist, = Sp. *romancero*, one who sings or recites romances or ballads (cf. *romancero* = Pg. *romanceiro*, a collection of romantic ballads), = It. *romanziero*, a romancer, novelist; as *romancee* + *-er*.] 1. A writer of romance.

In the civil wars the vast colonel of horse. . . Good sword-man; admirable extempore orator; great memorie; great historian and *romanceer*. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir J. Long.

Illustrous *romancer* (Cervantes!) were the "fine frenzies" which possessed the brain of thy own Quixote a fit subject . . . to be exposed to the jeers of duennas!

Lamb, Barrenness of the Imaginative Faculty.

2. One who romances; one who invents fictions or extravagant stories.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

romancical (rō-man'si-kəl), *a.* [*f. romancee* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to or dealing in romance, particularly the romances of chivalry. [Rare.]

The poets and *romancical* writers (as dear Margaret Newcastle would call them). *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

romancist (rō-man'sist), *n.* [= Sp. *romancista*, one who writes in the vernacular tongue, Pg. also a romancer; as *romancee* + *-ist*.] A writer of romance; a romancer.

A story! what story? Père Silas is no *romancist*.

Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxv.

Slow, determined, sure, artistic work . . . made the successful careers of the earlier generation of American poets, romancists, and essayists.

The Century, XL. 313.

romancy (rō-man'si), *a.* [*f. romancee* + *-y*.] Romantic. [Rare.]

An old house, situated in a *romancy* place.

Life of A. Wood, p. 118.

Romanée Conti. A wine of Burgundy, grown on the Côte d'Or, in a very small district in the

commune of Vosne. It is considered by many the chief of all the red wines of Burgundy.

Romanée St. Vivant. A wine of Burgundy of the highest class, grown on the Côte d'Or, a very small amount being produced.

romanesca (rō-mā-nēs'kā), *n.* [It., fem. of *Romanesco*, *Romanesque*; see *Romanesque*.] A dance: same as *galliard*, 2.

Romanese (rō-mān-ēs' or -ēs'), *n.* [*L. Romanensis*, *Roman*, < *Romanus*, *Roman*; see *Roman*.] Same as *Wallachian*.

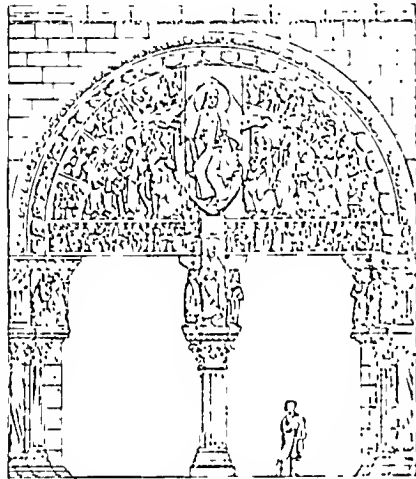
Romanesk (rō-mā-nesk'), *a. and n.* Same as *Romanesque*. *Imp. Dict.*

Romanesque (rō-mā-nesk'), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Romanesk*, < *F. romanesque*, < *Sp. romanesco* = *Pg. romanisco* = *It. romanesco*, *Roman*, *Romanish*, < *ML. Romanicus*, *Roman*, < *L. Romanus*, *Roman*; see *Roman* and *-esque*.] *I. a. 1.* *Roman or Romance.* Specifically, in art: (a) Belonging to or designating the early medieval style of art and ornament developed in western Europe from those of the later Roman empire.

The name *Romanesque*, which has been given to this style, very nearly corresponds with the term *Romanes* as applied to a group of languages. It signifies the derivation of the main elements, both of plan and of construction, from the works of the later Roman Empire. But *Romanesque* architecture was not, as it has been called, "a corrupted imitation of the Roman architecture," any more than the Provencal or the Italian language was a corrupted imitation of the Latin. It was a new thing, the slowly matured product of a long period and of many influences.

C. E. Norton, *Church building in Middle Ages*, p. 22. Hence — (b) Same as *romantic*, 5.

2. Noting the dialect of Languedoc. See 11., 2. — 3. [*L. e.*] Pertaining to romance; romantic. [*A. Gallicism*.] — **Romanesque architecture**, a general and rather vague phrase including the styles of round-arched and vaulted architecture which prevailed in the West from the fifth to the middle of the twelfth century.



Romanesque — One of the interior of the Abbey Church of Auxerre, thirteenth century. From *Voyage de Dax*, 1844, by F. de V. de V. de V.

The *Romanesque* can be separated into two distinct divisions: (a) that but little removed from debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh century, and (b) the late fully developed *Romanesque* of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which comprises the advanced and differentiated Lombard, Rhensish, Saxon, Norman, and Burgundian styles. The latter division, while retaining the semicircular arch and other characteristic features of Roman architecture, is in every sense an original style of great richness and dignity, always inferior, however, to the succeeding pointed style in the less perfect stability of its round arch and vault, the greater heaviness and less organic quality of its structure (the *Romanesque* architect like the old Roman still trusting for stability rather to the massiveness of his walls than, like his successor in the thirteenth century, to the scientific combination of a skeleton framework of masonry), the inferior flexibility of its design, and the archaic character of its figure-captures, of which much, however, is admirable in the best examples, particularly early in France. See *medieval architecture* (under *medieval*), and compare cuts under *Norman*, *Rhensish*, and *medieval*.

II. n. 1. The early medieval style of architecture and ornament founded in the West upon those of the later Roman empire, and the varieties into which it is subdivided, known as *Lombard*, *Norman*, *Rhensish*, etc. See 1.

There existed a transitional style, properly called the *Romanesque*, which may be described as that modification of the classical Roman form which was introduced between the reigns of Constantine and Justinian, and was avowedly an attempt to adapt classical forms to Christian purposes. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, 1 389.

2. The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France. [*Rare*.]

romaneyt, *n.* See *rumney*. *Redding*, *Wines*, i.

Romanic (rō-mān'ik), *a.* [*L. Romanicus*, *Roman*, < *Romanus*, *Roman*; see *Roman*. Cf. *Romanesque*, *Romanish*.] 1. Pertaining to the Romance languages or dialects, or to the races or nations speaking any of the Romance tongues; Romance.

They [the Provençaux] are interesting as showing the tendency of the *Romanic* races to a scientific treatment of what, if it be not spontaneous, becomes a fashion and a religion an impertinence. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 241.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

Romaniform (rō-mān'fōrm), *a.* [*L. Romanus*, *Roman*, < *Romanus*, *Roman*; see *Roman*.] Formed on the model of the Romance languages, as a phrase or term. Compare *Latiniform*. [*Rare*.]

The relative positions of the substantive and adjective are too inconsistent in Latin to admit of generalization; but in the derivative Romance languages . . . the adjective almost invariably follows, while in the Germanic tongues it is commonly preceded; hence, strictly speaking, the two combinations should be called *Romaniform* and *Germaniform*, respectively. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 518, note.

Romanisation, Romanise, etc. See *Romanization*, etc.

Romanish (rō-mān-ish), *a.* [*ME. romanish*, *romanise*; < *Roman* + *-ish*.] 1. *Roman*. *Ornament*, l. 8327. — 2. Pertaining to the customs, ceremonies, doctrines, or polity peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church; used invidiously.

Romanism (rō-mān-izm), *n.* [= *F. romanisme* = *Pg. romanismo*; as *Roman* + *-ism*.] The polity, doctrine, ceremonies, and customs peculiar to the Church of Rome.

Romanism is medieval Christianity in conflict with modern progress. *Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 127.

Romanist (rō-mān-ist), *n. and a.* [*F. romaniste* = *Sp. Romanista*; as *Roman* + *-ist*.] *I. n.* A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the Church of Rome; used chiefly by opponents of that church.

To these Oratories the people repair with their Vows and Prayers, in their several districts, much after the same manner as the *Romanists* do to the shrines of their saints. *Maunder*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 10.

Those slight variations he had with Bellarmin and the *Romanists*. *Harrington*, *Oceana* (ed. 1771), p. 28. (*Jodrell*.)

II. a. Belonging or relating to Romanism; Roman Catholic; as, the *Romanist* and the Protestant systems.

Romanization (rō-mān-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*F. romanisation* + *-ation*.] A making Roman; the act or system of causing to conform to Roman standards and institutions. Also spelled *Romanisation*.

He [Cæsar] completed the *Romanization* of Italy by his enfranchisement of the Transpadane Gauls. *Engel*, *Brit.*, XX. 768.

Romanize (rō-mān-iz), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *Romanized*, *ppr.* *Romanizing*.] [*F. romaniser* = *Sp. romanizar*; as *Roman* + *-ize*; cf. *ML. romanizare*, write in Romance, or make romances; see *romancer*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make Roman; specifically, to Latinize; fill with Latin words or modes of speech.

They [the Gallo-Romans of the South] had been thoroughly *romanized* in language and culture. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 210.

2. To convert or proselytize to the Roman Catholic Church; imbue with Roman Catholic ideas, doctrines, or observances. — 3. [*L. e.*] To represent in writing or printing by roman letters or types.

A society for *Romanizing* the [Japanese] language. *Mesquary Herald*, July, 1886, p. 262.

II. intrans. 1. To use Latin words or idioms, so apishly *Romanizing* that the word of command still was set down in Latin. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 12.

2. To conform to or tend toward Roman Catholic polity, doctrine, ceremonies, or observances. Also spelled *Romanise*.

Romanizer (rō-mān-i-zēr), *n.* One who *Romanizes*, especially in religion. Also spelled *Romaniser*.

Romano-Byzantine (rō-mān-ō-biz'ən-tin), *a.* In art: (a) Noting the style usually known as *Romanesque*. (b) Noting an early medieval architectural style of much of northeastern Italy, in which Byzantine elements are modified by the influence of distinctively *Romanesque* or Western elements. It was due to the influence of the Byzantine Church of San Vitale at Ravenna, completed about A. D. 550.

As it [the Byzantine style] was gradually blended with the classical Roman, with which it was then first brought face to face, a third great style was formed, known as the *Romanesque*, *Romano-Byzantine*, *Lombard*, or *Comacine*. *C. C. Perkins*, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. x.

Romansh (rō-mānsh'), *a. and n.* [Also *Romansch*, *Rumansch*, *Roumansch*, *Rumonsch* (G. *Romanisch*); < *Romansh*, *romansh*, *rumansch*, *rumonsch*, *romonsch*, the Romansh language, lit. Romance; see *Romanesque*.] Same as *Rheto-Romanic*.

romant (rō-mānt'), *n.* [*ME. romant*, *romant*, < *OF. romant*, *romant*, a var., with excrecent *t*, of *roman*, *romans*, a romance; see *romance*.] Same as *romance*. *Florio*; *Cotgrave*. [*Obsolete*, but used archaically, in the Middle English form *romant*, as in the title of the "*Romant of the Rose*."

Or else some *romant* nuto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords' and ladies' gentle deed.
Drayton, *Pastorals*, Ecl. vi.

O, hearken, loving hearts and bold,
Unto my will *romant*.
Mrs. Browning, *Romant of Margret*.

romant (rō-mānt'), *v. t. and i.* [Also *romant*; < *romant*, *romant*, *n.*] To romance; exaggerate. *Hallivell*.

romantic (rō-mān'tik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *romantick*; = *Sp. romántico* = *Pg. It. romantico* (= *D. romantisch* = *G. romantik* = *Dan. Sw. romantik*, *n.*; *D. G. romantisch* = *Dan. Sw. romantisk*, *a.*); < *F. romantique*, pertaining to romance, < *OF. romant*, a romance; see *romance* and *romant*.] *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to or resembling romance, or an ideal state of things; partaking of the heroic, the marvelous, the supernatural, or the imaginative; chimerical; fanciful; extravagantly enthusiastic; as, *romantic notions*; *romantic expectations*; *romantic devotion*.

So fair a place was never seen
Of all that ever charm'd *romantic* eye.
Keats, *Imitation of Spenser*.

A *romantic* scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the young.
Whately.

The poets of Greece and Rome . . . do not seem to have visited their great battle-fields, nor to have hung on the scenery that surrounded them with that *romantic* interest which modern poets do.

Shairp, *Poetic Interpretation of Nature*, p. 110.

2. Pertaining to romances or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, improbable; fabulous; fictitious.

Their feigned and *romantic* heroes.
Dr. J. Scott, *Works*, II. 124.

I speak especially of that imagination which is most free, such as we use in *romantic* inventions.
Dr. H. More, *Immortal*, of Soul, II. 11.

3. Wildly or impressively picturesque; characterized by poetic or inspiring scenery; suggesting thoughts of romance; as, a *romantic prospect*; a *romantic glen*.

Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge Castle holds its state, . . .
Mine own *romantic* town!
Scott, *Marmion*, IV. 30.

4. In music, noting a style, work, or musician characterized by less attention to the formal and objective methods of composition than to the expression of subjective feeling; sentimental; imaginative; passionate; opposed to *classical*. *Romantic* in music, as elsewhere, is a relative word; it denotes especially the style, tendency, or school represented by Von Weber, Schumann, Chopin, Wagner, and others, and by certain works or characteristics of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert.

5. In arch. and art, fanciful; fantastic; not formal or classical; characterized by pathos. See *pathos*, 2.

There was nothing of classic idealism in his [the medieval church-builder's] work; it was modern and *romantic* in the sense that in it the matter predominated over the form.

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 29.

Romantic school, a name assumed by a number of young poets and critics in Germany — the Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, and others — to designate a combination of writers whose efforts were directed to the overthrow of the artificial rhetoric and unimaginative pedantry of the French school of poetry. The name is also given to a similar school which arose in France between twenty and thirty years later, and engaged in a long struggle for supremacy with the older *classic school*; Victor Hugo and Lamartine were among the leaders. From literature the name passed into music as the designation of a class of musicians having many of the characteristics of the *romantic* school of authors. See def. 4. = *Syn.* 1. *Romantic*, *Sentimental*. *Sentimental* is used in reference to the feelings, *romantic* in reference to the imagination. *Sentimental* is used in a sense unfavorable, but in all degrees; as, an amiable *sentimental* person; the *sentimental* pity that would surround imprisoned criminals with luxuries. "The *sentimental* person is one of wrong or excessive sensibility, or who imports more sentiment into matters worthy of more vigorous thought." (*C. J. Smith*, *Syn. Disc.*, p. 680.) *Romantic*, when applied to character, is generally unfavorable, but in all degrees, implying that the use of the imagination is extravagant. A *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of ideal enterprise, adventure, and enjoyment.

A *romantic* tendency is often a part of the exuberance of youthful vitality, and may be disciplined into imaginative strength; *sentimentality* is a sort of mental sickness or degeneration, and is not easily recovered from.

II. n. An adherent of the romantic school. See *romantic school*, under **I**.

Indeed, Chateaubriand had been a *romantic* before the time, and André Chénier had already written verse too warm and free for the classic mould.

New Princeton Rev., III. 2.

He [Erlace] includes in himself a mystic, a "realist," a classic, a *romantic*, and a humorist after the medieval fashion of Rabelais. *The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 144.

romanticist (rō-man'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< romantic + -ist.*] Same as *romantic*. [Rare.]

But whosoever had the least sagacity in him could not but perceive that this theology of Epicurus was but *romantic*. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, I. 2.

romantically (rō-man'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In a romantic manner; fancifully; extravagantly.

romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< romantic + -ism.*] 1. The state or quality of being romantic; specifically, in *lit.*, the use of romantic forms shown in the reaction from classical to medieval models which originated in Germany in the last half of the eighteenth century.

Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England. See *romantic school*, under *romantic*.

In poetic literature there came that splendid burst of *Romanticism* in which Coleridge was the first and most potent participant. *Shairp*, D. G. Rossetti, II.

2. Romantic feeling, expression, action, or conduct; a tendency to romance.

Romanticism, which has helped to fill some dull blanks with love and knowledge, had not yet penetrated the times with its leaves, and entered into every body's food. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, xix.

You hope she has retained the same, that you may renew that piece of *romanticism* that has got into your head. *W. Black, Princess of Thule*.

romanticist (rō-man'ti-sist), *n.* [*< romantic + -ist.*] One imbued with romanticism; a romantic.

There is a story . . . that Spenser was half-bullied into re-writing the "Fairy Queen" in hexameters, had not Raleigh, a true *romanticist*, . . . persuaded him to follow his better genius. *Kingsley, Westward Ho!*, iv.

Julian was a *romanticist* in wishing to restore the Greek religion and its spirit, when mankind had entered on the new development. *George Eliot, In Cross*, I. iii.

Hugo had already, in the preface to the "Odes et Ballades," planted the flag of the *romanticists*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 125.

romantiely (rō-man'tik-li), *adv.* Romantically. [Rare.]

He tells us *romantiely* on the same argument, that many poets went to and fro, between Peter Martyr and Craumer. *Strype, Cranmer*, III. 35.

romanticness (rō-man'tik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being romantic.

Having heard me often praise the *romanticness* of the place, she was astonished . . . that I should set myself against going to a house so much in my taste. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, I. III.

Romany, Rommany (rō-mā-ni), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gipsy Romani, Gipsy; cf. rom, man, husband; see Rom.*] 1. *n.*; pl. *Romanies, Rommanies* (-niz). 1. A Gipsy.

Very nice, deep, old-fashioned *Romanies* they are. *C. G. Leland, The Century*, XXV. 295.

2. The language spoken by the Gipsies. Originally a dialect brought from India and allied to the Hindustani, it has been much corrupted by the tongues of the peoples among whom the Gipsies have sojourned. The corrupt broken dialect now used by British Gipsies is called by them *gosh romany* or *romanza*; the purer, "deep" *romance*. See *Gipsy*.

"We were talking of languages, Jasper. . . Yours must be a *rom one*?" "Tis called *Romany*." *G. Borrow, Lavengro*, xvii.

II. a. Belonging or relating to the Romanies or Gipsies: as, *Romany* songs; a *Romany* custom.

"And you are what is called a Gipsy King?" "Ay, ay, a *Romany* Kral." *G. Borrow, Lavengro*, xvii.

Also *Roman*.

romanza (rō-man'zā), *n.* [It. *romanzo*: see *romance*.] Same as *romance*, 6.

romanzovite (rō-man'zov-it), *n.* [Named after Count *Romanzoff*.] A variety of garnet, of a brown or brownish-yellow color.

romant, n. and *v.* See *romant*.

rombelt, n. An obsolete form of *rumbel*.

Romberg's symptom, trophoneurosis. See *symptom, trophoneurosis*.

romblet, v. i. A Middle English form of *ramble*.

rombonelli (rom-bō-nel'i), *n.* In South America, a breed of sheep having long fine wool.

The horses and cattle looked small, but there were some good specimens of sheep—especially the *rombonella*. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, I. v.

romboline, rumbowline (rom-, rum-bō'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Condensed canvas, ropo, etc. *Dana*.

rome¹, v. i. A Middle English form of *roam*. **rome², r. i.** [E. dial. *raum*, shout, cry; *< ME. romen*, roar, growl; prob. *< Sw. rāma*, low. Cf. *reem³*.] To growl; roar.

He commanded that they shold take a onge dameselle, and makene hir, and sett hir bifore hym, and thay dli so; and owane he ranne apone hir *romyand*, as he hadd bene wodd. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37. (Halliwell.)*

rome³, n. A Middle English form of *room¹*.

Rome-feet (rōm'fē), *n.* Same as *Rome-scot*.

romeine (rō'mē-in), *n.* [*< Romé (Romé do Lisle, a mineralogist, 1736-90) + -ine²*.] A mineral of a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, occurring in square octahedrons. It is an antimoniate of calcium. Also called *romete*.

romekint, n. See *rumkin¹*.

rome-mort, n. [*< rom (rum²) + mort⁴*.] A queen. *Harman, Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 115. [Old cant.]

Rome-penny (rōm'pen'i), *n.* [*ME. "Rome-penny, < AS. Rōm-penny, Rōm-penny, Rōmpenny, < Rōm, Rome, + penny, penny, penny, penny; see penny.*] Same as *Rome-scot*.

romert, n. A Middle English form of *roamer*.

romerillo (rō-mēr-il'ō), *n.* [Perhaps Sp., dim. of *romera*, a pilgrim: see *romero*.] A plant, *Heterothalamus bromoides*, whose flowers yield a yellow dye; also, the dye thus produced. See *Heterothalamus*.

romero (rō-mā'rō), *n.* [*< Sp. romero, a pilot-fish, a pilgrim, = OF. romier, traveling as a pilgrim, a pilgrim, < ML. "romarius, romerius, a pilgrim (orig. to Rome), < L. Roma, Romo. Cf. roamer.*] The pilot-fish, *Xaenodes dactor*.

Rome-runner (rōm'rūn'ēr), *n.* [*ME. Rome-runner; < Rom + runner.*] One who runs to or seeks Rome; specifically, an agent at the court of Rome.

And [that] alle *Rome runners* for [the benefit of] robbers in France. *Piers Plowman (C)*, v. 125.

And thus these *Rome runners* heren the knyngs gold out of our lond. A bryngyn agen deed leed and heresie and symonye and goddis curse. *Illdy, Eng Works (L. E. T. S.)*, p. 23.

Rome-scot, Rome-shot (rōm'skot, -shot), *n.* [*Late AS. Rōm-scot, Rōm-gescot, < Rōm, Rome, + scot, gescot, payment: see scot²*.] Same as *alus-fu*, and *Peter's pence* (which see, under *penny*).

This was the course which the Romans used in the conquest of England, for they planted some of their legions in all places convenient, in which they caused the country to maintain, cutting upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescott*, the which might not surcharge the tenants or freeholder, and defrayed the pay of the garrison. *Spencer, State of Ireland*.

Romescot, or Peter's Penny, was by no good Statute Law paid to the Pope. *Milton, Touching Heresies*.

Romeward (rām'wārd), *adv.* [*< Rome (see def.) + -ward.*] To or toward Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

Romic (rō'mik), *n.* [*< Rom(an) + -ic; a distinctive form of Roman.*] A system of phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, consisting of the ordinary letters of the English alphabet used so far as possible with their original Roman values, and supplemented by ligatures, di-graphs, and turned letters. In a stricter scientific form called *Narrow Romic*; in a more general practical form called *Broad Romic*. It is in part a recasting of Ellis's *Glossie* (which see). *H. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics*, pp. 102, 105, 202.

Romish (rō'mish), *a.* [*< ME. "Romish = D. romisch = MHG. rāmesch, rāmesch, rāmesch, G. rāmesch; as Rom + -ish.*] Belonging or relating to Rome; specifically, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church: commonly used in a slightly injurious sense.

A saucy stranger in his court to meet As in a *Romish* stew. *Shak., Cymbeline*, I. 6. 152.

Romish Methodists. Same as *dialectic Methodists* (which see, under *Methodist*). = *Syn. See papal*.

Romist (rō'mist), *n.* [*< Rome + -ist.*] A Roman Catholic.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins. *South, Sermons*, VII. v.

romite (rō'mit), *n.* [Orig. Sw. *romit*; *< Gr. pány, strength, + -ite²*.] An explosive of Swedish origin, composed of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and naphthalene with potassium chlorate and potassium nitrate. The reaction of the nitrates and chlorate render the compound unstable, and on this account a license for its manufacture in England has been refused.

Romize (rō'miz), *v. t.* [*< Rome + -ize.*] To Romanize.

The *Romiz'd* faction were zealous in his behalf. *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 16. (*Davies*.)

romkin, n. See *rumkin¹*.

Rommany, n. and *a.* See *Romany*.

rommle (rom'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

romney, n. Same as *Romany*.

romp (romp), *v. i.* [*< ME. rompen; a var. of ramp: see ramp, v.*] To play rudely and boisterously; leap and frisk about in play.

The air she gave herself was that of a *romping* girl; . . . she would . . . snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a-kinbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 187.

romp (romp), *n.* [A var. of *ramp*: see *ramp, n., romp, v.*] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.

My cousin Betty, the greatest *romp* in nature; she whisks me such a height over her head that I cried out for fear of falling. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 15.

First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive, Hoysens and romps, led on by General Clive. *Churchill, Rosebud*.

2. Rudo play or frolic: as, a game of romps.

Romp-loving miss Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust. *Thomson, Autumn*, I. 528.

romping (rom'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *romp, v.*] The act of playing in a boisterous manner; a game of romps.

A stool, a chair, or a table is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or skirmish. *Swift, Advice to Servants, General Directions*.

rompingly (rom'ping-li), *adv.* In a romping manner; rompsily.

rompish (rom'pish), *a.* [*< romp + -ish¹*. Cf. *rampish*.] Given to romp; inclined to romp.

rompsily (rom'pish-li), *adv.* In a rompish, rude, or boisterous manner.

rompishness (rom'pish-nes), *n.* The quality of being rompish; disposition to rude, boisterous play, or the practice of romping.

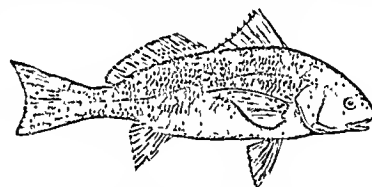
She would . . . take off my eravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 187.

rompu (rom-pū'), *a.* [*< F. rompu, pp. of rompre, break, < L. rompere, break: see rupture.*] In *her.*, same as *fracted*.

ron¹, v. An obsolete form of *run¹*.

ron², n. An obsolete strong pretor of *rain¹*.

ronceador (ron'ka-dōr), *n.* [*< Sp. roncador, a snorer, grunter, < roncuar, snore, roar, < LL. rhonchire, snore, < L. rhonchus, a snoring: see rhonchus.*] 1. One of several scienoid fishes of the Pacific coast of North America. (a) The *Scizena*



Roncador (*Roncador stearnsi*)

or *Roncador stearnsi*, a large and valuable food-fish of the coast of California, attaining a weight of from 5 to 6 pounds, of a silvery bluish or grayish color, with darker markings, and especially a black pectoral spot. (b) The *Scizena* or *Rhinoscion satura*, distinguished as the red or black *roncador*. (c) The yellow-bellied or yellow-tailed *roncador*, *Umbra zanti*. (d) The little *roncador*, *Genyonemus lineatus*.

2. [cap.] [NL.] A section of *Scizena*, or a genus of scienoids, represented by the *roncador* (see 1 (a)). *Jordan and Gilbert*, 1880.

roncevalt, n. See *ronceval*.

ronchil, n. Same as *ronquil*.

roncho (rong'kō), *n.* [*< Sp. ronco, snoring, roncador, snorer: see roncador.*] The croaker, *Micropogon undulatus*. [Galveston, Texas.]

rondache (ron-dāsh'), *n.* [= D. *roulas*, < OF. *rou-dache*, a buckler, < *ron*, round: see *raunt*.] A buckler, or small round shield. Also called *roundel*.

Capar . . . carries, for decorative purposes, the round buckler or *rondache* of the foot-soldier. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 68.

ronde (rond), *n.* [*< F. ronde, round-hand writ-*

Rondache.—Round-hand buckler of the 16th and 17th centuries. (From *Violet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français."*)

ing: see *round*¹.] In *printing*, an angular form of script or writing-type, of which the following is an example:

This is one form of *Ronde*.

rondeau (ron'dō), *n.* [*< F. rondeau, < OF. rondel, a roundel; see roundel.*] 1. A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting either of thirteen lines on two rhymes with an unrhyming refrain, or of ten lines on two rhymes with an unrhyming refrain. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The refrain is usually a repetition of the first three or four words, sometimes of the first word only. The order of rhymes in the thirteen-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Voiture" (that is, Vincent Voiture, 1598-1648), is *a, a, b, b, a; a, a, b* (and refrain); *a, a, b, b, a* (and refrain); that of the ten-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Villon" (that is, François Villon, 1431-1463?), is *a, b, b, a; a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b, a* (and refrain). These are the strict rules; but, as in the case of the sonnet, both in France and England, they are not always observed. There is also a form called the *rondeau redoublé*. It consists of six quatrains, *a, b, a, b*, on two rhymes. The first four lines form in succession the last lines of the second, third, fourth, and fifth quatrains. At the end of the final quatrain, the first words of the poem are added as an unrhyming and independent refrain. Sometimes the final quatrain is styled the *envoi* or *euvoy*.

This sort of writing, called the *rondeau*, is what I never knew practised in our nation. Pope.

2. In *music*. See *rondo*.

rondel (ron'del), *n.* [*< OF. rondel; see roundel.*] A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting of thirteen lines on two rhymes. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The first line is repeated at the close, and the first two lines are repeated at the seventh and eighth lines. Thus the whole poem, like the *rondeau* (which see), falls into three divisions or stanzas: two of four, and one of five—arranged as follows: *a, b, b, a; a, b, a, b; a, b, b, a, a*. It is permissible to repeat the first couplet at the close, making the last division *a, b, b, a, a*, and fourteen lines in all. Rondels in English were written by Charles of Orleans, Chaucer, Geefve, Lydgate, and others.

In its origin the *rondel* was a lyric of two verses, each having four or five lines, rhyming on two rhymes only. In its eight (or ten) lines, but five (or six) were distinct, the others being made by repeating the first couplet at the end of the second stanza, sometimes in an inverse order, and the first line at the end of its first stanza. The eight-lined *rondel* is thus at all intents and purposes a triquet.

With Charles d'Orléans the *rondel* took the distinct shape we now assign to it, namely of fourteen lines on two rhymes, the first two lines repeating for the seventh and eighth and the final couplet. . . . By the time of Octavian de Saint Gelais (1566-1592) the *rondel* has nearly become the *rondeau* as we know it.

Gleeson White, *Ballades and Rondeaux*, Int., p. 141.

rondel (ron'del), *n.* [*< OF. rondel, dim. of roundel, a roundel; see roundel, roundel, and cf. rondel.*] A poem of five lines and two refrains. The refrains repeat the first line, generally two words, the rhyme-scheme being *a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b* (and refrain). It has been written in English, but not much.

Then have you also a *rondelle*, the which hath always end with one self same foot or repetition, and was therefore (in my judgment) called a *rondel*.

Gascoigne, *Notes on Eng. Verse* (Steele Glas, etc., ed. [Arber], § 14).

Rondeletia (ron-de-let'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Guillaume Rondelet (1507-1566?), a French professor of medicine.*] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Rubaceae*, type of the tribe *Rondeletieae*. It is characterized by a globose calyx bearing four or five narrow persistent, and nearly equal lobes by a wheel shaped or salverform corolla with a long slender tube and four or five obovate broadly imbricating lobes, and by the loculicidal capsule which is small, rigid, globose, two-furrowed, and two-valved. There are about 10 species, natives of the West Indies and tropical America from Mexico to the United States of Colombia, rarely extending into Guiana and Peru. They bear opposite or whorled leaves which are thin or coriaceous and sessile, furnished with broad stipules between the petioles. Their small flowers are white, yellow, or red, and usually in axillary flattened, rounded, or panicle cymes. Various humulose species are cultivated under glass, among them *R. odorata*, with fragrant scarlet flowers, and *R. rosea*, whose deep rose-colored flowers become paler after exposure. Some species are still known as *Boueria*, the name of a former genus, including species with comate stipules and corolla hairy in the throat.

Rondeletieae (ron-de-le-ti'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < Rondeletia + -ae.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubaceae*, characterized by the exceedingly numerous minute aluminous wingless seeds which fill the two cells of the dry capsule, and by the regular corolla with imbricated or contorted lobes. It includes 11 genera of shrubs and trees, with stipulate leaves and cymose, spiked or variously clustered flowers, and 2 genera of herbs, without stipules, bearing terminal three-forked cymes. The species are tropical and mainly American. See *Rondeletia*, the type.

rondelle (ron-del'), *n.* [*< OF. rondelle, dim. of rond, round; see roundel, roundel.*] 1. Something round.

A *rondelle* of firwood is fixed normally to the tube by its centre, and gives a larger surface for the voice to act against. G. B. Prescott, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 288.

2. In *metal*, one of successive crists which form upon the surface of molten metal while cooling, and which as they form are removed for further treatment. In copper-working these disks are also called *rose-copper* and *rosettes*. Subsoil of copper contained in them is removed by further refining.

3. *Milit.*: (a) A small shield (15 inches in length) formerly used by pikemen and archers. (b) One of the iron disks, each having an opening in the center for the passage of a bolt, placed between the cheeks and stock of a field-gun carriage in bolting these parts together. (c) A semicircular bastion introduced by Albrecht Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained spacious casemates.—*Rondelle* a piling, a name given to the very small round knicker of the sixteenth century, often fitted with a long and pointed spike, and serving, when held in the left hand, to parry the thrusts of a rapier instead of a dagger of any description. See cuts under *buckler* and *rondache*.

rondle (ron'dl), *n.* [*< OF. rondel, a round, roundel; see round, roundel.*] 1. Same as *rondelle*.—2. The step of a ladder; a round.

Yea, peraventure in as ill a case as hee that goes up n ladder, but slippeth off the rondelle, or when one breakes, falls downe in great danger.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions (1616). (Nares.)

rondo (ron'dō), *n.* [*It. rondò, < F. rondeau; see rondeau.*] 1. In *music*: (a) Same as *round*¹. (c) (b) A setting of a *rondeau* or similar poem. (c) A work or movement in which a principal phrase or section is several times repeated in its original key in alternation with contrasted phrases or sections in the same or other keys. The succession of principal and subordinate phrases is often exactly regulated, but the form is open to wide variations. In sonata the last movement is often a rondo. 2. A game of hazard played with small balls on a table.

With card and dice, roulette wheels and rondo balls, he fooled himself to the top of his bent.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 229.

Rondo form, in *music*, the form or method of composition of a rondo: often opposed to *sonata form*.

rondolletto (ran-dō-let'tō), *n.* [*Dim. of rondo, q. v.*] In *music*, a short or simple rondo.

roundre (ron'dār), *n.* [*< F. roudeur, roundness, < rand, round; see round*¹.] A round; a circle; a curve; a swell; roundness. Also *roundure*. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

All things rare

That heaven's air in this haze *roundre* hems.

Shak., *Sonnets*, xxi.

The shape (of a ring) remains.

The *roundre* brave, the filled loveliness,

Gold as it was. Browning, *King and Book*, l. 8.

High kitted for the chase, and what was shown,

Of madden *roundre*, like the rose half-blown.

Lowell, *Endymion*, iv.

ronel (rōn), *n.* An earlier, now only dialectal, form of *ron*².

rone², *n.* [*< ME. rone, < Icel. runnr, older rndr, a bush, grove.*] 1. A shrub.—2. A thickset; brushwood. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch in both senses.*]

The birds on night twice fanned him after,
As barne bolde upon bent his bogle he blowes,
He related, & roned things rone: ful thyk,
Sounded this wyle awayn till the sunne schafed

Sir Gascoigne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1406.

ronel (rōn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ron*¹, *run*¹.

ronel¹, *n.* Another form of *ron*².

ronel², *n.* A Middle English preterit of *run*¹.

rong¹, *n.* An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ring*².

rong² (rong), *n.* A Middle English form of *ring*¹.

rongeur (rōn-zhēr'), *n.* [*< F. rongeur, gnawer, < ronger, gnaw, nibble, OF. also chew the end, = I'r. romar = Sp. runnar, < L. runigare, chew the end, ruminate, < rumin, throat, gullet; see ruminant.*] A surgical forceps for gnawing or gouging bones.

ronin (rō'nin), *n.*; *pl. ronin* or *ronins*. [*Jap., < rō (= Chin. lang), wave, + nin (= Chin. jin), man; lit. 'wave-man.'*] A Japanese samurai, or two-sworded military retainer, who for any cause had renounced his clan, or who for some offense against his superior had been dismissed from service, and dispossessed of his estate, revenue, or pay; a masterless man; an outcast; an outlaw.

roniont, **ronyont** (run'yōn), *n.* [Perhaps < OF. **raignon, < raingne, F. raque, itch, scab, mange; see roin.*] A mungy, scabby animal; also, a scurvy person. Also *rumion*.

Out of my door, you witch, you bag, you baggage, you potent, you ronyon!

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2. 105.

ronnet, *v.* An obsolete form of *run*¹.

ronnet. A Middle English past participle of *run*¹.

ronquil (rong'kil), *n.* [Also *rondil*; < Sp. *ronquillo*, slightly hoarse, dim. of *ronco*, hoarse, < L. *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucons*.] 1. A fish of the North Pacific, *Bathymaster signatus*, of an elongate form with a long dorsal having only the foremost two or three rays unarticulate, frequenting moderately deep water with rocky grounds.—2. One of a group or family of fishes of which *Bathymaster* has been supposed to be a representative—namely, the *Jeosteidae*.

Ronsdorfer (ronz'dōrf-ēr), *n.* [So called from *Ronsdorf*, a town in Prussia.] A member of a sect of German millenarians of the eighteenth century: same as *Ellerian*.

Ronsdorfian (ronz-dōrf'i-ān), *n.* [*< Ronsdorf (see Ronsdorfer) + -ian.*] Same as *Ronsdorfer*.

ront, *n.* Same as *run*¹.

Röntgen rays. See *ray*.

ronyont, *n.* See *ronion*.

roo¹, *n.* [*ME. roo, ro, < AS. rōw = OHG. rōa, Milg. rno, G. ruhe = Icel. rō = Dan. ro, rest, = Sw. ro, fun, amusement.*] Peace; quietness.

Atlas! for dole what shall y doo?

Now mon I never haue rest ne roo.

York Plays, p. 31.

roo², *n.* A Middle English form of *rool*.

roo³, *n.* [*ME., < OF. rool, roue, < L. rota, a wheel; see rota*¹.] A wheel.

And I sille redly rolle the roo at the gaynesse,

And reche the riche wyne in rynsede copes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3375.

rood (rōd), *n.* [*< ME. rood, rode, rod, < AS. rōd, a rod, rood, cross: see rod*¹.] 1. A rod. See *rod*¹, l. 1.—2. A cross or crucifix; especially, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the choir in medieval churches, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen. Usually, after the fifteenth century, images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed the one on the one side and the other on the other side of the image of Christ, in allusion to John xix. 26. See cut under *rood-loft*.

Of the appeltre that our nerste fader then luther [evil] appelpom

In the manere that lemlulle gon telle the swete rode com.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

No, by the rood, not so.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 4. 14.

3. A name of various measures. (a) A measure of 33 yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, locally, a measure of 6, 7, or 8 yards, especially for hedging and ditching. (b) A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 40 square rods or square poles, or 1,210 square yards. This is the sense in which rood is generally used as a measure. See *acre*.

A terrace-walk, and half a rood.

Of land, set out to plant a wood.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. vi. 5.

(c) A square pole, or 301 square yards, used in estimating masons' work; also, locally, a measure of 36, 42, 44, 46, or 64 square yards. (d) A cubic measure for masons' work of 64, 72, etc., cubic yards.—*Holy rood*, the cross of Christ; a crucifix.

The *holy rode* the swete tre rist is to habbe in munde,

That hath fram stronge deth throught to lyne al mankind.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The English answered (the Normans) with their own battle-cry, "God's Rood! *Holy Rood!*"

Dickens, *England*, vii.

Holy-rood day. (a) The feast of the Finding of the Cross, celebrated on May 2d.

The knights . . . upon *holy Rood day* in May made their musters before the Commissioners ordained.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 76.

(b) Same as *Holy-cross day* (which see, under *day*¹).

The *holy Rood* was i-founde as ge witeth in May,

Honoured he was sethliche in Septembre the *holy Rode day*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

On *Holy-rood day*, the gallant Hotspur there,

Young Harry Percy, mid brave Archibald . . .

At Holmedon met. Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, I. 1. 52.

Rood's body, the body on the cross—that is, Christ's body.

The he even with him; and get you gone, or I sweare by the rood's body, I'll lay you by the heels.

Lily, *Mother Bombie*, v. 3.

rood-arch (rōd'ārch), *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and the choir: so called from the rood being placed over it.

rood-altar (rōd'āl'tār), *n.* An altar standing against the outer side of the rood-screen.

rood-beam (rōd'bēm), *n.* [*< ME. roode beam; < rood + beam.*] A beam extending across the entrance to the choir of a church for supporting the rood. Also called *beam*.

He deyde whan I cam fro Jerusalem,

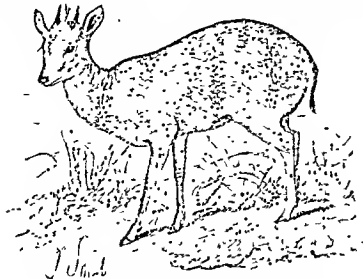
And lith ygrave under the roode beam.

Chaucer, *Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 406.

Rood-day (rōd'dā), *n.* Holy-rood day. See under *rood*.

roodebok (rōd'e-bok), *n.* [*< D. rood, red, + bok, buck; see red*¹ and *buck*¹.] The Natal

bushbuck, *Cephalophus natalensis*. It is of a deep reddish brown in color, stands about 2 feet high, has large ears, and straight, pointed horns about 3 inches long. It



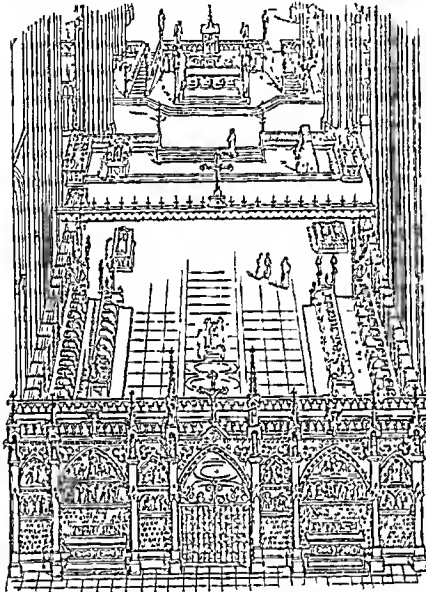
Roodebok (*Cephalophus natalensis*).

is solitary in its habits, and rarely leaves dense forests except in the evening or during rainy weather.

rood-free (rōd'frē), *a.* Exempt from punishment. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

roodhout (rōd'hout), *n.* [*D.*, < *rood*, red (= *E.* red), + *hout*, wood (= *E.* holt).] The Cape red-wood. See *Ochna*.

rood-loft (rōd'lōft), *n.* [*< ME. rode loft*; < *rood* + *loft*.] A gallery in a church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly situated between the nave and



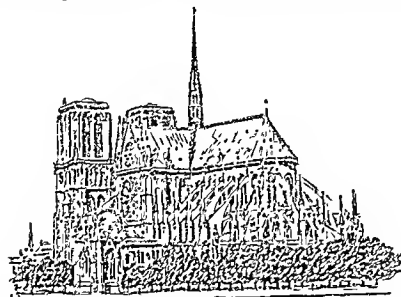
Rood-loft (now destroyed) of the Abbey of St. Denis, 13th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

the chancel, or over the rood-screen. The front of the loft, like the screen below, was usually richly ornamented with tracery and carvings, either in wood or in stone. It was often approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. This feature does not appear in modern churches, and has now been removed from a large proportion of the medieval churches. The rood-loft originated from a combination of the rood beam and amblo. The center was used as amblo (ambo), and the epistle and gospel were read and announcements made from it. It was placed over the entrance to the choir, so that both could stand in the middle line (longitudinal axis) of the church, and the approach to it was made from the side of the church along a broadened rood-beam or loft crowning the rood-screen. See also diagram under *cathedral*.

And then to see the rood-loft

So bravely set with zoluts.
Plain Truth and Blind Ignorance (Percy's Reliques, p. 275).

The priest formerly stood in the rood-loft to read the Gospel and Epistle, and occasionally to preach the sermon at High Mass. *F. G. Lee, Gloss. Eccles. Terms.*



Rood-steeple.—Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, from the southeast.

Roodmas-day, *n.* Holy-rood day. Also *Rood-day* (*Rode-day*), *Rudmas-day*.

rood-screen (rōd'skrēn), *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and (properly) supporting the rood or crucifix. See cuts under *rood-loft* and *cathedral*.

The western limit of the quire (in Salisbury Cathedral) was shut in by the rood-screen, . . . a solid erection of stone. *G. Scott, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture*, p. 143.

rood-spire (rōd'spīr), *n.* Same as *rood-steeple*.
rood-steeple (rōd'stē'pl), *n.* A steeple or spire built over the entrance to the chancel, especially at the crossing of a cruciform church. See cut in preceding column.

rood-tower (rōd'tōw'ēr), *n.* A tower occupying the position described under *rood-steeple*.

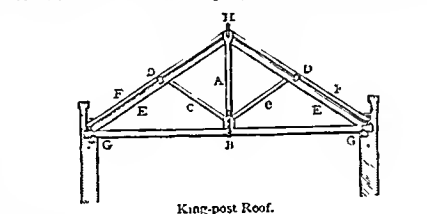
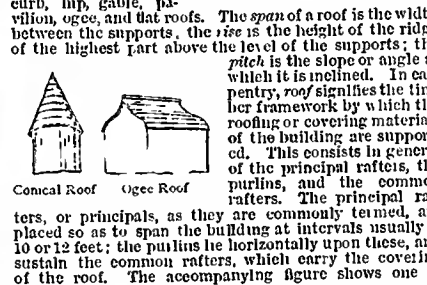
rood-tree (rōd'trē), *n.* [*< ME. roodtre*, *roodtre*; < *rood* + *tree*.] The cross.

I leue and trust in Christes feith,
Which died vpon the roode tre.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

roody (rō'di), *a.* [*Appar. a var. of rooly*.] Rank in growth; coarse; luxuriant. [*Prov. Eng.*]

roof (rōf), *n.* [*< ME. rōf*, < *AS. hrāf*, a roof, = *OFries. hrāf*, a roof, = *OD. roof*, a roof, ceiling, shelter, cover, *D. roof*, a cabin, a wooden cover, = *MLG. rāf*, *L.G. rōf*, a roof, = *Ice. hrāf*, a shed under which ships are kept or built. Cf. *Ice. rāf*, also *rāfr*, mod. *rāfr*, a roof; *Russ. krov*, a roof; perhaps akin to *Gr. κροῖον*, hide (see *crypt*).] 1. The external upper covering of a house or other building. Roofs are distinguished

(1) by the materials of which they are mainly formed, as thatch, stone, wood, slate, tile, iron, etc., and (2) by their form and mode of construction, as shed, curb, hip, gable, pavilion, ogee, and flat roofs. The span of a roof is the width between the supports, the rise is the height of the ridge of the highest part above the level of the supports; the pitch is the slope or angle at which it is inclined. In carpentry, roof signifies the timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of the building are supported. This consists in general of the principal rafters, the purlins, and the common rafters. The principal rafters, or principals, as they are commonly termed, are placed so as to span the building at intervals usually of 10 or 12 feet; the purlins lie horizontally upon these, and sustain the common rafters, which carry the covering of the roof. The accompanying figure shows one of



King-post Roof.
A, king-post; B, tie-beam; C, C, struts or braces; D, D, purlins; E, E, principal rafters; F, F, common rafters; G, G, wall plates; H, ridge-pole.

the two varieties of principals which are in common use (the king-post principal), with the purlins and common rafters in position. (For a diagram of the second, the queen-post principal, see *queen-post*.) Each of these modes of framing constitutes a truss. Sometimes, when the width of the building is not great, common rafters are used alone to support the roof. They are in that case joined together in pairs, nailed where they meet at the top, and connected by means of a tie at the bottom. They are then termed *couplers*, a pair forming a *couple-close*. See also cuts under *hammer-beam*, *hip-roof*, *jerkin-head*, *M-roof*, *pendent*, and *pendentive*.

Goodly buildings left without a roof
Soon fall to ruin. *Shak., Pericles*, ii. 4. 36.

2. Anything which in form or position corresponds to or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace or oven, the top of a carriage or coach or car, an arch or the interior of a vault, the ceiling of a room, etc.; hence, a canopy or the like.

Efor tristith, als trewly as tyllinge ns helpeth,
That ichie rewme vndir roof of the reyne, howe
Sholde stable and stonde be these three degres.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 218.

This brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof
fretted with golden fire. *Shak., Hamlet*, ii. 2. 313.

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm star-proof.
Milton, Arcades, l. 88.

3. A house.
My dwelling, sir?
'Tis a poor yoman's roof, scarce a league off.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

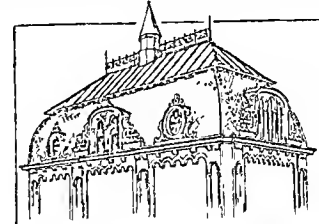
4. The upper part of the mouth; the hard palate.

Swearing till my very roof was dry.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 206.

5. Figuratively, the loftiest part.

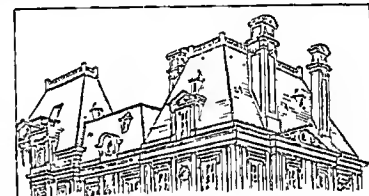
Why should we only toil, the roof and crown of things?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

6. In *geol.*, the overlying stratum.—7. In *mining*, the top of any subterranean excavation: little used except in coal-mining.—False roof, in *arch.*, the ceiling of an upper room or garret where it is shaped like a roof: but a space is, in fact, left between the ceiling and the rafters of the roof proper.—Flat roof, (a) A roof the upper surface of which is horizontal. Such roofs are frequent in the East, where they are usually thickly covered with clay or mortar. (b) A roof but slightly inclined for the discharge of water. Roofs of this form are common in city buildings, especially in the United States, and are usually covered with sheet-metal.—French roof, a form of roof with almost vertical sides, sometimes concave or even convex, and the top usually flat or sloping toward the rear. The sides are commonly pierced with dormer or other windows. This form of roof spread through-



French Roof.—Pavilion of Women's Hospital, New York City

out the United States about 1870 and in succeeding years. It has its name from its fancied resemblance to the French Mansard roof—its object, like that roof, being to gain space in the topmost story.—Imperial roof. See *Imperial dome*, under *imperial*.—Mansard roof, a form of curb-roof the lower slope of which approaches the vertical, while the upper slope is variable, but much more nearly flat than in the typical curb-roof. The lower section of the roof is pierced with windows. A roof of this type permits the establishment of an upper story, but little inferior to the others, in place of an ordinary garret. It was



Mansard Roof.—Château of Maisons Laffitte, France, by François Mansart.

first used in the Louvre by Pierre Lescot, about 1550, but has its name from François Mansart (1598–1662), a French architect (uncle of the better-known Jules Hardouin Mansart, the architect of Versailles and of the dome of the Invalides), who brought these roofs into a vogue which they have since retained in France.—Ogee roof. See *ogee*.—Packsaddle-roof, saddle-back roof. Same as *saddle-roof*.—Pavilion roof. See *pavilion*.—Pitch of a roof. See *pitch*.—Raised roof, in *car-building*, a car-roof the middle part of which is raised to form a clear-story.—Roof of the mouth, the hard palate; the upper wall of the mouth, as far as the bone extends. Compare *def. 4*.—Square roof, a roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle. (See also *curb-roof*, *ganbrel-roof*, *hip-roof*.)

roof (rōf), *v. t.* [*< roof*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a roof, in any sense of that word.

I have not, indeed, seen the remains of any ancient Roman buildings that have not been roofed with either vaults or arches.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, l. 444).

Every winter in the Arctic regions the sea freezes, roofing itself with ice of enormous thickness and vast extent. *Tyndall, Forms of Water*, p. 133.

2. To inclose in a house; shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour roof'd,
Were the graced person of our Banquo present.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 40.

3. To arch or form like a roof. [Rare.]

And enter'd soon the shade
High roof'd, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.
Milton, P. R., ii. 293.

roof (rōf), *n.* [*< roof*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a roof, in any sense of that word.

roof-cell (rōf'sel), *n.* A nerve-cell found in the roof-nucleus.

roofer (rōf'ēr), *n.* One who roofs, or makes and repairs roofs.

roof-gradation (rōf'grā-dū'shōn), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, the system of utilizing the roofs of the large tanks containing the brine as evaporating-surfaces, by causing the contents of the tanks to flow in a thin and constant stream over the roofs.

roof-guard (rōf'gärd), *n.* A board or an ornamental edging of ironwork placed just above

the eaves of a roof to prevent snow from sliding off.
roofing (rō'fing), *n.* [*< ME. *rofing, roving; < roof¹ + -ing¹.*] 1. The act of covering with a roof.—2. The materials of which a roof is composed, or materials for a roof.—3. The roof itself; hence, shelter.

Lete hem [walls] drie er thou thi beemes bent,
Or *roofing* sette uppon, lest all be shent
For lacke of crafte.

Palladius, Husbondrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 15.
Which forme of *roofing* [flat] is generally used in all
those Italian Cities. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 204.

Fit *roofing* gave. *Southey, (Imp. Dict.)*

4. The ridge-eap of a thatched roof. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Bay of roofing.* See *bay* 3.—*Carcass-roofing.* See *carcass*.—*Common roofing,* a roof-frame composed only of common rafters, with no principals.—*Roofing-felt.* See *felt*.—*Roofing-paper.* See *paper*.

roofless (rōf'les), *a.* [*< roof¹ + -less.*] 1. Having no roof: as, a *roofless* house.

I, who lived
Beneath the wings of angels yesterday,
Wander to-day beneath the *roofless* world.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.
The great majority of the houses (in Sebastopol) were
still *roofless* and in ruins. *D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 436.

2. Having no house or home; unsheathed.
rooflet (rōf'let), *n.* [*< roof¹ + -let.*] A small roof or covering.

roof-like (rōf'lik), *a.* Like a roof.
roof-nucleus (rōf'nū'klē-us), *n.* The nucleus fastigii in the white matter of the cerebellum which forms the roof of the fourth ventricle. It lies close to the middle line.

roof-plate (rōf'plāt), *n.* A wall-plate which receives the lower ends of the rafters of a roof.

roof-rat (rōf'rat), *n.* A white-bellied variety of the black rat, specifically called *Mus tectorum*. See *black rat*, under *rat*.

roof-shaped (rōf'shāpt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like a gable-roof; having two slanting surfaces meeting in a ridge.

roof-staging (rōf'stā'jing), *n.* A scaffold used in working on an inclined roof. It holds fast to the roof automatically by means of barbed rods and claw-plates.

roof-stay (rōf'stā), *n.* In boilers of the locomotive type, one of the stays which bind the arch or roof of the boiler to the crown-sheet of the fire-box, for the support of the crown-sheet against internal pressure.

roof-tree (rōf'trē), *n.* [*< ME. roof-tree, ruff-tree; < roof¹ + tree.*] 1. The beam at the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole.

Her head hat the *roof-tree* o' the house.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

Hence—2. The roof itself.

Phil blessed his stars that he had not assaulted his
father's guest then and there, under his own *roof-tree*.
Thackeray, Phillip, x.

To your *roof-tree*, in Scotland, a toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family, because the *roof-tree* covers the house and all in it.

roof-truss (rōf'trus), *n.* In *carp.*, the framework of a roof, consisting of thrust- and tie-pieces. *E. H. Knight.* See cuts under *roof* and *pendent*.

roof-winged (rōf'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, stegopterous: as a descriptive epithet, applied to many insects which hold their wings in the shape of a roof when at rest. See *Stegoptera*.

roofy (rō'fi), *a.* [*< roof¹ + -y¹.*] Having a roof.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, III. 631.

rook¹ (rūk), *n.* [*< ME. rook, rok, < AS. hrōc = MD. roek, D. roek = MLG. rōk, rōke, LG. rok, rok = OHG. hrūok, MHG. rōoch* (cf. G. *ruckert*, a jackdaw) = Icel. *hrōkr* = Sw. *råka* = Dan. *raage* = Ir. Gael. *rocas*, a rook; cf. *rook¹*, *r.*, Gael. *roc*, croak, Goth. *hrūkjan*, crow as a coek, Skt.



Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*).

✓ *kruc*, cry out: of imitative origin; cf. *croak*, *crow¹*, *crow²*, etc.] 1. A kind of crow, *Corvus frugilegus*, abundant in Europe. It is entirely black, with the parts about the base of the bill more or less bare of feathers in the adult. The size is nearly or about that of the common crow; it is thus much smaller than the raven, and larger than the jackdaw. It is of a gregarious and sociable disposition, preferring to nest in rookeries about buildings, and feeding on insects and grain.

The halle was al ful wyis
Of hem that wroten olde gastes,
As ben on trees *rokes* nestes,
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1516.

Ho . . . saw the tops of the great elms, and the *rooks*
circling about, and cawing remonstrances.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [*Local*, U. S.].—3. A cheat; a trickster or swindler; one who practises the "plucking of pigeons." See *pigeon*, 2.

Your city blades are cunning *rookes*,
How rarely you collogue him!
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91. (*Halliwell*.)

The Butcherly execution of Tormentors, *Roos*, and
Rakeshames sold to lucre.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

4†. A simploton; a gull; one liable to be cheated.
An arrant *rook*; by this light, a capable cheating-stock;
a man may carry him up and down by the ears like a pipkin.
Chapman, May-Day, III. 2.

What! shall I have my son a Stager now? . . . a Gull,
n *Roos*, . . . to make suppers, and be laughed at?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

5. [*Cf. crow², 6, crowbar.*] A crowbar. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

rook¹ (rūk), *v.* [*< rook¹, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To caw or croak as a crow or raven. [*Scotch.*]—2. To cheat; defraud.

A band of *rooking* Officials, with cloke bagges full of
Citations and Processes, to be serv'd by n corporality of
griffonlike Promooters and Apparitors.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

II. *trans.* To cheat; defraud by cheating.

He was much *rooked* by gamsters, and fell acquainted
with that unsanctified crew to his ruine.
Aubrey, Lives, Sir J. Denham.

His mind having been transfixed to a table, only because
it innocently concealed a card, with which he merely meant
to "rook the pigeon" he was then playing against.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

rook² (rūk), *n.* [*< ME. rook, roke, rok = MHG. roch, G. roche, < OF. (and F.) roc = Pr. roc = Sp. Pg. roque = It. rocco (ML. rocus) = Ar. Hind. rukk, < Pers. rōkh, the rook or tower at chess: said to have meant "warrior, hero"; cf. Pers. rukk, a hero, knight errant (also a rhinoceros, and a roe, a fabulous bird: see *roe*¹).*] In *chess*, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle. The rook may move along the ranks or the files the whole extent of the board unless impeded by some other piece. See *chess*.

After chee for the *rok* ware fore the mate,
For gif the fondment be false, the werko must nedde falle.
MS. Douce 302, f. 4. (Halliwell.)

rook³ (rūk), *v.* Same as *rook¹*.
rooker¹ (rūk'ér), *n.* [*< rook¹ + -er¹.*] A sharper; a cheat; a swindler.

Rookers and sharpers work their several ends upon such
as they make a prey of.
Kennel, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 76. (*Davies*.)

rooker² (rūk'ér), *n.* [*< *rook, rook³, + -er¹.*] An L-shaped implement used by bakers to withdraw ashes from the oven.

rookery (rūk'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *rookeries* (-iz). [*< rook¹ + -ery.*] 1. A place where rooks congregate to breed.

Its gray front stood out well from the background of a
rookery, whose cawing tenants were now on the wing.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, XI.

2. The rooks that breed in a rookery, collectively.
The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging *rookery*
home.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. A place where birds or other animals resort in great numbers to breed. (a) The resort of various sea-birds, as auks, murres, guillemots, puffins, petrels, penguins, and cormorants, generally a rocky sea-coast or island. (b) The breeding-grounds of the fur-seal and other plumipeds.

Millions of live seals to be seen hauled up on the *rookeries* [in the Pribilof Islands].
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin (1881), p. 18.

4. A cluster of mean tenements inhabited by people of the lowest class; a resort of thieves, tramps, ruffians, and the like.

All that remained. In the autumn of 1819, of this infamous *Rookery* (so called as a place of resort for sharpers and quarrelsome people) was included and condensed in ninety-five wretched houses in Church-lane and Carrier-street.
Murray, London as it is (1860), p. 282. (*Hoppe*.)

The misery, the disease, the mortality in *rookeries*, made continually worse by artificial impediments to the increase of fourth-rate houses. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State*, p. 54.

5. A brothel. [*Slang.*]—6. A disturbance; a row. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rookle (rō'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rookled*, ppr. *rookling*. [*Irreg. var. of rootle.*] To rummage about; poke about with the nose, like a pig; root. [*Prov. Eng.*]

What'll they say to me if I go a routing and *rookling* in
their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

rookler (rōk'lér), *n.* [*< rookle + -er¹.*] One who or that which goes rookling or rooting about; a pig. [*Prov. Eng.*]

High-withered, furry, grizzled, game-flavoured little
rooklers, whereof many a sounder still grunted about
Swinley down.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, viii.

rooky¹ (rūk'i), *a.* [*< rook¹ + -y¹.*] Abounding in rooks; inhabited by rooks: as, a *rooky* tree.

Light thickens; and the erow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 51.

[The above quotation is by some commentators held to
bear the meaning of *rooky*².]

rooky² (rūk'i), *a.* Same as *roky*. *Brockett.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

rool (röl), *v. t. and i.* [Perhaps a contr. of *ruffle*¹.] To ruffle; rumple; pucker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whenever the balsam begins to *rool* or cause hitching
of the specimen, add a few drops of the soap solution.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 1.

room¹ (rüm), *a.* [Early mod. E. **roum, *roum*; *< ME. roum, rom, rum, < AS. rüm = OFries. rum = D. ruim = MLG. rüm = OHG. rūmi, MHG. rūme, rüm* (also *gerūme, gerūm, G. geraum*) = Icel. *rūmr* = Goth. *rūms*, spacious, wide; perhaps akin to L. *rūs* (*rur-*), open country (see *rural*), OBulg. *ravinū* = Serv. *ravan* = Bohem. *ronny* = Pol. *ronny* = Russ. *ronnif*, plain, even, Pol. *ronnia* = Russ. *ravina*, a plain, etc., Zend *ravanh*, wide, free, open, *ravan*, a plain.] Wide; spacious; roomy.

Yo konno by argumentez make a place
A myle brood of twenty foot of space,
Lat se now if this place may suffice,
Or make it *rouin* [var. *rom*] with speche as is your glise.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 205.

There was no *rommer* herberwe in the place.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 225.

A renke in a rownde cloke, with right *roumme* clothes.
Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), I. 8471.

Jhesu that made the planettes vij,
And all the worlde undur heryn,
And made thys worlde wyde and *rome*.
MS. Cantab. ff. II. 38, f. 105. (Halliwell.)

room¹ (rüm), *adv.* [*< ME. rome, < AS. rūme (= D. ruim), wide, far, < rüm, wide: see room¹, a.*] Far; at a distance; wide, in space or extent; in nautical use, off from the wind. [Obsolete except in nautical use.]

The geannt was wonder strong,
Rome threttli fote long.
Beres of Hamtoun, I. 1800.

Rowse, quoth the ship against the rocks; *roomer* cry I
in the coek; my Lord wept for the company, I laught to
comfort him. *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631). (*Hollivell*.)

To go, steer, put, or bear *roomer*, to go off with the
wind free; sail wide.

Yet did the master by all means assay
To *teare* out *roomer*, or to keepe aloofe.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Orlando Furioso (1591), p. 343.
(*Halliwell*.)

I have (as your Highnesse sees) past already the Godwins
[Bishop Godwin], if I can as well passe over this Edwin
Sands [another bishop], I will *goe roomer* of Greenwieche
rocks.
Sir J. Harrington, Addition to the Catalogue of Bishops
[Nugie Ant., II. 233].

We thought it best to returne vnto the harbor which we
had found before, and so we *bore roomer* with the same.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.
The wind vering more Northerly, we were forced to *put*
roomer with the coast of England againe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

room¹ (rüm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rome, roum, rowm*; *< ME. roum, rowm, rum, rom, < AS. rüm, room, = OS. rüm = D. ruim = MLG. rüm = OHG. rūmi, rūmin, rüm, rün, MHG. rüm, rün, G. ramm, space, room, = Icel. rüm = Sw. Dan. rum = Goth. rūms, space; from the adj.: see room¹, a.* Cf. Pol., Sorbian, and Little Russ. *rum*, space, *< OHG. rüm*. Hence *roomy, rummage*, etc.] 1. Space; compass; extent of space, great or small: as, here is room enough for an army.

So he rid hym a *roume* in a rad hast,
Of tho tulkcs, with tene, that hym take wold.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I. 6478.

And, as their wealth increaseth, so inclose
Infinite riches in a little room.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, I. 1.

Thou . . . hast not shut me up into the hand of the
enemy; thou hast set my feet in a large *room*. *Ps. xxxi. 8.*

So doth the Circle in his Circuit span
More room than any other Figure can.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columns.
2. Space or place unoccupied or unobstructed;
place for reception of anything or person; ac-
commodation for entering or for moving about:
as, to make room for a carriage to pass.

There was no room for them in the inn. *Luke* ii. 7.
Now to sea we go,
Fair fortune with us, give us room, and blow.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, Prol.

There was no room for other pictures, because of the
books which filled every corner.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, i.
3. Fit occasion; opportunity; freedom to ad-
mit or indulge: as, in this case there is no room
for doubt or for argument.

Men have still room left for commiseration.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.
He allowed your crimes to be great, but that still there
was room for mercy. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 7.

In his [the Prince Consort's] well-ordered life there
seemed to be room for all things.

4. Place or station once occupied by another;
stead, as in succession or substitution: as, one
magistrato or king comes in the room of a for-
mer one.

After two years Porcius Festus came into Felix' room.
Acts xxiv. 27.

Which tother day wouldst faine have had the room
Of some base trencher-scraper.
Times Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like the valet, [he] seems to have entirely forgot his mas-
ter's message, and substituted another in its room very un-
like it. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms, xii.

The inland counties had not been required to furnish
ships, or money in the room of ships.

5. Any inclosure or division separated by par-
titions from other parts of a house or other
structure; a chamber; an apartment; a com-
partment; a cabin, or the like: as, a drawing-
room; a bedroom; a state-room in a ship; an
engine-room in a factory; a harness-room in a
stable.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, In the dark
Groped I, . . . and in fine withdrew
To mine own room again. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 10.

Others add that this Moloch had seven Roomes, Cham-
bers, or Ambries therein. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

The central hall with its 16 columns, around which
were arranged smaller rooms or cells.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

6†. Particular place or station; a seat.
It becometh every man to live in his own vocation, and
not to seek any higher room than that whereunto he was
at the first appointed.

Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 466)
And let an happie roomer remaine for thee
'Mongst heavenly ranks, where blessed soules do rest.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 57.

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not
down in the highest room. *Luke* xiv. 8.

7†. A box or seat in a theater.
I beg it with as forced a look as a player that, in speak-
ing an epilogue, makes love to the two-pennie rowne for a
plaudite.

Hospit. of Incurable Fools (1600), Ded. (Nares.)
As if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them over the
stage, In the lords' room.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

8†. Family; company.
For offerd presents come,
And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestiall roomer.
Chapman, Illad, ix. 668.

9†. Office; post; position.
In consecrations and ordinations of men unto rooms of
divine calling, the like [imposition of hands] was usually
done from the time of Moses to Christ.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.
Every man, according to his roomer, bent to performe his
office with alacrity and diligence.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.
He exercised his high rome of Chanceryship, as he
was accustomed.

10. A fishing-station; also, an establishment
for curing fish. [British North America.]—11.
A heading or working-place in a coal-mine.—
Blubber-room. (a) In a whaling-ship, a place down the
main hatch between decks where blubber is stowed away.
It is merely a hold, which, when not used for stowing
blubber, is usually filled up with oil-casks, fire-wood, etc.
(b) The stomach: as, to fill the blubber-room (to take a
hearty meal). [Whalers' slang.]—Combination-room.
See combination.—Commercial, common, dark room.
See the adjectives.—Muniment-room. See muniment.
—Pillar and room, stoop and room. Same as pillar
and breast (which see, under pillar).—Room and space,
in ship-building, the distance from the joint of one frame
to that of the adjoining one.—To make room, to open a
way or passage; make space or place for any person or
thing to enter or pass.—Syn. 3. Capacity, scope, latitude,
range, sweep, swing, play.

room¹ (rōm), *v. i.* [*< room¹, n.*] To occupy a
room or rooms; lodge: as, he rooms at No. 7.
[Colloq.]

I don't doubt I shall become very good, for just think
what a place I am in—living at the minister's! and then
I room with Esther! *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 418.

room² (rōm), *n.* [Also room; Assamese.] A
deep-blue dye like indigo, obtained by macera-
tion from the shrub *Strobilanthus flaccidifolius*
(*Ruellia indigotica*, etc.); also, the plant itself,
which is native and cultivated in India, Burma,
and China.

room³ (rōm), *n.* Dandruff. *Hallivell*. [Prov.
Eng.]

roomage (rō'māj), *n.* [*< room¹ + -age.*] 1.
Space; capacity.

File my ship with bars of silver, pack with coins of Spanish
gold.
From keel piece up to deck-plank, the roomage of her hold!
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

2†. An obsolete form of runnage.

roomal, *n.* See rumal.

roomed (rōmd), *a.* [*< room¹ + -ed.*] Contain-
ing rooms; divided into rooms: used in com-
position: as, a ten-roomed house.

roomer (rō'mēr), *n.* One who hires a room; a
lodger.

The mother . . . occupies herself more with the needs
of the roomers, or tenants, and makes more money.
The Standard, VII. 4.

roomful (rōm'fūl), *a.* [*< room¹ + -ful.*] 1.
Abounding with rooms; roomy; spacious.

Now in a roomful house this soul doth float,
And, like a prince, she sends her faculties
To all her limbs, distant as provinces.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

roomful (rōm'fūl), *n.* [*< room¹ + -ful.*] 2. As
much or as many as a room will hold: as, a
roomful of people.

roomily (rō'mi-lī), *adv.* [*< roomy + -ly.*] Spa-
ciously.

roominess (rō'mi-nes), *n.* [*< roomy + -ness.*] 1.
The state of being roomy; spaciousness.

The oaken chair, to be sure, may tempt him with its
roominess.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xviii.

room-keeper (rōm'kē'pēr), *n.* One who occu-
pies a room in a house, with or without a family.

roomless (rōm'les), *a.* [*< room¹ + -less.*] With-
out room or rooms; not affording space; con-
tracted.

The shyppe wherein Jesus preached is very narowe and
roomles to vniclane and synfull persons.
J. Udall, On Mark III.

room-mate (rōm'māt), *n.* One who shares a
room with another or others.

We two Americans join company with our room-mate,
an Alexandrian of Italian parentage.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Sarnen, p. 28.

room-paper (rōm'pā'pēr), *n.* Same as wall-
paper.

room-ridden (rōm'rid'n), *a.* Confined to one's
room. Compare bedridden. [Rare.]

As the room-ridden invalid settled for the night.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 15.

roomsome† (rōm'sūm), *a.* [*< room¹ + -some.*] 1.
Roomy.

In a more unruly, more unvencidic, and more room-
some vessel then the biggest hulke on Thames.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. 111.

Not only capable but roomsome. *Evelyn*.

roomstead (rōm'sted), *n.* [*< room¹ + -stead.*] 1.
A lodging.

His greens take up six or seven houses or roomsteads.
Archæologia, XII. 188 (Account of Gardens near London,
1691).

roomth† (rōmth), *n.* [*< ME. rumthe, rymthe, <*
AS. rjpnth (Lye), *rjmet*, space (= MD. *ruimte*),
< rüm, spacious: see room¹, a.] 1. Room or
place, in any sense.

And when his voyce failed him at any time, Mecænas
supplied his roomth in reading.

Phaer, tr. of Virgil (1600). (Nares.)
The Seas (then wanting roomth to lay their bolst'rous load)
Upon the Belgian Marsh their pamp'rd stomachs cast.

Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 244.

2. Roominess; spaciousness.

A monstrous paunch for roomth, and wondrous wide.
Mir. for Mags., p. 109.

roomthsome† (rōmth'sūm), *a.* [*< roomth +*
-some.] Roomy; spacious.

By the sea-side, on the other side, stode Heroe's tower;
. . . a cage or pigeon-house, roomthsome enough to com-
prehend her. *Nashe*, Lenten Stutte (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

roomthy† (rōm'thi), *a.* [*< roomth + -y.*] Spa-
cious.

And her [Atræ] not much behind
Comes Kensey; after whom, clear Enlan in doth make.
In Tamer's roomthier banks their rest that scarcely take.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 210.

roomy (rō'mi), *a.* [*< room¹ + -y.*] Having
ample room; spacious; large.

Indeed, the city of glory is capacious and roomy; "In
my Father's house there are many mansions."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 252.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose lowlaid mouths each mounting billow laves.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 163.

A very antique elbow-chair, with a high back, carved
elaborately in oak, and a roomy depth within its arms.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

roon¹, *a.* An obsolete form of roan¹.

roon² (rōn), *n.* [A dial. form of raud, < Icel.
rönd, rim, border, stripe, = E. *rand*: see raud¹.]
A border; edge; selvage. [Scotch.]

In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . .
Wore by degrees, till her last roon
Gaed past their viewin'g.
Burns, To W. Simpson (Postscript).

Her face was like the lily roon
That veils the vestal planet's hue.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

[Roon in this passage is usually explained as 'vermilion,'
apparently after Halliwell, who defines the Middle Eng-
lish roone, properly 'roan,' in one passage as 'vermilion.']

roop (rōp), *v. i.* [Also dial. (Sc.) roop; < ME.
ropan, < AS. *hrōpan* (pret. *hroep*) = OS. *hrōpan*
= OFries. *hrōpa* = D. *roepen* = MLG. *roepen*
= OHG. *hrōfan*, *ruofan*, MHG. *ruofen*, G. *rufen*,
cry out; also in weak form, OHG. *ruofen*, MHG.
ruofen, cry out, = Icel. *hrōpa*, call, cry out, in
old use slander, = Sw. *ropa* = Dan. *raabe*, cry
out, = Goth. *hrōþjan*, cry out. Cf. roap.] 1.
To cry; shout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and
Scotch.]—2. To roar; make a great noise.

And a ropand rayne raiked for the heuyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 4631.

roop (rōp), *n.* [Also (Sc.) roop; < ME. *rōp*, <
AS. *hrōp* = OHG. **hruf*, *ruof*, MHG. *ruof*, G.
ruf, a cry, = Icel. *hrōp*, crying, in old use
caviling, scurrility, = Sw. *rop* = Dan. *raab*,
a cry, a call, crying; cf. Goth. *hrōþei*, a cry;
from the verb.] 1. A cry; a call.—2. Hoarse-
ness.

O may the roop ne'er roost thy weason!
Beattie's Address (Ross's Helenore), st. 3. (Jamieson.)

roopit (rō'pit), *a.* [Also (Sc.) roopit, roopet;
< roop, n., + -it = -ed.] Hoarse; husky.
[Scotch.]

Alas! my roopit Muse is hearse!
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

roopy (rō'pi), *a.* [Also (Sc.) roopy; < roop +
-y.] Hoarse.

He said he had observed I was sometimes hoarse—a
little roopy was his exact expression.

Dickens, David Copperfield, vii.

roorback (rōr'bak), *n.* [So called in allusion
to certain fictions, published in the United
States in 1844, devised for political purposes,
but purporting to be taken from the "Travels of
Barou Roorback."] A fictitious story published
for political effect; a "campaign lie." [U. S.]

Roosa (rō'si), *n.* See Rusa.

roosa-oil (rō'si-oil), *n.* See rusa-oil.

roose (rōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. roosed, ppr.
roosing. [Also dial. *rose*, *ruse*; < ME. *rosen*, <
Icel. *hrōsa*, praise, extol, boast, = Sw. *rosa* =
Dan. *rose*, praise.] To extol; commend highly.
[Now only Scotch.]

To rose him [the king] in his rialty ryeh men sogtten
[sought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1371.

To roose you up, and ca' you guid.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

roost¹ (rōst), *n.* [*< ME. *rost*, < AS. *hrōst*, given
by Somner ("hrōst, al. *heuna hrōst*, petaurum,
a hen-roost"), and contained also in the com-
pound *hrōst-bedg*, a poetical term of uncertain
meaning, explained as 'the woodwork of a cir-
cular roof'; = OS. *hrōst*, roof, = MD. *roest*, a
hen-roost, = Icel. *hraust*, roof, ceiling, = Norw.
rost, *raust*, *rōst*, roof, roofing, space under the
roof; prob. orig. the inner framework of a roof
(as in Sc.); prob., with formative -st, from the
same root (√ *hro*) as Icel. *hrōt*, a roof, *rōt*, the
inner part of the roof of a house where fish are
hung up to dry, = Norw. *rot*, a roof, the inner
part of a roof, a cockloft, = Goth. *hrōt*, a roof.
The Sc. sense (def. 4) is prob. of Scand origin
(< Norw. *rost*, see above.)] 1. A pole or perch
upon which fowls rest at night; any place upon
which a bird may perch to rest; also, a locality
where birds, as pigeons, habitually spend the
night.

Who [the cock] daily riseth when the Sun doth rise,
And when Sol setteth, then to roost he hies.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.
He clapp'd his wings upon his roost.

Dryden, Cock and Fox, I. 40.

Thousands of white gulls, gone to their nightly roost, rested on every ledge and cornice of the rock.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 304.

These roosts [of wild pigeons] have been known to extend for a distance of forty miles in length and several miles in breadth.

Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 251.

Hence—2. A temporary abiding- or resting-place.

No, the world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

3. The fowls which occupy such a roost, collectively. A somewhat special application of the word (like *rookery*, 2) is to the roosts of some perching birds, which assemble in vast numbers, but not to breed, and for no obvious purpose that would not be as well attained without such congregation. Among conspicuous instances may be noted the roosts of the passenger-pigeon, sometimes several miles in extent, and the winter roosts of many thousands of crows (see *crow*, 2), which in the breeding season are dispersed. It is not generally known that the common robin of the United States sometimes forms such roosts in summer.

4. The inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from one wall to the other; a garret. *Jameson. [Scotch.]*—At roost, roosting; hence, in a state of rest or sleep.

A fox spied out a cock at roost upon a tree.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

roost¹ (röst), *v.* [= *MD. roesten*, roost; from the noun.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To occupy a roost; perch, as a bird.

O let me, when Thy roof my soul hath hid,
O let me roost and nestle there.

G. Herbert, The Temper.

So [I] sought a Poet, roosted near the skies.

Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle.

The peacock in the broad ash-tree

Aloft is roosted for the night.

Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. To stick or stay upon a resting-place; cling or adhere to a rest, as a limpet on a rock.

The larger number of limpets roost upon rocks.

Nature, XXXI. 200.

II. *trans.* To set or perch, as a bird on a roost: used reflexively.

I wonder,

How that profane nest of pernicious birds
Dare roost themselves there in the midst of us,
So many good and well-disposed persons.
O impudence! *Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, l. 1.*

roost² (röst), *n.* and *v.* See *roost*¹.

roost-cock (röst'kok), *n.* A cock; a rooster. [*Prov. Eug.*]

Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the roost.

The Mous-Trap (1600). [Halliwell, under porpentine.]

rooster (rös'tér), *n.* 1. The male of the domestic hen; a cock, as distinguished from the female or hen. [*U. S.*]

A huge turkey gobbling in the road, a rooster crowing on the fence, and ducks quacking in the ditches.

S. Judd, Margaret, li. 1.

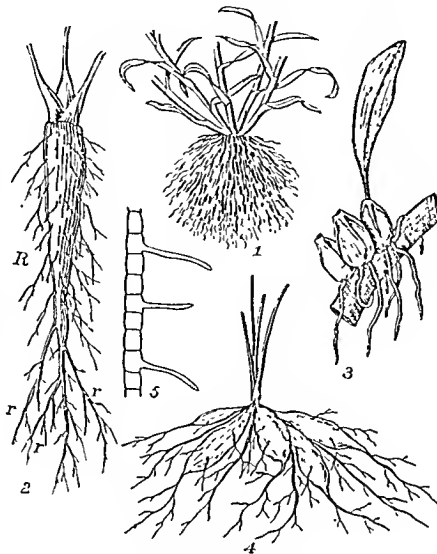
2. Any bird that roosts; a percher. See *Insessores*.

Almost all birds are roosters.

R. G. White, Words and their Uses, p. 182.

root¹ (röt or rüt), *n.* [*ME. route, rote*, < late *AS. röt* (acc. pl. *rota*, occurring in connection with *bare* (see *bark*), in a fragment printed in *AS. Leechdoms, I. 378*), < *Icel. röt* = *Sw. Norw. rot* = *Dan. rod*, a root, the lower part of a tree, a root in mathematics; prob. orig. with initial *w* (*Icel. v*, reg. lost before *r*), *Icel. *vröt* = *AS. *weröt*, a collateral form of *wyr* = *OHG. MHG. wurz*, *G. wurz*, a plant, = *Goth. waurts*, a root; prob. akin to *W. gweriddyn* = *OCorn. gruitein*, a root, *L. radix* (*√ vrād*), a root, = *Gr. pádis* (*√ Fpād*), a branch, a root, *ῥίζα* (for **Fpīdya*, *√ Fpīd*), a root: see *wort*¹, and cf. *radix*, *rhizome*. See also *root*².] 1. (a) In *bot.*, a part of the body of a plant which, typically, grows downward into the soil, fixes the plant, and absorbs nutriment. A root may be either a descending axis originating in germination from the lower end of the canicle, and persisting as a *tap-root*, or one of a group of such roots—in either case called *primary*; or a branch of such a root, the ultimate ramifications forming rootlets or *root-fibrils*; or a similar organ developed from some other part of the plant (adventitious), sometimes with special functions—in the latter cases called *secondary*. The root differs from the stem in having no nodes and internodes, its branches appearing in no regular order, and, normally, in giving rise to no other organs, though, as in the pear and poplar, it may develop buds and thence suckers. In mode of growth the root is peculiar in elongating only or chiefly at the extremity, and at the same time in not building upon the naked apex, but in a stratum (the growing-point) just short of the apex under the protection of a cover or sheath—the *root-cap* (which see). Aside from securing the plant in position, the ordinary function of roots is the absorption of water with nutritive matter in solution from the soil, or, in the case of aquatics, wholly or partly from the water. This office is performed by imbibition through the cell-walls of the fresher root-surface, except that of the extreme tip, the absorbent surface being greatly increased by the production of root-hairs. (See *root-hair*.) Many

roots, however—chiefly the tap-roots of biennials—serve the special purpose of storing nutriment for a second season, becoming thus much enlarged, as in the beet and turnip. Roots of this class must be distinguished from the rhizome, bulb, etc., which, though subterranean, are modifications of the stem. Numerous plants put forth aerial roots, eventually reaching the soil (banian, mangrove),



Various Forms of Roots.
1. Fibrous Roots of *Poa annua*. 2. Root of *Daucus Carota*: *R*, tap-root; *r*, rootlets. 3. Aerial Roots of *Onocidium ciliatum*. 4. Tuberosity of *Anemone thalictroides*. 5. Root-hairs of *Yucca gloriosa* (highly magnified).

serving as means of climbing (ivy, poison-ivy), or, in the case of epiphytes, part fastening the plant to a bough, part free in the air, whence they are capable of absorbing some moisture. The roots of a parasitic plant penetrate the tissues of the host-plant and draw their nutritive matter from it. True roots are confined to flowering plants and vascular cryptogams, the rhizoids of many lower plants in part taking their place. See *annual*, *biennial*, *perennial*. See also cuts under *tey*, *monocotyledonous*, *prothallium*, and *rhizome*.

An oak whose antique root peeps out

Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 31.

(b) Specifically, an esculent root, as a beet or a carrot.

But his neat cookery! he cut our roots

In characters. *Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 40.*

2. That which resembles a root in shape, position, or function; that from which anything springs. (a) The part of anything that resembles the root of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment, support, or origin; specifically, in *anat.* and *zool.*, some part or organ like or likened to the root of a plant; the deepest or most fixed part of something embedded in another; a base, bottom, or supporting part; technically called *radix*: as, the root of a finger-nail or a tooth; the root of a nerve or a hair: often used in the plural, though the thing in fact is singular: as, to drag out a nail by the roots.

The colde blode that was at our lordes herte rote

Fell within Iosephes sherte & lay on his chest.

Joseph of Arimathea (L. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Each false [word]

Be as a cauterizing to the root o' the tongue.

Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 136.

Hence—(b) The bottom or lower part of anything; foundation.

There is at the west syde of Itaille,

Donn at the roote of Vesulus the colde,

A lusty playne, abundant of vitaille.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 2.

The Mount, which was a frame of wood built by Master More for a Watch-tower to looke out to Sea, was blowne up by the roots.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 150.

In the Domdaniel caverns,

Under the Roots of the Ocean,

Met the Masters of the Spell.

Southey, Thalaba, ii. 2.

(c) The origin or cause of anything; source.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote

The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 2.

The love of money is the root of all [all kinds of, R. V.] evil.

1 Tim. vi. 10.

(d) The basis of anything; ground; support.

The root of his opinion. *Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 89.*

With a courage of unshaken root.

Couper, Table-Talk, l. 15.

(e) In *philol.*, an elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an element in a language, whether arrived at by analysis of words or existing uncombined, in which no formative element is demonstrable: thus, *true* may be regarded as the root of *un-true-th-fulness*.

But we must beware of pushing the figure involved in root to the extent of regarding roots thus set up as the elements out of which the language containing them has grown. A given root may be more modern than certain or than all of the formative elements with which it is combined.

Whitney, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App. p. xv.

Equity and equal are from the same root; and equity literally means equalness.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 100.

(f) The first ancestor; an early progenitor.

Myself should be the root and father

Of many kings. *Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 5.*

(g) In *math.*: (1) The root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus, 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself it exactly produces 4.

4. Power and root are correlative terms: the power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus, if a quantity be multiplied once by itself, the product is called the *second power*, or *square*, and the quantity itself the *square root*, or second root of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself, we obtain the *third power*, or *cube*, and the quantity is the *cube root* or third root; and so on. The character marking a root is $\sqrt{}$ (a modification of *r* for *radix*, which has been used probably since the middle of the sixteenth century), and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the *index* of the root. Thus, $\sqrt[4]{16}$ indicates the fourth root of 16 (that is, 2), and $\sqrt[4]{4}$ the square root of 4 (that is, 2)—the index in the case of the square root being usually omitted. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as $\sqrt[3]{a^2 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3} = a + b$. See *power*, *index*, *involution*, *evolution*. (2) The root of an equation is a quantity which, substituted for the unknown quantity, satisfies the equation: thus, 2 and $\sqrt[3]{2}$ is a root of the equation $x^3 - 8x^2 + 4x - 2 = 0$; for

$$\begin{aligned} (2 + \sqrt[3]{2})^3 &= 20 + 14\sqrt[3]{2} \\ - 8(2 + \sqrt[3]{2})^2 &= -80 - 20\sqrt[3]{2} \\ + 4(2 + \sqrt[3]{2}) &= 12 + 4\sqrt[3]{2} \\ - 2 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

the sum of which is 0. Another root of the same equation is obviously 1; and the third root will be found to be $2 - \sqrt[3]{2}$.

(h) In *music*: (1) With reference to a compound tone or a series of harmonics, the fundamental, generator, or ground tone. (2) With reference to a chord, the fundamental tone—that is, the tone from whose harmonics the tones of the chord are selected, or the tone on which they are conceived to be built up. Theorists are not agreed as to what constitutes a root of a chord, or whether a chord may have two roots; and in many cases the term is used merely to designate the lowest tone of a chord when arranged in its simplest or normal position. (3) In *chron.*, the earliest time at which an event can take place, as a movable feast; also, the time at which any progressive change begins.

(j) In *astral.*, the state of things at the beginning of any time; particularly, the figure of the heavens at the instant of birth, specifically called the *root of nativity*, a term also applied to the horoscope, or ascendant. Chaucer, in the passage below, has in mind the introduction to Zohel's treatise on Elections, where it is stated that elections of fortunate times for undertakings are not much to be depended upon, except in the case of kings, who have their roots of nativity (that is, in their case there is no doubt as to the precise aspect of the heavens at the moment of birth), which roots strengthen the inferences to be drawn, especially (at least so Chaucer understands the words) in the case of a journey. When the horoscope of birth was not known, astrologers were accustomed to determine elections chiefly by the place and phase of the moon, whose influence was, however, considered debile. It appears that in the case of the lady of the story, the moon was impeded in the root of nativity (see *Almanzor, Prop. 35*: "Cum in radice nativitat is impeditur luna," etc.), and Mars, a planet most unfavorable to journeys, was at azir, or lord of the ascendant, at her birth, and was in the fourth, or darkest, house; so that the omens of the journey were as gloomy as they well could be.

Of viage is ther non eleccoun,

Namely to folk of hey condicoun,

Not whan a rote is of a birthe kynowe?

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 216.

(k) In *hydraul. engin.*, the end of a weir or dam where it is joined to the natural bank. *E. II Knight.*

3. In *hort.*, a growing plant with its root; also, a tuber or bulb.

Your herb-woman; she thnt sets seeds and roots.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

Perhaps the pleasantest of all cries in early spring is that of "All a-growing—all a-blowing," heard for the first time in the season. It is that of the root-seller, who has stocked his barrow with primroses, violets, and daisies.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 138.

4. Gross amount; sum total. *Halliwell.*—Aerial roots. See *def. 1*.—Bear's-paw root, the rhizome of the male fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*.—Bengal root, the root of a species of ginger, *Zingiber Cassinmanar*.—Biquadratic root. See *biquadratic*.—Commensurable root, a root of an equation equal to a whole number or fraction. —Conjugate roots. See *conjugate*.—Continuity of roots, the fact that the values of the roots of an algebraic equation vary continuously with the coefficients.—Criterion for roots, a rule for deciding whether a solution is multiple or not, how many solutions are imaginary, and the like.—Crop and root. See *crop*.—Crown of a root. See *crown*.—Cubocubic root. See *cubocubic*.—Demonstrative root. See *demonstrative*.—Double root, in *music*, two tones assumed as the generators of one chord.—Dutch roots or bulbs, a trade-name of certain ornamental flowering bulbs, especially tulips and lilyaculths, exported from Holland.—Equal roots, two or more roots of an equation having the same value. That is, if x_1 is such a root, the equation is not only satisfied by putting x_1 for x , the unknown quantity, but this is also true after the equation (with all its terms equated to zero) has been divided by $x - x_1$.—Fibrous roots, roots in the form of fibers—the

regular form of roots except so far as they are thickened for strength as holdfasts or by the accumulation of nutriment.—**Horizontal root**, in bot., a root that lies horizontally on the ground.—**Latent roots of a matrix**, in math. See *latent*.—**Lateral root of the auditory nerve**, the root which passes on the outer side of the testiform tract. Also called *superficial*, *inferior*, or *posterior root*; also sometimes *radix cochlearis*.—**Limit of the roots**. See *limit*.—**Mechoacan root**, a jalap-tuber of very feeble properties, obtained from Mexico, apparently identical with the *Ipomoea Jalapa* (*I. macrorrhiza*) found in the southern United States from South Carolina to Florida.—**Medial root of the auditory nerve**, the root which passes on the inner side of the testiform tract, between the latter and the ascending root of the trigeminus. Also called *deep*, *anterior*, or *upper root*; sometimes *radix vestibularis*.—**Musquash-root**. Same as *beaver-poison*.—**Primary root**. See *primary*, and def. 1, above.—**Primitive root**, a root of an equation or congruence which satisfies no lower equation that implies the truth of the former. Thus, 9 is a root of the congruence $x^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$, but not a primitive root, since it also satisfies $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$. For primitive root in various special phrases, see *primitive*.—**Quadratochelic root**, quadratoquadratic root. See the adjectives.—**Root and branch**. (a) As a whole; wholly; completely.

He was going and leaving his malison on us, root and branch. I was never so benursed in all my days.

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xlviii.

(b) In Eng. hist., the extremists of the Parliamentary party who about 1641 favored the overthrow of Episcopacy, also, the policy of these extremists.—**Root of a hair**, the portion contained in the follicle, the lower portion being the bulb.—**Root of a lung**, the place where the bronchi and large vessels enter a lung.—**Root of an equation**. See *equation*, and def. 2 (a) (2).—**Root of bitterness**. See *bitterness*.—**Root of the mesentery**, the junction of the mesentery with the body-wall.—**Root of the tongue**, the posterior basal part of the tongue.—**Secondary root**. See def. 1 (a).—**Separation of the roots of an equation**, the separation of the whole field of quantity into such parts that there shall be only one root at most in each part.—**The root of the matter**, that which is fundamental or essential.

But ye should say, Why persecute we him, seeing the root of the matter is found in me? Job vii. 25

To extract the root. See *extract*.—To take root, or to strike root. (a) To begin rooting in germination or (more frequently) as a layer, cutting, or transplanted plant. (b) To become fixed; become established.

If we shall stand still,
In fear our motion will be mock'd or carp'd at,
We should take root here where we sit.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 2. 87.

Deep strike thy roots, O heavenly Vine,
Within our earthly sod. W. H. Miller, *Our Master*.

(See also *bloodroot*, *boorman's-root*, *cancer-root*, *edie-root*, *mark-root*, *orris-root*, *rattlenake-root*, and *snakeroot*.)

root¹ (rôt or rüt), *v.* [= Sw. *rota*, take root, from the noun. Cf. root².] **I. intrans.** 1. To fix the root; strike root; enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds the weeds root the deeper.
Mortimer, *Household*.

2. To be firmly fixed; be established.

There rooted betwixt them then such an affection which
could not choose but branch now. Shak., *W. T.*, I. 1. 25.

If any error chanced . . . to cause misapprehensions,
he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment.
Ep. Fell.

II. trans. 1. To fix by the root or as if by roots; plant and fix deep in the earth; as, a tree roots itself; a deeply rooted tree.

The fat weed
That roots itself in case on Lethe wharf.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 5. 23.

2. To plant deeply; impress deeply and durably; used chiefly in the past participle.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow?
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3. 41.

root² (rôt or rüt), *v.* [Also *root*, early mod. E. *uroot*, *uroot*; < ME. *rotten*, *rotten*, prop. *uroten*, < AS. *urōtan*, root or grub up, as a hog, = NFries. *urōtten* = MD. D. *urotten* = MLG. *urōten*, LG. *urōten*, root or grub in the earth, = OHG. *ruoz-jan*, *ruozzan*, root up (cf. G. *rotten*, *reuten*, *roden*, root out) = Icel. *rōta* = Sw. Norw. *rota* = Dan. *rode*, root, grub up; connected with the noun, AS. *urōt* = OFries. *urōt*, snout, = OHG. dim. **ruozil*, MHG. *riuzel*, G. *rüssel*, snout; perhaps allied to L. *rodere*, gnaw, nag, and to *radere*, scratch: see *rodent*, *rascl*, *razcl*. The verb is commonly associated with the noun *root*¹ as if *root* up or *uproot* meant 'pull up the roots of,' 'pull up by the roots'; but it means rather 'raise or plow up with the snout,' and is orig. applied to swine.] **I. trans.** 1. To dig or burrow in with the snout; turn up with the snout, as a swine.

Alas, he [the boar] nought esteems that face of thine, . . .
Would root these beauties as he roots the mead.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 630.

2. To tear up or out as if by rooting; eradicate; extirpate; remove or destroy utterly; exterminate; generally with *up*, *out*, or *away*.

Er that eight dais were ended fully,
Al the wodys were rooted up and gon.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1112.

I will go root away
The noisome weeds. Shak., *Rich. II.*, iii. 4. 37.
He's a rank weed, Sir Thomas,
And we must root him out.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1. 53.

II. intrans. 1. To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

Al swa that wilde swin
That *uroteth* geond than grouen.
Layamon, I. 469.

Doo beestes smale in hit [earth] to sterc and stonde,
And make hem route aboute, and gede.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

The kyng that had grete plente
Of mete and drinke, withoute le,
Long he may dyge and *urote*,
Or he have his fill of the rote.
M.S. Ashmole 61. (Halliwell.)

Thou dvisish-mark'd, abortive, rooting hog!
Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 3. 228.

2. To push with the snout.

Delphyns knowe by smelle yf a deed man that is in the
see etc. one of Delphyns kynde, and yf the deed hath etc.
thereof he clyth by anone, and yf he dyle not he keryth
and defendyth hym fro ctyng and by tynge of other flashe,
and showyth hym and byugyth him to the clyth with his
own *urotynge*.
Glauv. de Propri. Herum, XIII. xxvi. 460 (Cath. Ang., p. 425).

root³ (rôt), *n.* A form of *rut*¹, Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

root⁴ (rôt), *v.* A dialectal form of *rot*.

rootage¹ (rôt'āj or rüt'āj), *n.* [*< root*¹ + *-age*.] The act of striking root; the growth or fixture of roots; the hold obtained by means of a root or roots. [Rare.]

Ons is, scarcely less than the British [government], a
living and fecund system. It does not, indeed, find its
rootage so widely in the hidden soil of unwritten law; its
tap-root at least is the Constitution.
W. Wilson, *Cong. Gov.*, i.

rootage² (rôt'āj or rüt'āj), *n.* [*< root*² + *-age*.] Extirpation. Halliwell.

root-alcohol (rôt'al kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

root-barnacle (rôt'bār'na-kl), *n.* A root-headed cirriped. See *Rhizacophala*.

root-beer (rôt'bér), *n.* A drink containing the extracted juices of various roots, as of dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, and sassafras.

No less than five persons, during the forenoon, inquired
for ginger-beer or root-beer, or any drink of a similar brew-
age.
Bantworth, *Seven Gables*, iii.

root-borer (rôt'bór'er), *n.* An insect which perforates the roots of plants; as, the clover root-borer, *Hylomus trifolii*.

root-bound (rôt'bóund), *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly fixed, as if by the root; immovable.

And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 662.

root-breaker (rôt'brā'kér), *n.* A machine for breaking potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots into small or moderate-sized pieces, in order to prepare them as food for cattle or horses.

root-bruise (rôt'brō'zér), *n.* Same as *root-bruise*.

root-built (rôt'bilt), *a.* Built of roots.

Philosophy requires
No lavish cost; to crown its utmost prayer
Suffice the root-built cell, the simple fleece,
The juicy vland, and the crystal stream.
Shenstone, *Economy*, l.

root-cap (rôt'kap), *n.* A cap-like layer of parenchymatous cells which occurs at the tip of growing roots. It may be several or many or only two or three layers of cells thick, the cells composing it being older, firmer, and in part ciliate, and serving to protect the active growing-point, which is immediately behind it.

At the very end of the radicle [the cells] are relatively large, and form a sort of cap like covering (*root-cap*) for the smaller cells lying directly back (the growing point).
Goodale, *Physiol. Bot.*, p. 166.

root-cellar (rôt'sel'ār), *n.* A cellar or part of a cellar set apart for the storage of roots or tubers, as potatoes. Compare *root-house*, 2.

root-crop (rôt'krop), *n.* A crop of plants with esulent roots, especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, beets, or carrots.

root-digger (rôt'dig'er), *n.* In *agri.*, a form of tongs with curved jaws for raising carrots and beets from the ground.

root-eater (rôt'ē'tér), *n.* A rhizophagous marsupial; a member of the *Rhizophaga*; any root-eating animal.

root-eating (rôt'ē'ting), *a.* Feeding habitually upon roots; rhizophagous.

rooted (rôt'ed or rüt'ed), *a.* [*< root*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Fixed by a root or roots; firmly planted or embedded.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) Fixed

by the roots; embedded and attached as if rooted, as a hair, feather, nail, or tooth. (b) Specifically, fixed so by the root as to cease to grow, as a tooth: the opposite of *rootless*.—3. Provided with roots.

rootedly (rôt'ed-li or rüt'ed-li), *adv.* [*< rooted* + *-ly*.] Deeply; from the heart.

They all do hate him
As rootedly as I. Shak., *Tempest*, iii. 2. 103.

rootedness (rôt'ed-nes or rüt'ed-nes), *n.* [*< rooted* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being rooted.

rooter¹ (rôt'tér or rüt'tér), *n.* [*< root*¹ + *-er*.] A plant (or, figuratively, some other thing, or a person) which takes root.

They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong rooters. The Field, LXVII. 338.

rooter² (rôt'tér or rüt'tér), *n.* [*< root*² + *-er*.] One who or that which roots or roots up, or tears up by the roots; one who eradicates or destroys.

The strongest champion of the Pagan gods,
And rooter out of Christians.
Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, i. 1.

rootery (rôt'tér-i or rüt'tér-i), *n.*; pl. *rooteries* (-iz). [*< root*¹ + *-ery*.] A mound or pile formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set as in a rockery. Imp. Diet.

rootfast (rôt'fäst), *a.* [*< ME. roifest* (= Icel. *röfäst*); < *root*¹ + *fast*.] Firmly rooted.

root-fibril (rôt'fī'bril), *n.* One of the fine ultimate divisions of a root; a rootlet; less properly, same as *root-hair*.

root-footed (rôt'füt'ed), *a.* Provided with pseudopodia. See *pseudopodium* and *rhizopod*.

root-forceps (rôt'fór'seps), *n.* In dentistry, a forceps for extracting roots of teeth.

root-form (rôt'fórm), *n.* A form assumed by an insect when radicicolous or living on roots, if different from some other form of the same insect: thus, the grape-vine pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, is most destructive in its root-form.

root-grafting (rôt'gráf'ting), *n.* In hort., the process of grafting scions directly on a small part of the root of some appropriate stock, the grafted root being then potted.

root-hair (rôt'hār), *n.* A delicate filament developed from a single cell (thus distinguished from a root-fibril) on the epidermis of the young parts of a root; a unicellular trichome borne on a root. The office of root-hairs is absorption, and they are often so numerous as greatly to enlarge the absorbent capacity of the root. As the surface ripens, they shrivel and disappear. See *cut under root*.

root-headed (rôt'hed'ed), *a.* Fixed as if rooted by the head; having a head like roots; rhizcephalous; as, the root-headed cirripeds.

root-house (rôt'hous), *n.* 1. A rustic house or lodge built ornamentally of roots.

Winding forward down the valley, you pass beside a small root-house, where on a tablet are these lines.
Shenstone, *W.orks* (ed. 1701), II. 289.

2. A house for storing up or depositing potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or tops, for the winter feed of cattle.

root-knot (rôt'not), *n.* A knot or excrescence of a root; specifically, an abnormal irregular growth of the subcortical layer of tissue of roots and underground stems of various plants, shrubs, and trees, resulting from the attack of a nematoid worm, as a species of *Anguillulidae*.

rootlet (rôt'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rootled*, ppr. *rootling*. [Freq. of *root*².] To root up, as swine. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

root-leaf (rôt'lēf), *n.* A radical leaf. See *radical leaves*, under *radical*.

rootless (rôt'les or rüt'les), *a.* [*< root*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Having no root.

But by a long continuance, a stronge depe roted habite,
not lyke a *rootless* tree, scarce vp an end in a loose heape
of light sand, that will with a blast or two be blown down.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 130.

2. In *zool.*, having a persistently open pulp-cavity and growing perennially, as the incisor teeth of rodents, and the molar teeth of many of these animals; not rooted so as to stop growing. See *Rodentia*.

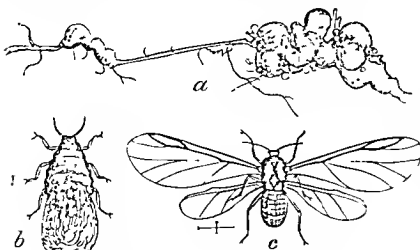
rootlet (rôt'let or rüt'let), *n.* [*< root*¹ + *-let*.] A little root; a radicle; a root-fibril; specifically applied to the fine roots put forth by certain plants, by which they cling to their supports, as in *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

The tree whose rootlets drink of every river.
Kingsley, *Saint's Tragedy*, v. 2.

root-loop (rôt'löp), *n.* An arch or bow in a root, standing out of the ground.

root-louse (rôt'lous), *n.* One of a number of radicicolous or root-feeding plant-lice of the

family *Aphididae*, and usually of the subfamily *Pemphiginae*. The grape-vine root-louse is an example. (See *Phylloxera*.) The root-louse of the apple is *Schizoneura lanigera*.



Root-louse of the Apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*).
a, apple-root, showing swellings caused by lice; b, wingless stem-mother, or first spring generation; c, winged agamic female. (Line and cross show natural sizes.)

neura lanigera, apparently indigenous to America, but now occurring in Europe, New Zealand, and Australia, where it is known as the *American blight*. It passes the winter under ground in the wingless condition, and also as a winter egg on the trunk. It spreads by means of an occasional generation of winged agamic females. It has an above-ground summer form which is furnished with a flocculent excretion of white wax.

root-mouthed (rôt'moutht), *a.* In *zool.*, rhizostomous.

root-parasite (rôt'par'g-sit), *n.* A plant which grows upon the root of another plant, as plants of the order *Orobanchaceae*, or broom-rapeseeds.

root-pressure (rôt'presh'ür), *n.* In *bot.*, a hydrostatic pressure exerted in plants, which manifests itself by causing, especially in the spring, a more or less copious flow of watery fluid from the cut surface of a part of the stem which is directly connected with the root. This flow of sap is the so-called "bleeding" of plants, and is found to be the result of the absorbent activity of the root-hairs.

In a vine, for example, before its leaves have grown in the spring, this process, called *root-pressure*, causes a rapid ascent of fluid (sap) absorbed from the soil.

Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p. 469.

root-pulper (rôt'pul'për), *n.* A mill for grinding roots or reducing them to pulp for industrial uses or for preparing them as food for farm-stock. Also called *root-grinder*, *root-shredder*, and *root-rasp*.

root-sheath (rôt'shëth), *n.* The sheath of the root of a hair or feather; an invert of epidermis lining the follicle in which a hair or feather grows. See *second cut under hair*.

rootstock (rôt'stok), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, same as *rhizome*.—2. The original ground or cause of anything; a root.

The Egyptians being really the oldest civilized people that we certainly know, and therefore, if languages have one origin, likely to be near its *root-stock*.

Dawson, *Origin of the World*, p. 272.

3. In *zool.*, a corium, as of a zoöphyte; a rhizocaulus.

root-tree (rôt'trë), *n.* An aspect of a geometrical tree in which it is regarded as springing from a given knot.

root-vole (rôt'völ), *n.* A vole or meadow-mouse of Siberia, *Arvicola œconomus*, which feeds on roots like other animals of its kind.

rooty (rôt'ti or rüt'i), *a.* [Also dial. *rutty*; < *root* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in roots; containing many roots: as, *rooty ground*.

Along the shore of silver streaming Themmes,
Whose *rutty* Bancke, the which his River hemmes.
Spenser, *Prothalamion* (ed. Grosart).

Yet as a sylvaue hill
Thrusts back a torrent that hath kept a narrow channell still,
Nor can [it] with all the confluence break through his *rooty* sides.
Chapman, *Ilad*, xvii.

2. Rank, as grass. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

root-zone (rôt'zön), *n.* A region of the spinal cord traversed by or immediately adjacent to the roots of the spinal nerves.—Posterior root-zone, the postero-external column of the spinal cord, especially its lateral portions.

rooye-bok (rô'ye-bok), *n.* [*<* D. *rooije-bok*, < *rooijen*, regulate, order (< *rooi*, regular order, rule), + *bok* = E. *book*.] The African pallah, *Epyceros mclampus*: so called by the Dutch colonists from its habit of walking in single file. See *cut under pallah*.

ropt, *n.* [Also *rope* (in pl. *ropes*); < ME. *rop* (pl. *ropes*), < AS. *rop*, irreg. *roop* (i. o. *röp*), also *hrop*, an intestine, the colon, = MD. *rop*, intestine.] An intestine: commonly in the plural.

His talowes also scrythle for plastys no than one;
For harpe stryngis his *Ropy* seruythe Ichooone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

ropalic, *a.* See *rhopalie*.

rope¹ (röp), *n.* [*<* ME. *rop*, *roop*, *rope*, *rape*, < AS. *ráp*, a rope, = OFries. *ráp* (in *silrap*), cord, = D. *reep*, also *roop* = MLG. *rēp*, *reep* = OHG. MHG. *reif*, a cord, string, circular band, fetter, circle, G. *reif*, ring, a rope, circular band, circle, wheel, hoop, ferrule, = Lecl. *reip* = Sw. *rep* = Dan. *reb*, a rope, = Goth. *raips*, a string (in comp. *skauda-raips*), shoe-string: root uncertain.—The word *rope* exists disguised in the second element of *stirrup*.] 1. A cord of considerable thickness; technically, a cord over one inch in circumference. Ropes are usually made of hemp, manila, flax, cotton, coir, or other vegetable fiber, or of iron, steel, or other metallic wire. A hempen rope is composed of a certain number of yarns or threads, which are first spun or twisted into strands, and the finished ropes have special names according to the number and arrangement of the strands, and the various sizes are indicated by the circumference in inches. The ropes in ordinary use on board a vessel are composed of three strands, laid right-handed, or, as it is called (though this is not correct for southern latitudes), "with the sun." Occasionally a piece of large rope will be found laid up in four strands, also with the sun. This is generally used for standing rigging, tacks, sheets, etc., and is sometimes called *shroud-laid*. In nautical language a rope is usually called a *line*.

Furste to murte [broke] mony *rop* & the mast after.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 150.

If they bind me fast with new *ropes* that never were occupied, then shall I be weak.
Judges xvi. 11.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united so as to form a cord more or less thick: as, a *rope of onions*; a *rope of pearls*.

Car. . . . Let's choke him with Welsh parsley (hemph).
Neer. Good friend, be merciful; choke me with puddings and a *rope of sausages*.

Randolph, *Hey for Honesty*, iv. 1.

This King was at Chawonock two yeares agoe to trade with blacke pearly, his worst sort, whereof I had a *rope*, but they were naught.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 88.

What lady
I' the primitive times wore *ropes* of pearl or rubies?
Jasper Mayne, *City Match*, li. 2.

3. Anything glutinous or gelatinous which is drawn out in long strings.

A pickled minnow is very good, . . . but I count him no more than the *ropes* in beer compared with a loach done properly.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, vii.

4. A local linear measure, twenty feet; in Devonshire, a measure of stonework, 20 feet in length, 1 foot in height, and 18 inches in thickness.—Cable-laid rope, a rope composed of nine strands. It is made by first laying the strands into three ropes of three strands each, right-handed; and then laying the three ropes up together into one, left-handed. Thus, cable-laid rope is like three small common ropes laid up into one large one. Formerly the ordinary three-stranded right-hand rope was called *hawser-laid*, and the nine-stranded cable-laid, and they will be found so distinguished in books; but among seafaring men now the terms *hawser-laid* and *cable-laid* are applied indiscriminately to nine-stranded rope, and the three-stranded, being the usual kind of rope, has no particular name, or is called *right-hand rope*. See *cut under cable-laid*.—Cat-block rope. See *cat-block*.—Clue-rope, a rope fastened to the clue of a course and used as a temporary tack or sheet.—Flat rope, a rope the strands of which are not twisted, but plaited together.—Hawser-rope, hawser-laid rope. See *cable-laid rope*.—Holy rope! See *holy*.—In the rope, in the original twist or braid as delivered by the factory; said of horsehair used in upholstery, and of similar fibers which are put up in this form.—Laid rope, a rope that is twisted in strands. See *cable-laid rope*.—Left-hand rope, rope which is laid up and twisted from right to left, or "against the sun," as it is termed (see def. 1). Also called *backhanded rope*, *water-laid rope*.—Locked-wire rope, wire rope having the outer layer or layers of wires so made that they interlock each other. It is intended to prevent broken wires from springing out of place; the adjoining wires are supposed to hold them down.—Manila rope, rope made from Manila hemp. See *manila*.—On or upon the high ropes. (a) Elated; in high spirits. (b) Haughty; arrogant.

He is one day humble, and the next day on the high ropes.
Swift, *Journal to Stella*, xxvi.

Plain-laid rope, rope made by twisting three strands together right-handed, or from left to right.—Right-hand rope, the three-stranded rope ordinarily used, which generally bears this name: it is laid "with the sun" (see def. 1). See *cable-laid rope*, above.—Rope bridge. See *bridge*.—Rope driving-gear. See *gear*.—Rope ladder, a ladder made by connecting two long pieces of rope at regular intervals by shorter pieces, or by rounds of wood or metal.

—Rope of sand, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—Rope's end, the end of a rope; a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.

Buy a *rope's end*; that will I bestow
Among my wife and her confederates
For locking me out of my doors by day.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 16.

Shroud-laid rope, rope made by laying four strands together right-handed; it takes its name from the use to which it is frequently applied. All four-stranded rope is made with a central strand called a *heart*, which assists in keeping the others in place.—Straw rope, a rope made of straw twisted. It is used to secure the thatch of corn-ricks and stacks, and also the thatch of poor cottages.—Tapered rope, rope made larger at one end than

the other, used where there is considerable travel to the rope, and where much strain is brought on only one end, such as the fore- and main-tacks and sheets.—To back a rope. See *back*.—To be at the end of one's rope, to have exhausted one's powers or resources.—To cap a rope. See *cap*.—To give a person rope, to let him go on without check, usually to his own defeat or injury.—To know the ropes. See *know*.—To lay, overhaul, point a rope. See the verbs.—Twice-laid rope, rope made from yarns that have already been used in other ropes.—White rope, rope not saturated with tar; untarred rope.—Wire rope, a collection of wires of iron, steel, etc., twisted, or (less usually) bound together so as to act in unison in resisting a strain. They are extensively used in raising and lowering apparatus in coal-mines, as standing rigging for ships, as substitutes for chains in suspension-bridges, for telegraph-cables, etc.

rope¹ (röp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roped*, ppr. *roping*. [*<* *rope*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To be drawn out or extended into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive element.

Their poor jades

Lob down their heads, . . .
The gum down-roping from their pale-dead eyes.
Shak., *Hen*, V., iv. 2. 48.

II. *trans.* 1. To draw by or as by a rope; tie up or fasten together with a rope or ropes: as, to *rope* a bale of goods; specifically, to connect by means of ropes fastened to the body, for safety in mountain-climbing: as, the guides insisted that the party should be *roped*.—2. To pull or curb in; restrain, as a rider his horse, to prevent him from winning a race; pull: a not uncommon trick on the turf.

The bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be *roped*, back their opinions manfully for crowns.
Lawrence, *Guy Livingstone*, ix.

3. To catch with a noosed rope; lasso. [Western U. S.]

Californians use the Spanish word "lasso," which has with us been entirely dropped, no plainman with pretensions to the title thinking of any word but *lasso* either as noun or verb.
T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 506.

4. To tether, as a horse. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To inclose or mark off with a rope: as, a space in front of the pictures was *roped* off to prevent injury to them; a circle was *roped* out for the games.—6. To sew a bolt-rope on, as on a sail or an awning.—To rope in, to secure for some business, social, or other enterprise; frequently with the idea of entanglement or disadvantage: as, I was *roped in* for this excursion before I knew it. [*Slang*, U. S.]

rope², *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *roop*.

rope³, *n.* See *rop*.

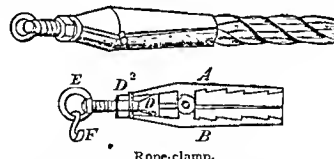
rope⁴ (röp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dwarf.

Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]

rope-band (röp'band), *n.* A small piece of two- or three-yarn spun-yarn or marine, used to confine the head of a sail to the yard or gaff. Also *roband*. *Dana*.

ropebark (röp'bärk), *n.* The shrub leather-wood, *Direa palustris*. See *cut under leather-wood*.

rope-clamp (röp'klamp), *n.* 1. A device consisting of a pair of clamping-jaws carrying a ring and hook, used for securing or attaching



The clamping-jaws are formed by two half-tubes A, B, made with teeth on their inner faces to hold the rope and prevent it from slipping out. An inclined groove is cut in the ends of the clamping-jaws to receive a wedge D, which is formed on the end of the screw-threaded stem, on which is a nut D², resting against a washer. E is a swivel ring on the end of the stem; F, a hook on the ring for attachment. The wedge is tightened by turning the nut D².

the end of a cord, as a round lathe-belt or a railroad-car signal-cord.—2. A device by which a rope can be compressed to check its motion. *E. H. Knight*.

rope-clutch (röp'kluch), *n.* A device for grasping and holding a rope. It usually consists of a pair of movable jaws, or of one fixed and one movable jaw, which are made to seize the rope either automatically or by pulling a cord. *E. H. Knight*.

rope-cord (röp'körd), *n.* In *upholstery*, an ornamental cord of large diameter.

rope-dancer (röp'dän'sër), *n.* One who walks, dances, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a considerable height above the floor or ground; a funambulist. Also *rope-walker*.

A daring *rope-dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment.
Addison, *Guardian*, No. 115.

Terence, in the prologue to *Heeyra*, complains that the attention of the public was drawn from his play by the exhibitions of a *rope-dancer*.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 302.

rope-dancing (rōp'dān'sing), *n.* The act or profession of a rope-dancer. *Arbutnot.*

rope-drilling (rōp'dril'ing), *n.* A method of drilling or boring holes, in which a rope or cable is used, for any purpose connected with prospecting or mining, or more especially for obtaining petroleum. The rope forms the connection between the drilling-tools proper (see *cable-tools*) and the walking-beam, which, driven by a steam-engine, gives the reciprocating motions to the drilling-tools. These are lowered as the hole deepens by letting out the so-called "temper-screw," and they are rotated constantly by the drillers by means of a short lever. The jars, by means of the vibrations communicated through the rope, show the drillers how the tools are working. Also called *cable-drilling*.

rope-end (rōp'end), *r. t.* Same as *rope's-end*.
The roof all frayed with cobwebs, and the corners such as, in the navy, we should have been *rope-ended* for.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sher, vi.

rope-grass (rōp'grās), *n.* See *Restio*.

rope-house (rōp'hous), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, an evaporating-house. It is a shed with open sides for free circulation of air, and with a number of ropes depending from the roof, to each of which leads a conduit through this flows brine from a reservoir. The brine trickles slowly down the ropes, and the evaporation of the water leaves upon them a deposit of salt.

rope-machine (rōp'mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for making rope from yarn. It consists essentially of a series of bobbins arranged in a frame and made to revolve as they deliver the yarns to a revolving reel, which compacts and unites them into the twisted rope. For large ropes, as cables, etc., a travelling rope-machine is used, the bobbins of yarn being made to revolve by a sun-and-planet motion as they deliver the yarns to the forming-reel, and the entire mechanism advancing along the ropewalk as fast as the cable is formed. Compare *rope-trinch*.

2. A machine for laying up the strands of a rope: same as *laying-machine*.—3. Same as *rope-winch*.

rope-maker (rōp'mā'kēr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of ropes or cordage.

rope-making (rōp'mā'king), *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

rope-rip. A Middle English past participle of *riap*.

rope-pattern (rōp'pat'ern), *n.* An ornamental design in which twisted or spiral lines combine to form a decorative pattern.

rope-porter (rōp'pōr'tēr), *n.* A pulley mounted on a frame, over which the ropes of steam-plovers are borne off the ground so as to prevent wear and tear from friction.

rope-pull (rōp'pūl), *n.* In *athletics*, same as *tug of war* (which see, under *tug*).

rope-pulling (rōp'pūl'ing), *n.* The sport of pulling at a rope, the contending parties endeavoring to pull one another over a line marked on the ground between them. See *tug of war*, under *tug*, and also the quotation.

The ancient custom of *rope pulling* is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the dozens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards ordinances at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day.
Hallivell.

rope-pump (rōp'pūmp), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or ropes passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by the momentum it acquires when in motion, and partly by capillary attraction.

roper (rō'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. ropere, a rope-maker; < ropel + -er.*] 1. A rope-maker.

Robyn the *roper* arose.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 336.

We will send you such things as you write to have for the *roper*; and we would they should make more store of small cables and ropes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 267.

2. One who ropes or cords parcels, bales, and the like.—3. One who deserves a halter; a crafty fellow; a rogue. *Hallivell. (Douce.)* [Prov. Eng.]—4. One who throws the lasso. [Western U. S.]

Once a cowboy is a good *roper* and rider, the only other accomplishment he values is skill with his great army revolver.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 606.

rope-railway (rōp'rāl'wā), *n.* A railway on which the cars are moved by means of ropes wound upon drums actuated by stationary engines; a cable-railway. Such railways are common in mining districts. Also *ropeway*.

rope-ripe (rōp'rīp), *a.* Fit for being hanged; deserving punishment by hanging. [Rare.]

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!
Chapman, May-Day, III. 1.

rope-roll (rōp'rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum on which to wind a rope.

rope-runner (rōp'rūn'ēr), *n.* See the quotation.

1 was what is called *rope-runner* on as neat a little tipping-engine as you need to see. A *rope-runner* is pretty much the same as a breakman on a goods-train—that is, he has to see to coupling and uncoupling the wagons that run with his engine, and to drive the engine at a pinch.
All the Year Round, quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, April 10, 1888.

ropery (rō'pēr-i), *n.*; pl. *roperies* (-iz). [*< ropel + -ery.* In def. 2, cf. *roper*, 3.] 1. A place where ropes are made.

In Riley's Memorials of London [an. 1310], . . . where mention is also made of a *roperie* or rope-walk, situate in the parish of All Hallows' the Great, Thames Street.

Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 91.

2. Knavery; roguery.

1 pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*?
Shak., R. and J., II. 4. 154.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery*.
Three Ladies of London. (Nares.)

rope's-end (rōps'end), *r. t.* [*< rope's end.*] To punish by beating with a rope's end.

rope-shaped (rōp'shāpt), *a.* Same as *funiliform*.

rope-socket (rōp'sok'et), *n.* Same as *rope-clamp*.

rope-spinner (rōp'spin'ēr), *n.* One who makes ropes in a ropewalk by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-spinning (rōp'spin'ing), *n.* The operation of twisting ropes by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-stitch (rōp'stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a kind of work in which the separate stitches are laid diagonally side by side so as to produce the appearance of a rope or twist.

rope-trick (rōp'trik), *n.* 1. A trick that deserves the halter.

Why, that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll fall in his *rope-tricks*.
Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 112.

2. A juggling trick performed with ropes.

ropewalk (rōp'wālk), *n.* A long low building or shed prepared for making ropes, and furnished with machinery for that purpose.

rope-walker (rōp'wā'kēr), *n.* Same as *rope-dancer*.

ropeway (rōp'wā), *n.* Same as *rope-railway*.

Rope railways, as they were called, or *rope-ways* for transmitting minerals and goods, seem to be rapidly growing in favour, especially for mining purposes.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 454.

rope-winch (rōp'winch), *n.* In *rope-making*, a set of three whippers, actuated by a belt or band, each making the same number of turns per minute, for simultaneously twisting the three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope. By this arrangement the same twist is given to each of the three yarns, which can hardly be done by separate and independent twisting, and the uniformity of twisting secures a perfectly even rope.

rope-work (rōp'wērk), *n.* Decorative work imitating the twisted or spiral form of cordage.

rope-yarn (rōp'yārn), *n.* A yarn composed of many fibers, as of hemp, loosely twisted, several of which twisted together make a strand.

The owners of a vessel buy up incredible quantities of old junk, which the sailors unlay, and, after drawing out the yarns, knot them together, and roll them up in balls. These *rope-yarns* are constantly used for various purposes.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 16.

ropily (rō'pī-lī), *adv.* [*< ropy + -ly.*] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out like a rope. *Imp. Dict.*

ropiness (rō'pī-nēs), *n.* [*< ropy + -ness.*] The state or property of being ropy, or of containing ropes; stringiness, or capability of being drawn out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

roping (rō'ping), *n.* [*< ropel + -ing.*] A collection of ropes; ropes in general.

Coil all the remainder of the *roping*.
Lucie, Seamanship, p. 332.

roping (rō'ping), *a.* [*< ME. ropynge, ropy, viscous: see ropel, v.*] Ropy; viscous.

Let us not hang like *roping* fellows
Upon our houses' thatch, whilst a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!
Shak., Hen. V., III. 5. 23.

roping-needle (rō'ping-nō'dl), *n.* A large needle used in sewing bolt-rope on the edges of sails and awnings.

roping-palm (rō'ping-pām), *n.* Naut., a heavy palm or piece of leather used in sewing bolt-rope on the edge of sails. See *palm*, 4.

ropish (rō'pish), *a.* [*< ropel + -ish.*] Tending to ropiness; ropy.

ropy (rō'pī), *a.* [Formerly also *roapy*; *< ME. ropy*; *< ropel + -y.*] 1. Resembling a rope or cord; cord-like. [Rare.]

In vain
Their lax'd and *ropy* shews sorely strain
Heap'd loads to draw.
J. Baillie.

2. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous: as, *ropy wine*; *ropy lees*. Wine is called *ropy* when it shows a milky or flaky sediment and an oily appearance when poured out.

Ropy as ale, . . . Viscous.
Prompt. Parv., p. 430.

Roquefort cheese. See *cheese*, 1.

roquelaure (rōk'e-lōr), *n.* [Also *rocklay, rockelay, rokelay, rocklow, rocolo, roquelo, rocklier, rock-lier*; *< F. roquelaure*; so called from the Due de Roquelaure. Hence *rocklay*, etc.] A form of short cloak much worn in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

Within the *roquelaure's* clasp thy hands are pent.
Gay, Trivia, I. 51.

It is not the firmest heart (and Jeanie, under her russet *roquelaure*, had one that would not have disgraced Cato's daughter) that can most easily bid adieu to these soft and mingled emotions.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiv.

Scarlet seems to have been the favourite colour for the *roquelaure* or cloak, and some must have been "exceedingly magnificent," scarlet *rocklours* and *rockiers*, with gold buttons and loops, being advertised as lost.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 160.

roquelo (rōk'e-lō), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

She then saw, parading up and down the hall, a figure wrapped round in a dark blue *roquelo*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Camilla, ix. 4. (Davies.)

roquet (rō-kā'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary alteration of *croquet*, to express a special meaning.] In the game of croquet, to cause one's ball to strike (another ball), entitling the player to place his own ball beside that he has struck and to continue in play.

roquet (rō-kā'), *n.* [*< roquet*, *v.*] In the game of croquet, a stroke by which a player roquets another ball.

roquet (rō-kā'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lizard of the genus *Liocephalus*.

roquet-croquet (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *n.* In the game of croquet, the act of a player, after roqueting a ball, of putting his own in contact with it and driving both away by a blow of the mallet against his own ball.

roquet-croquet (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *v. t.* [*< roquet-croquet, n.*] In the game of croquet, to move by a roquet-croquet, as one's own and another ball.

roralt (rō'rāl), *a.* [*< L. ros (ror-), dew, + -al.*] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dowy.

These see her from the dusky plight . . .
With *roralt* wash redeem her face.
M. Green, The Spleen.

roration (rō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. roratio(n-), a falling of dew, < rorare, pp. roratus, distil dew, < ros (ror-), dew: see rorē.*] A falling of dew.

rorē (rō-rē), *v.* A Middle English form of *roar*.

rorē (rō-rē), *v. i.* [*< ME. roren, rooren*; origin obscure; perhaps a use of *rorē*, roar, cry (cf. *roop*, cry out, auction).] To barter or exchange merchandise.

Rooren or chaungyne on chaffare fro a nother.
Prompt. Parv., p. 71, note 4.

rorē (rō-rē), *n.* [*< L. ros (ror-), dew. Cf. rorid, rory, honey-rose, rosemary.*] Dow. Compare *honey-rose*.

roric (rō'rik), *a.* [*< L. ros (ror-), dew, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy: specifically applied to certain curious figures or appearances seen on polished solid surfaces after breathing on them, also to a class of related phenomena produced under various conditions. See *cohesion figures*, under *cohesion*.

Roricrucian (rō-ri-krō'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [As if *< L. ros (ror-), dew, + crux (cruc-), a cross.*] Same as *Rosicrucian*: an occasional spelling adopted by those who take the implied view of the derivation of the word.

rorid (rō'rid), *a.* [*< L. roridus, dewy, < ros (ror-), dew: see rorē.*] Dowy.

A loose and *rorid* vapour.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, Sestlad 3.



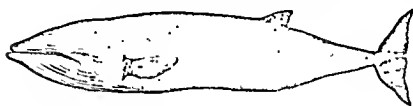
Roquelaure, time of George II.

Roridula (rō-rīd'ū-lī), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named from the dewy appearance of the glandular hairs covering the plant; dim. of *L. roridus*, dewy: see *rorid*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Droseraceae*, the sundew family. It is unlike the rest of the order in its three-lobed ovary, and is further characterized by a five-parted calyx, five petals, five stamens, their anthers with thickened connectives and deliscent by terminal pores facing outward, and by the ovoid three-angled septifragal capsules, containing three large pendulous seeds. The 2 species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are very leafy and glandular-hairy undershrubs, bearing narrow entire or pinnatifid leaves, circinate coiled in the bud, and rather large red or white two-bracted flowers forming a terminal raceme or spike. *R. dentata* is a shrubby herb 3 feet high, with the leaves so viscid that it is hung up as a dycatcher in Cape country-houses.

roriferous (rō-rīf'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. rorifer*, dew-bringing (> *F. rorifère*), < *rōs* (rōr-), dew, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Generating or producing dew.

rorifluent (rō-rīf'lō-ent), *a.* [*L. ros* (ror-), dew, + *fluere* (t-), flowing. Cf. *L. rorifluus*, hoary-flowing.] Flowing with dew.

rorqual (rōr'kwāl), *n.* [= *F. rorqual* (NL. *Rorqualus*): (*a*) Prob. < Sw. *rörhval*, 'the round-headed cachalot,' < *rör* (= Dan. *rør* = Icel. *reyr* = G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Goth. *raus*), reed, + *hval* = *E. whale*.] According to Bugge (Romania, X. 157), < Norw. *reydhval*, < (Icel.) *raudhr*,



Rorqual

red, + *hvalr*, whale.] A finner-whale of the genus *Baleenoptera*, having short flippers, a dorsal fin, and the throat plicated. There are several species, and the name is sometimes extended to other cetaceans of the subfamily *Baleenopterinae*. Some of these whales attain great size, the common rorqual, *B. musculus*, reaching a length of 60 or 70 feet, while the blue rorqual, *B. sibbaldii* or *Sibbaldus maximus*, is sometimes 80 feet, being thus the longest known mammal. The dolphin's rorqual, *B. borealis*, is about 50 feet long; the lesser rorqual, *B. rostrata*, 30 feet. These four are well-established species in North Atlantic waters, though their synonymy has been much confused by the introduction and cross-use of various generic names. The sulphur-bottomed whale of the Pacific is a rorqual, *B. euphonia*.

rorulent (rō'rō-lent), *a.* [*L. rorulentus*, full of dew, < *ros* (ror-), dew: see *rosy*.] 1. Full of dew.—2. In *entom.*, covered with a kind of bloom which may be rubbed off, like that of a plum.

rosy (rō'ri), *a.* [*L. roseus* + *-yl*. (cf. *rorid*.)] Dewy. Also *rosary*.

On Libanon at first his foot he set,
And shook his wings, with rosy May-dews wet.
Fairfax, tr. of Isaac's Godfrey of Boulogne, l. 14.

Rosa (rō'zā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. rosa*, a rose: see *rose*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, comprising all the genuine roses, type of the order *Rosaceae* and sole genus of the tribe *Roseae*. It is characterized by an unshaped calyx-tube with constricted mouth bearing five leaf-like imbricated lobes destitute of the intermediate bractlets which are frequent in related genera, but often furnished with smaller smaller leaf lobes on their sides. It is also distinguished by the broad and open corolla of five obovate petals, numerous stamens in many rows, and many free carpels each with one pendulous ovule, a ventral style, and a somewhat dilated stigma, and each forming in fruit a one-seeded bony achene, the whole mass of achenes enclosed in a fleshy fruiting receptacle, known as the hip or *hep* (see *Rosaceae*). The species are polymorphous and variable, and though 100 have been enumerated (exclusive of garden varieties), they are believed to be reducible to 50 or 55. They inhabit temperate and subalpine regions through a large part of the northern hemisphere, being limited southward by India, Abyssinia, and Mexico, and being less numerous in America than in the Old World. *R. chinamensis* is said to be found as far north as Point Barrow in Alaska (71° 25'). Ten species are native to the northeastern United States, of which one, *R. blanda*, extends to Hudson's Bay. Five species are found in Great Britain, or, as they are sometimes classified, 20. They are erect or climbing shrubs, commonly with prickly stems, the leaves smooth, silky, or downy, or (in *R. rubiginosa*, the sweetbrier) beset with copious minute glands beneath and fragrant. The leaves are alternate and unequally pinnate, with adherent wing-like stipules and serrate leaflets; in *R. herbertifolia*, a small yellow-flowered Persian species, they are reduced to a single leaflet or are replaced wholly by stipules. The flowers are large and beautiful often fragrant, made double in cultivation by the transformation of part or all of the stamens into petals, and also so occurring rarely in the wild state. They are of numerous shades of red, white, and yellow, and often over 2 inches across, in *R. gigantea*, of Upper Burma, reaching 6 inches. The scarlet or crimson fruit is often ornamental and sometimes edible. See *rose*.

Rosaceae (rō-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of *L. rosaceus*: see *rosaceus*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Rosales*; the rose family. It is characterized by

a calyx of five lobes often alternating with five bractlets; by a calyx-tube sheathed by a disk which bears the five uniform petals and the one or more complete circles of numerous stamens; and by the usually several or many separate carpels inserted at the base or throat of the calyx-tube, each with a basilar or ventral style, and usually with two antrous ovules which are pendulous or ascending. Some yellow- or white-flowered species suggest by their appearance the buttercup family, *Ranunculaceae*, but their numerous stamens and pistils are inserted on the calyx or disk, not on the receptacle. The rose family is closely allied to the *Leguminosae*; but in that order the fifth petal, in this the fifth sepal, is nearest the axis of the plant. The resemblance is most strongly marked between the drupaceous *Rosaceae* and the anacacias. The order passes gradually, through the spiræas, into the saxifrage family, but is distinguished in general by its inflorescence, its exalbuminous seeds, and its commonly numerous pistils. Its species are properly about 1,000, though over 2,000 have been enumerated. They are classed in 71 genera composing 10 tribes (*Chrysobalanaceae*, *Prunaceae*, *Spiræaceae*, *Quillaceae*, *Rubaceae*, *Potentillaceae*, *Roseae*, *Neuradaceae*, and *Pomaceae*). These are often grouped in 3 subfamilies, *Drypaceae*, *Pomaceae*, and *Rosaceae* proper. They are natives both of temperate and of tropical regions, extending southward principally in the tribes *Chrysobalanaceae* and *Quillaceae*; 4 genera reach Australia, 4 South Africa, and 4 or 5 Chili. The chief home of the order, however, is the north temperate zone, whence it extends into the extreme north. More than 25 species occur in Alaska, while the genera *Alchemilla*, *Potentilla*, and especially *Dryas*, furnish characteristic arctic plants, the last affording the most common plant found by the Greely arctic expedition, forming heils covering acres in the interior of Grinnell Land, and flourishing on Lockwood's Island, latitude 83° 24' N. The order includes herbs, trees, and shrubs, either erect or prostrate, rarely climbing. Their leaves are generally alternate, either simple or compound, often with glandular teeth, accompanied by stipules, these being free or adherent to the petiole, which is frequently dilated at the base and gland-bearing at the summit. The flowers are very often showy, commonly red, white, or yellow, but not blue, of very various inflorescences, either solitary or in racemes, spikes, panicles, or cymes. The order offers examples of widely different types of fruit, as the drupe, pome, follicle, and achene, with many specialized fruiting-bodies, as the rose-hip, the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry, and the diuipetum or collection of small drupes found in the raspberry, and with the addition of a fleshy receptacle, in the blackberry. The true berry and the capsule are, however, but seldom produced in this family. Many of the most valued fruit-trees belong here, as the apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and apricot; and many of the most common ornamental flowering shrubs of cultivation, for which see *Rosa* (the type), *Spiræa*, *Kerria*, *Photinia*, *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, etc.; together with many weedy plants, as *Agrimonia*, *Geum*, *Potentilla*.

rosaceous (rō-zā'shins), *a.* [*L. rosaceus*, made of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*.] 1. In bot.: (a) Rose-like; having a corolla composed of several wide-spreading roundish petals, with the claws very short or almost wanting. (b) Of or pertaining to the order *Rosaceae*.—2. In zool., of a rosy color; rose-red; rosy; roseate.

rosal (rō'zāl), *a.* [*L. rosalis*, of roses (> *Sp. rosat*, rose-bush, = Pg. *rosal*, bed of roses), < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*.] 1. Rosy.

While thus from forth her rosal gate she sent
Breath forth'd in words, the marrow of content.

Bedome, Poems (1641). (Nares.)

2. In bot., typified by the order *Rosaceae*: used by Lindley in his class name *rosal alliance*.—3. Belonging to the cohort *Rosales*.

Rosales (rō-zā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), pl. of *L. rosalis*: see *rosal*.] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants, of the polypetalous series *Calyciflorae*, characterized by distinct styles and solitary or numerous and separate carpels, not united into a syncarpic ovary as in the other cohorts of the series. The leaves are either compound or simple, and the flowers either regular or irregular, but commonly subsessile. It includes 9 orders, 3 of which are small families with a pendulous apical ovule—the *Ranunculaceae*, trees and shrubs, *Erucaceae*, heath-like shrubs, and *Haloragaceae*, chiefly aquatic; 1, a small family with parietal ovules—the *Droseraceae*, glandular herbs; and the 5 others, families with ovules ascending or affixed to the central angle—the large orders *Leguminosae*, *Rosaceae*, and *Saxifragaceae*, together with the *Conaraceae*, tropical trees and shrubs, and the *Crasulaceae*, fleshy herbs.

rosalia (rō-zā'li-ā), *n.* [*It. rosalia* (> *F. rosalia*): see def.] 1. In music, a form of melody in which a phrase or figure is repeated two or three times, each time being transposed a step or half-step upward. The term is derived from the first word of an old Italian song in which such repetition was used. It is sometimes applied to repetitions in which the progression is downward or is by longer intervals than a step. 2. A kind of marmoset, the marikina.—3. [Cap.] [NL.] In entom., a genus of cerambycid beetles. *Scribble*, 1833.

Rosalina (rō-zā'li-nī), *n.* [NL., < *L. rosa*, a rose: see *rose*.] A fossil genus of many-chambered *Foraminifera*: so named because the cells are disposed in a circular or rose-like form.

rosaniline (rō-zā'nī-lin), *n.* [*L. rose* + *aniline*. See *rose-aniline*.] An organic base (C₂₀H₂₁N₃O), a derivative of aniline, crystallizing in white needles, capable of uniting with acids to form salts, which are the well-known rosan-

iline coloring matters of commerce; also, the color thus produced. Thus, fuchsin is the monohydrochloride and azalein the nitrate of rosaniline. Silk and wool dipped into aqueous solutions of any of the salts will draw them from solution and become dyed at once. Cotton, on the other hand, does not withdraw the coloring matter, but must be first treated with a mordant of some animal substance, such as albumen. Also called *aniline red*, *rosine*, *magenta*, *azalein*.—*Diphenyl rosaniline*, an aniline dye giving a blue-violet color.—*Rosaniline-blue*. Same as *spirit-blue*.

rosaria, *n.* A plural of *rosarium*.

rosarian (rō-zā'ri-an), *n.* [*L. rosarium*, a rose-garden (see *rosary*), + *-an*.] 1. A cultivator of roses; a rose-grower; a rose-fancier.

The Rev. Reynolds Hole, Canon of Lincoln, the genial pastor and rosarian, who formulated the aphorism that "he who would grow beautiful roses in his garden must first of all have beautiful roses in his heart."

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 14.

2. [cap.] A member of the Fraternity of the Rosary.

Another Rosarian recommends a special temporal intention. *Rosarian*, i. 378. (Encyc. Diet.)

rosarium (rō-zā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rosariums*, *rosaria* (-umz, -ia). [*L.*, a rose-garden: see *rosary*.] A rose-garden.

The *rosarium* must be both open and sheltered, a place both of sunshine and shade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 369.

rosary (rō'zā-ri), *n.*; pl. *rosaries* (-riz). [*ME. rosarie*, < OF. *rosarie*, later *rosaire* = Sp. Pg. *It. rosario*, a rosary, < ML. *rosarium*, a garland of roses to crown the image of the Virgin, a chaplet of beads used in prayers in honor of the Virgin, instituted by St. Dominic, a rosary, also a rose-bush, and, as in *L.*, a rose-garden (hence used in ML. as a fanciful title for treatises or anthologies); neut. of *rosarius*, of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*.] In def. 8, < ML. *rosarius* (sc. *nummus*), a coin so called, < *L. rosarius*, adj., as above.] 1. A rose-garden.

This moon is eke the rosaries to make
With setes, or me may here sedes sow.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. D. T. S.), p. 80.

Is there a Hercules that dare to touch,
Or enter the Hesperian rosaries?
Machin, Dumb Knight, iv. 1.

2. A rose-bush.

The ruddy rosary,
The souerayne rosemary,
The praty strawberry.

Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 970.

The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded,
either out of the white or red rosary.
Proceedings against Garnet, etc., sig. D. ii. 3 (1606). (Latham.)

3. A garland of roses; any garland; a chaplet.

Every day propound to yourself a rosary or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying. (Latham.)

4. Hence, an anthology; a book culled from various authors, like a garland of flowers: formerly often given as a title to works of such a character.—5. A string of beads carried about the person, either for mere pastime, as to occupy the fingers, or for reckoning, especially in numbering the prayers offered up at fixed times of the day. Mohammedans carry rosaries with them for both these purposes, wearing them in the girdle or carrying them in the hand at all hours of the day. 6. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (a) A series of devotions consisting of a specified number of aves (that is, salutations to the Virgin Mary), of paternosters (that is, repetitions of the Lord's Prayer), and of glorias (or doxologies).

Our Lady's Psalter . . . is now better known as the *Rosary*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. l. 320.

(b) A string of beads of various sizes representing the same number of aves, paternosters, and glorias respectively, used for marking off these prayers. Each bead receives the name of the prayer it represents. The rosary is divided into decades of aves, each decade being preceded by a paternoster and followed by a gloria. The ordinary rosary, sometimes called the *Dominican rosary*, consists of fifteen decades—that is, of one hundred and fifty aves (corresponding to the number of psalms in the Psalter), fifteen paternosters, and fifteen glorias. In this rosary each decade is devoted to the contemplation of a mystery of the life of Christ, the first five being joyful mysteries (such as the annunciation and the nativity), the second five being the sorrowful mysteries (such as the passion), the third five being the glorious mysteries (such as the resurrection and ascension). This regular use of the rosary of one hundred and fifty aves was first instituted by St. Dominic (1170-1221), although the devotional use of beads, etc., was already familiar. The term *rosary* also applies to a similar instrument of devotion in use among the Greeks, Armenians, and other Eastern communions. See *chaplet*, 5.

7. A string of eggs of a batrachian wound about the body or limbs, as of the nurse-frog or obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *cut* under *Alytes*. *E. D. Cope*.—8. A counterfeit

coin of base metal, illegally introduced into England in the reign of Edward I. It probably bore a general resemblance to the silver penny or sterling current at the time, and may have derived its name from having a rose or rosette as part of its reverse type.—**Festival of the Rosary**, a festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church on the first Sunday in October, in commemoration of the victory of the Christian forces over the Turks at Lepanto (1571).—**Fraternity of the Rosary**, a Pious Catholic order established in the fourteenth or fifteenth century for the purpose of averting public evils by means of prayer to God. To its prayers was ascribed the victory at Lepanto (see above).—**Rosary-peas**. See *pea* and *rosary-plant*.—**Rosary ring**. Same as *decad ring* (which see, under *decad*).

rosary-plant (rô'zà-ri-plant), *n.* A vine, the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*, whose seeds are known as *crabs'-eyes*, *rosary-peas*, etc. See *Abrus*.—**Mexican rosary-plant**. See *Rhynchosus*.

rosary-shell (rô'zà-ri-shell), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Monodonta*. See *cut* under *Monodonta*.

rosa solis (rô'zâ sô'lis). [NL. 'rose of the sun': *L. rosa*, rose; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun. Cf. *rosolito*.] A cordial made with spirits and various flavorings, as orange-flower and cinnamon, and formerly much esteemed.

We abandon all ale,
And beer that is stale.
Rosa solis, and damnable hum.

Wits' Recreations (1654). (Nares.)

Repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream—"Right *rosa solis* is ever washed multiglobes out of a moody brain!" Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxi.

rosated (rô'zâ-ted), *a.* [*< rosate* (= *F. rosat* = *Sp. Pg. rosado* = *It. rosato*; as *rosi* + *-at*) + *-ed*.] Crowned or adorned with roses. [Rare.]

He [Gower] appeareth there neither the laureated nor hedged poet, . . . but only *rosated*, having a Chaplet of four roses about his head.

Fuller, *Worthies, Yorkshire*, III. 426.

Rosicrucian, *n.* and *a.* See *Rosicrucian*.
rosicid (rô'sid), *a.* [= *Pg. roscido*; *< L. roscidus*, dewy; *< ros* (rô-), dew; see *ros*, *rosid*.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew.

These relicks dry suck in the heavenly dew,
And *rosid* Mania rains upon her breast.

Dr. H. More, *Infinity of Worlds*, st. 100.

roscoelite (rô'skô-lit), *n.* [*< Roscoe* (Prof. H. E. Roscoe) + *Gr. lithos*, stone.] A mineral of a green color and micaceous structure, in composition a silicate of aluminium and potassium, remarkable for containing nearly 30 per cent. of vanadium pentoxide. It has been found in California associated with gold.

rose (rôz), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. rose, roose* (pl. *roses, rosen*), *< AS. rôse* (pl. *rosan*) = *MD. rose*, *D. roos* = *OHG. rôsa*, *MIHG. rôse*, *G. rose* = *Teut. rôs* = *Sw. ros* = *Dan. rose* = *F. rose* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. rosa* = *OBulg. rosa* = *Bulg. Serv. ruža* = *Bohem. ruže* = *Pol. róża* = *Little Russ. ruža* = *White Russ. roža* = *Russ. roza* = *Lith. rozė* = *Lett. rozē* = *Hung. róza* = *Ir. ros* = *Gael. ros* = *W. rhyssyn*, pl. *rhyss*, *< L. rosa*, *< Gr. *rhôsa* (not found), *rhôsa*, *Æolic Gr. rhôdov*, a rose, of Eastern origin; cf. *Ar. Pers. wârd*, a rose, flower, petal, flowering shrub, *Armen. ward*, a rose. The *AS. rôse* (ME. *rose, roose*) would reg. produce a mod. E. **roose*; the mod. E. *rose* is due partly to the *F. form*.] *I. n. 1.* A shrub of the genus *Rosa*, or its flower, found wild in numerous species, and cultivated from remote antiquity. In the wild state the rose is generally single, its corolla consisting of one circle of round-

cannot be conjectured. Some, however, remain near their originals, and very many can be referred to certain general stocks. For practical purposes the roses of culture have been loosely grouped as follows: (1) Climbing roses. Here belong the prairie-rose, and its offspring the queen-of-the-prairies, Baltimore belle, etc., and the evergreen, Ayrshire, musk, many-flowered, and Banksian stocks (see below). (2) Garden roses, non-climbers, blooming but once in the season; summer or June roses. Among these are the Scotch roses, derived from the burnet-rose, *R. spinosissima* (*R. pimpinellifolia*), a low bush of temperate Europe and Asia; the cinnamon- and damask-roses; the Provins, hundred-leaved, or cabbage rose, *R. centifolia*, among whose numerous varieties are most of the moss roses; and the French or red rose, *R. Gallica*, prolific of variegated and other varieties. These are old favorites, now giving way to the next class. (3) The so-called hybrid perpetuals or autumn roses, best called *remontants* (see *remount*), as blooming not perpetually, but a second time after rest. The characteristic element in this group is from the China or Indian rose, *R. Indica*. They are large, brilliant, and hardy, afford the great fancy roses of the rosarians, and include such varieties as the *Baronne Prévost*, *General Jacqueminot*, and *giant-of-battle*. The *Jacqueminot* is forced in immense quantities for the market. (4) Roses blooming continuously. Here may be classed the *Bourbons*, originating in a cross between the China and a damask variety, a rather tender race, including the *Souvenir de Malmaison*, a famous standard. More constant bloomers are varieties of the China rose known popularly as *monthly roses*, also called *Bengal roses*; the flowers are brilliant and abundant. The plant multiplies readily, and is the best for house culture. Another race of perpetuals is the *noisette*, derived from the musk- and the tea rose, mostly climbers. Lastly, here belong the tea-roses, or tea-scented roses, descended from var. *odorata* of the China rose, a race of numerous and increasing varieties, most extensively cultivated. The large yellow *Maréchal* (or *Marshall*) *Nid*, highly popular for forcing, is by some classed as a tea-rose, by others as a *Noisette*. In England roses called *standards* are produced by budding the desired variety on the stock of the common dogrose, or of a vigorous variety known as *Manetti*; in the American climate most sorts do better on their own stock. The rose in culture has numerous enemies as the rose-applis or greenfly, the rose beetle, the rose-slug, and the red spider. The most important economical use of the rose is in the manufacture of attar or oil of roses. (See *attar* and *rose-water*.) The petals of the red or French rose are slightly stringy and tonic, and are used in various official preparations, chiefly as a vehicle for stronger tonic ingredients. The petals of the cabbage-rose are slightly laxative, but are used chiefly in making rose-water. The bright red hip of some wild roses is ornamental and sometimes edible, that of the dogrose is used to make a confection. The rose is a national emblem of England.

As the *Rose* in his madness is blest of flowers.

Destruction of Troy (E. V. T. S.), I. 621.

Like the red rose on triumphant brier.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 1. 96.

2. One of various other plants so named from some resemblance to the true rose. See the phrases below.—3. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a hat-band, garter, shoe, etc.

My heart was at my month
Till I had viewed his shoes well; for those roses
Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, I. 2.

The heir, with roses in his shoes,

That night might village parter choose.

Scott, *Marmion*, VI. 1st.

4. Figuratively, full flush or bloom.

He wears the rose

Of youth upon him. Shak., *A. and C.*, III. 13. 29.

5. A light crimson color. Colors ordinarily called crimson are too dark to receive the name of *rose*. See *II*.

Her cheek had lost the rose.

Tennyson, *Enone*.

6. In *her.*, a conventional representation of the flower, composed of five leaves or lobes, or, in other words, a kind of cinquefoil: when the five spaces between the leaves are filled by small pointed leaves representing the calyx, it is said to be *barbed*. (See *barb*, *n.*, 8.) The center is usually a circle with small dots or points of a different tincture, usually *or*. These may be supposed to represent the stamens, but they are called in heraldry *scales*, and when they are of a different tincture the rose is said to be *eroded*.

7. In *arch.* and *art.* (a) A rose-window. (b) Any ornamental feature or work of decorative character having a circular outline: properly a larger and more important feature or work than a rosette or a circular boss.—8. A rosette, as of lace.—9. In *zool.*, a formation suggestive of a rose; a radiating disposition or arrangement of parts; a rosette, as that formed at the parting of feathers on the heads of domestic pigeons of different breeds, or that represented by caruncles about the eyes or beak. (Compare *rose-comb*, under *comb*, 3.)

It [tetraonyx] was first found in the so-called *roses* around the eyes of certain birds by Dr. Wurm.

Microsc. Sci., XXX. 90.

10. A perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, etc., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a rose-head; also, a plate similarly perforated covering some aperture.

The acid enters the cistern . . . through a leaden *rose*, which detains all solid bodies which may have accidentally got into the acid.

Spon's Enyc. Manuf., I. 73.

11. An ornamental annular piece of wood or metal surrounding the spindle of a door-lock or a gas-pipe at the point where it passes through a wall or ceiling.—12. The disease *crispelas*: so named, popularly, from its color.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the fore-said imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or *erysipelas*, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*.

Moran's Physic (4th ed.), p. 595. (Nares.)

13. In *Eng. hist.*, one of the two rival factions, York and Lancastrian. See *Wars of the Roses*, below.

Henry VII., combining the interests of the rival *Roses*, combines the leading characteristics of their respective policies.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

14. A circular card or disk, or a diagram with radiating lines: as, the compass-card or *rose* of the compass; the barometric *rose*, which shows the barometric pressure, at any place, in connection with the winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-*rose*.—15. In musical instruments like flutes, guitars, dulcimers, and harpsichords, an ornamental device set in the sound-hole of the belly, and often serving as a trade-mark as well as a decoration.—16. A form in which precious stones, especially small diamonds, are frequently cut. Large rose diamonds were much used from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, but are now quite obsolete. The characteristic of the rose is that it is flat below, and forms a hemisphere or low pyramid above, covered with small facets. When, as is usually the case, these facets are 24 in number, the cut is called a *Dutch rose*; when 36, a *rose recoupee*. The *Drabant* rose has also 24 facets, but they are flatter or less raised than in the *Dutch rose*. The rose cut is selected when the loss to the stone in cutting would be too great if the brilliant cut were selected. Rose diamonds are generally cut from plates cleaved from the crystals of diamonds while being cleaved into brilliant form. See *brilliant*.

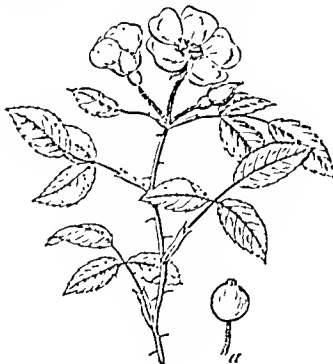
17. A very small diamond, scarcely more than a splinter, of which as many as 400 are sometimes necessary to make a carat, or 60,000 to make an ounce. These are seldom regularly cut, 6 to 8 facets only being the usual number.—*Alpine rose*, *Rosa alpina* of European mountains, to which are commonly referred the Boursault roses. The name has also been applied to certain species of *Rhododendron*, as *R. ferruginea*, etc.—*Ashes of roses*. See *red*, 1.—*Attar of roses*. See *attar*.—*Austrian rose*. See *yellow rose*.—*Ayrshire rose*, a group of climbing roses derived from *Rosa sempervirens*, the evergreen rose of southern Europe.—*Banksian rose*, *Rosa Banksie* of China, a climber, producing large clusters, not hardy.—*Bengal rose*. See *def. 1*.—*Blue rose*, an impossibility.

The niece of the prince-bishop of Wilna strikes us as in many respects a typical Pole, and . . . we can only think of Hélène Missalska as one who was, in her way, a seeker after blue roses.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 120.

Blush-rose, a delicate pink rose of the damask and other stocks.—*Bourbon rose*. See *def. 1*.—*Brier-rose*, the dogrose; also, a sweetbrier.—*Burgundy rose*, a small variety of *Rosa centifolia*.—*Burnet-rose* or *burnet-leaved rose*. See *def. 1*.—*Canker-rose*, the corn-poppay, *Papaver Rhoeas*. (Prov. Eng.)—*Cayenne rose*. See *Lecania*.—*Chaplet of roses*, in *her.* See *chaplet*, 3.—*Cherokee rose*, *Rosa teretica* (*R. Sinica*), a climber once supposed to be indigenous in the southeastern United States, where it abounds, but now known to be from China, whence it was early introduced. Its flowers are single, pure-white, large, and profuse. It makes an excellent hedge plant.—*China rose*. See *def. 1*.—*Chil-nese rose*. (a) The China rose. (b) A rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*. See *rhoeo-back-plant*.—*Christmas rose*. See *Christmas* and *Helleborus*.—*Cinnamon-rose*, an old-fashioned sweet-scented rose, *Rosa cinnamomum* of Europe.—*Collar of roses*, an ornamental or honorary collar worn in the time of the Tudor sovereigns as emblematic of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster.—*Corn-rose*. See *poppay* and *cocks*.—*Cotton-rose*. See *Filago*.—*Crown of the rose*, of the double rose. See *crown*, 13.—*Crucified rose*, an emblem of the Rosarians; a rose-cross.—*Damask rose*. See *def. 1* and *damask*.—*Dogrose*, *Rosa canina*, the most common wild rose of Europe and Russian Asia. The stems are commonly erect the first year, 2 or 3 feet high, later elongated and rather straggling, armed with curved prickles; the flowers are pink or white, three or four together. It is sparingly naturalized in Pennsylvania, etc.—*Double rose*, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a smaller cinquefoil laid upon another larger one, the leaves or lobes of the one coming opposite the divisions between the leaves of the other. The double rose may be barbed and seeded like the rose.

—*Egyptian rose*, *Scabiosa arvensis* and *S. atropurpurea*, the latter also known as *mauring-bride*.—*Evergreen rose*, *Rosa sempervirens* of southern Europe. It is the parent of many varieties of free-growing, hardy climbers, including the Ayrshires, evergreen in mild climates.—*Fairy rose*, a miniature rose known as *Rosa Laurenciana*, doubtless derived from the China rose.—*Field-rose*, *Rosa arvensis*, a trailing rose of western Europe, with white scentless flowers.—*French rose*. See *def. 1*.—*Golden rose*. See *golden*.—*Holland rose*. See *rose-cut*.—*Holly-rose*. (a) The rock-rose, *Helianthemum*. (b) Same as *aye rose*.—*Hundred-leaved rose*, *Rosa centifolia*, a stock of uncertain origin. See *def. 1*.—*Indian rose*, the China rose, *R. Indica*.—*Jamaica rose*, the name of species of *Meriania*, also of *Blakea trinervis* of the Melastomaceæ (Jamaica wild rose), a pretty greenish-climber.—*Ja-*



Flowering Branch of Prairie-rose (*Rosa setigera*).
a, the fruit.

fish spreading petals. Under cultivation the petals commonly multiply at the expense of the stamens, the flower thus doubling into a cushion, nest, or cabbage-shaped body. Starting with a few natural species, cultivation has obtained, through selection and complex intercrossing, many hundred varieties, whose parentage frequently

pan or Japanese rose, one of various true roses, as *Rosa multiflora*, the many-flowered rose, and *R. rugosa*. The name is also applied to plants of the genus *Camelia*.—**Macarney rose**, *Rosa bracteata*, introduced from China, an evergreen climber, the source of a small group of varieties. It is not hardy in the northern United States, but in the South is used for hedges and is sometimes spontaneous.—**Malabar rose**, a shrubby East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus hirtus* (*H. Rosa-malabarica*).—**Many-flowered rose**, a Japanese species, *Rosa multiflora*, the source of several varieties: not hardy in the northern United States.—**Michigan rose**. Same as *prairie-rose*.—**Monthly rose**, one of a class of perpetuals derived from the China rose; a Bengal rose.—**Musk-rose**, *Rosa moschata*, found in southern Europe, Abyssinia, and in Asia to China: a tall climber and profuse bloomer with strongly scented flowers, long known in cultivation, but not hardy.—**Mystic rose**, a vague phrase empty of real meaning, frequent in Rosicrucian literature, especially in the phrase *crucifixion of the mystic rose*. See *Rosicrucian*.—**Noisette rose**. See def. 1.—**Nutka rose**, *Rosa Nutkana* of northwestern North America, the most showy western wild rose, with larger flowers and fruit than any other American species.—**Oil of roses**. See *oil* and *altar*.—**Pale rose**, in the pharmacopoeias, same as *hundred-leaved rose*.—**Pompon-rose**, the name of miniature varieties of *Rosa centifolia* or of *R. Indica* (Bengal pompon).—**Prairie-rose**, *Rosa setigera*, common in the interior of the United States. It is the only American climber, a vigorous grower, the flowers large and abundant in corymbs. Also climbing and Michigan rose. See *ent* under def. 1.—**Provence, Provins rose**. Same as *cablage-rose*.—**Provincial rose**. See *provincial*.—**Red rose**. (a) The badge of the house of Lancaster. (b) Specifically, the French rose.—**Rose bengale**. Same as *Ben-gal red* (which see, under *red*).—**Rose cut**. See *cut*.—**Rose drill**. See *drill*.—**Roso du Barry**, in *ceram.*, a pink or light-crimson color in porcelain-decoration, named from Madame du Barry, mistress of Louis XV. See *rose Pompadour*.—**Rose family**. (a) A name given by some writers to a division of the porcelain of China in which red prevails, and which is marked by the abundant use of enamelled color in perceptible relief above the background. (b) In bot., the order *Rosaceae*.—**Rose of Jericho**. See *Anastasia*.—**Rose of Plymouth**. See *Sabbatia*.—**Rose of Sharon**. (a) In *Script.* (Cant. II. 1), the nutmeg crocus [so explained in *R. V. margin*]; perhaps *Colchicum autumnale*. (b) A St. John's wort, *Hypericum calycinum*. *British and Holland, Eng. Plant-names.* (Prov. Eng.) (c) Same as *althaea*, 2. (U. S.)—**Rose Pompadour**, a rose-pink or light-crimson color of the Sevres porcelain, imitated by other factories: a name derived from the Marquise de Pompadour: called later *rose du Barry*, as a compliment to Madame du Barry. The second name is more commonly heard in England, though it is less correct, the name *rose Pompadour* having been given when the color was first introduced.—**Scotch rose**. See def. 1.—**South-sea rose**, the oleander. (Jamaica).—**Sun-rose**, the rock-rose, *Helianthemum*.—**Swamp-rose**, *Rosa Carolina*, common in the eastern United States, forming thickets in swampy ground.—**Tea-rose**, or *tea-scented rose*. See def. 1.—**Tudor rose**, in *her.*, a combination of two heraldic roses, one gules and the other argent. Sometimes one of these is set upon the other, the upper being the smaller; in other instances it is divided, as per cross or per saltier, alternately red and white.—**Under the rose** (a translation of Latin *sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

Under the rose, since here are none but friends,
(To own the truth) we have some private ends.
Swift, Epil. to a Benefit Play, for the Distressed Weavers.

Wars of the Roses, in *Eng. hist.*, the prolonged armed struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York, so called from the red rose and white rose, badges respectively of the adherents of the two families. The wars commenced with the first battle of St. Albans in 1455; the Yorkist claimant was killed in 1460, but his son Edward IV supplanted the Lancastrian king Henry VI. In 1461, the Yorkist kings (Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.) continued in power in spite of the repeated efforts of Queen Margaret (wife of Henry VI.), except for a brief period in 1470-71, when Henry VI. was restored. The contest was ended in 1485 with the death of Richard III. at Bosworth, and the succession of Henry VII, a Lancastrian, who, by his marriage with a Yorkist princess, united the conflicting interests.—**White rose**. (a) The badge of the house of York. (b) Specifically, *Rosa alba*, a garden rose, native in the Caucasus.—**Wild rose**, any native species.—**Wind-rose**. (a) An old name of *Papaver Argemone*. (b) See *Riveria*.—**Yellow rose**. Specifically (a) *Rosa lutea* (*R. Eglanteria*), the Austrian brier or yellow eglantine, sometimes distinguished as *single yellow rose*, though often double. It is a summer rose of many varieties with a habit like that of sweetbrier (eglantine); native from Asia Minor to the Himalayas and northward. (b) *R. sulphurea*, the double yellow rose, beautiful in warm climates, native from Asia Minor to Persia.—**York-and-Lancaster rose**, a variegated variety of the French, also of the damask rose. (See also *cablage rose*, *eglantine*, *quelder-rose*, *Lent-rose*, *moss-rose*, *mountain rose*, *rock-rose*, *sage-rose*, *sweetbrier*.)

II. a. Of an extremely luminous purplish-red color. Some rose colors are deficient in chroma, and are therefore varieties of pink, *rose-pink*; others have the most intense chroma, *rose-reds*; others incline so much toward purple as to be called *rose-purple*.

The lights, rose, amber, emerald, blue.

Tennyson, Palace of Art

Bengal rose, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, somewhat similar to eosin, but producing bluer shades. It is the sodium salt of tetra iodo-bis-hydrofluorescein.—**Rose elder**, *finch*, *lake*, *linnet*. See the nouns.—**Rose madder**. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*.—**Rose pink**, *porcelain*. See the nouns.

rose¹ (rōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rosed*, ppr. *rosing*. [*< rose¹, n.*] 1. To render rose-colored; redden; cause to flush or blush.

A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

2. To perfume as with roses.

A *rosed* breath from lips *rosie* proceeding.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 234.

rose² (rōz). Preterit of *rise*.

rose³ (rōz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rose*.

rose-acacia (rōz-ā-kā'shū), *n.* The bristly or moss locust, *Robinia hispida*, from the southern Alleghenies, an admired shrub or small tree with large deep rose-colored inodorous flowers in racemes.

Roseæ (rōz'zē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), *< Rosa + -æ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants consisting of the genus *Rosa*.

roseaker, *n.* Blue vitriol.

To have a man chased to death in such manner by poison after poison, first *roseaker*, then arsenic, then mercury sublimate, then sublimate again, it is a thing would astonish man's nature to hear it.

Bacon, Accusation of Wentworth, 1615 (Works, ed. [Spedding, XII. 216]).

roseal (rōz'zē-āl), *a.* [Also *rosial*; *< L. roseus*, *rosy* (*< rosa¹, rose*), + *-al*.] Like a rose, especially in color; roseate.

Beholding the *rosial* colour, which was wont to be in his visage, turned in to sorrow.

Sir T. Heyot, The Governour, II. 12.

The *roseal* cross lies spread within thy field,
A sign of peace, not of revenging war.

Greene, James IV., v.

From the West returning,
To th' honored Cradle of the *rosal* Morning.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

His *roseal* cheeks ten thousand Graces swelled.

J. Beaumont, Pyche, i. 58.

rose-aniline (rōz'an'ē-līn), *n.* Same as *rosaniline*.

rose-aphis (rōz'ā'fīs), *n.* Any aphid which infests roses; a greenfly; specifically, *Siphonophora rosea*.

rose-apple (rōz'ap'pl), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Eugenia jambos*, widely cultivated in the tropics, beautiful in flower, foliage, and fruit. The fruit is of the size of a hen's egg, heavily rose-scented, only moderately palatable, wanting juice. Related species are to some extent included under the name. Also *Jam-rosade* and *Malabar plum*.

rose-a-ruby (rōz'ā-rū'bī), *n.* [*L. rosa rubra*, red rose; *rosa*, rose; *rubra*, f. of *rubens*, red; see *ruby*.] The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*.

roseate (rōz'zē-āt), *a.* [*< L. roseus*, *rosy*, + *-ate¹*. Cf. *rosated*.] 1. Full of roses; consisting of roses; prepared from roses.

I come, I come! prepare your *roseate* bowers,

Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 517.

Celestial Venus hover'd o'er his head,
And *roseate* nuptials, heavenly fragrance! shed.

Pope, Hlad, xliii.

2. Of a rose color; blooming; as, *roseate* beauty.

The wind-stirred robo of *roseate* gray.

And rose-crown of the hour that leads the day.

D. G. Rossetti, The Stream's Secret.

Roseate spoonbill, *Ajaia rosea*, the common spoonbill of America. See *ent* under *Ajaia*.—**Roseate tern**, *Sterna paradisaea* or *S. dougalli*, the

paradise tern, the under parts of which, in the breeding season, are white with a delicate rosy blush. The mantle is pale pearl-blue; the cap is black; the bill is black, and the feet are coral-red. The tail is long and deeply forked. The length is 14 or 15 inches, the extent 30. This bird is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in many other regions of both

hemispheres. It was named in 1813 by Colonel Montagu in compliment to one of its discoverers, Dr. McDougall; though often called *S. paradisaea*, the latter name, brought into use by Keyserling and Blasius in 1840, rests upon a questionable identification of a tern so called by Brunnich in 1764. Montagu a specific name was "ennamed" *macdougalli* by Macgillivray in 1842.

rose-back (rōz'bāk), *a.* In *ceram.*, having the back or outside decorated richly in red, either plain or with an incised pattern or some peculiarity of texture, as some fine Oriental porcelain.

rose-bay (rōz'bā), *n.* A name of several plants. (a) The oleander. (b) The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*. (c) Any rhododendron, somewhat specially, *Rhododendron maximum*.—**Lapland rose-bay**, the Lapland rhododendron. See *rhododendron*, 2.

Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli* or *paradisaea*).

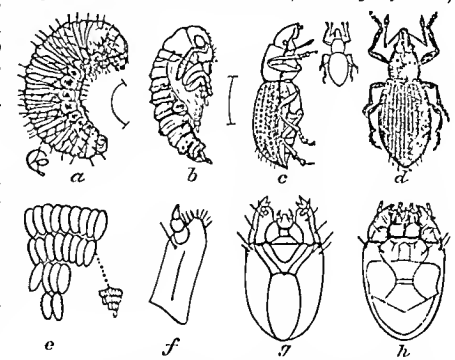
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ROSE-BURNER

rose-beetle (rōz'bē'tl), *n.* 1. A coleopterous insect which affects or frequents roses; especially, *Cetonia aurata*, the common rose-chaffer of Great Britain. Also called *rose-fly* and *rose-bug*.—2. A curenlioid beetle, *Aramigus fulleri*,



Fuller's Rose-beetle (*Aramigus fulleri*).

a, full-grown larva; b, pupa (lines showing natural sizes of a and b); c, adult beetle, from side; d, same, from above (outline between them showing natural size); e, eggs, enlarged and natural size; f, left maxilla with palpus, enlarged; g, head of larva, from below, enlarged; h, same, from above, enlarged.

more fully called *Fuller's rose-beetle*.—3. The rose-chaffer of the United States, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. See *ent* under *rose-bug*.

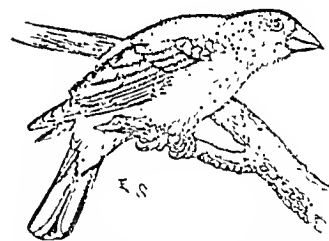
roseberry (rōz'ber'ī), *n.*; pl. *roseberries* (-iz). The fruit of the rose; a hip. [Collog.]

rose-bit (rōz'bit), *n.* A cylindrical bit, terminating in a truncated cone, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth. It is often used for enlarging holes of considerable depth in metals and hard woods.

rose-blanket (rōz'blang'ket), *n.* A blanket of fine quality, having a rose, or a conventional device resembling a rose, worked in one corner.

rosebone (rōz'bōn), *n.* A fish with a deformity of the backbone; a humpbacked fish, as a eod. **rose-box** (rōz'boks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cotoneaster*.

rose-breasted (rōz'bres'ted), *a.* Having rose color on the breast, as a bird; as, the *rose-breasted grosbeak*, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana*. This is one of the most beautiful birds of the United States, abundant from the Atlantic to the Missis-



Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia ludoviciana*).

sippi and somewhat beyond. It is a fine songster. The male is black, much varied with white on the wings, tail, and under parts; the bill is white; and a patch on the breast and the lining of the wings are rose-red or carmine. It is 8 inches long and 12½ in extent of wings.—**Rose-breasted godwit**, the Hudsonian or red-breasted godwit, *Limosa ludoviciana*.

rosebud (rōz'būd), *n.* 1. The bud of a rose.

Let us crown ourselves with *rosebuds*, before they be withered.

Wisdom of Solomon, II. 8.

Hence—2. A young girl in her first bloom; a débutante; a bud. [Collog.]

A *rosebud* set with little wilful thorns,

And sweet as English air could make her, she.

Tennyson, Princess, ProL

They flutter their brief hour in society, and if they fail to marry as they or their friends expect, they're so deplorably de trop. Some of them hold on like grim death to *rosebud* privileges.

The Century, XL. 582.

rose-bug (rōz'bug), *n.* A rose-beetle. A common species which infests roses in the United States is a melolonthid, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*, a pest in gardens and vineyards.

Crop injured by attacks of *rose-bug* in the spring. Whether Noah was justifiable in preserving this class of insects?

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

rose-burner (rōz'bēr'nēr), *n.* A gas-burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings disposed radially around a center, so that the flames



Rose-bug (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), natural size.

resemble the petals of a flower. Also called *roselle-burner*.
rose-bush (rōz' bŭsh), *n.* A shrub which bears roses, commonly of a bushy habit.
rose-camphor (rōz' kam'fēr), *n.* One of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. It is a stearoptene, and is solid.
rose-campion (rōz' kam'pi-ŋ), *n.* A pretty garden flower, *Lychnis coronaria*. The plant is a branching woolly herb, covered in summer and autumn with rosy-crimson blossoms. Also *mullen-pink*.
rose-carnation (rōz' kār-nā'shon), *n.* A carnation the ground-color of whose petals is striped with rose-color.

And many a rose-carnation feed
 With summer spice the humming air.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, li.

rose carthame. A color used in water-color painting. See *Carthamus*.

rose-catarrah (rōz' kə-tār''), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.

rose-chaffer (rōz' chū'fēr), *n.* Same as *rose-bettle* or *rose-bug*.

rose-cheeked (rōz' chēkt), *a.* 1. Having rosy or ruddy cheeks.

Rose-check'd Adonis bled him to the chase.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

2. Having rose-red on the cheeks, as a bird; as, the *rose-checked* kingfisher, *Isidina picta*, of Africa.

rose-cold (rōz' kōld), *n.* A form of hay-fever developing early in the summer. Also called *rose-catarrah*, *rose-fever*.

rose-color (rōz' kul'or), *n.* 1. The color of a rose; specifically, a deep and vivid pink, a color common in roses. See *rose*, *a.* Hence—
 2. Beauty or attractiveness, as of a rose; often, fancied beauty or attractiveness; *couleur de rose*; *ns*, life appears to the young all *rose-color*.

rose-colored (rōz' kul'ord), *a.* 1. Having the color of a rose; rosy; as, the *rose-colored* pasters, the starlings of the genus *Pastor*. See out under *Pastor*.—2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing; as, *rose-colored* views of the future.

She believed her husband was a hero of a *rose-colored* romance, and he turns out to be not even a hero of very *red-colored* reality. *H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim p. 425.*

rose-comb (rōz' kōm), *n.* See *comb*, 3.

rose-copper (rōz' kōp'ēr), *n.* Same as *roselle-copper*.

rose-cross (rōz' krōs), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] [*See Rosierucian.*] A Rosierucian.—2. A rosy cross, the alleged symbol of the Rosierucians, supposed to denote the union of a rose with a cross: indicated by a cross within a circle, a rose on a cross, and otherwise. See *crucified rose* and *mystic rose*, under *rose* 1. Also called *rose-cross*, *rosy cross*, *rosierucian*, *rosierucian*, etc.
 II. *a.* [*cap.*] Rosierucian.

That stone of which so many have us told, . . .
 The great Elvir, or
 The *Rose-Cross* knowledge.
Drayton, To Master William Jeffreys.

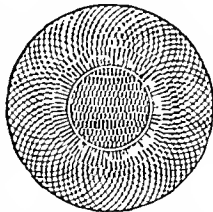
rose-cut (rōz' kut), *a.* Cut with a series of triangular facets, the whole surface rounding up from the girdle. The number of triangular facets on the upper side of the girdle is usually twenty-four. The back is usually flat—that is, the girdle is at one extreme of the stone, having no base projecting beyond it. In some cases, however, there is a base resembling a crown; then the cut is called the *double* or *Holland rose*.

rose-drop (rōz' drop), *n.* 1. A lozenge flavored with rose-essence.—2. An ear-ring.—3. A pimple on the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits; a *grog-blossom*; *acne*.

rose-ear (rōz' ēr), *n.* A dog's ear which hangs so as to show the flesh-colored inside.

rose-encrinite (rōz' en'kri-nit), *n.* A rhodocrinite.

rose-engine (rōz' en'jin), *n.* A form of lathe in which the rotary motion of the mandrel may be combined with a radial movement of the tool-rest, the result being a movement of eccentric character. An eccentric chuck is also used with a stationary tool-rest, or the work in the lathe is, by means of suitable mechanism, made to oscillate slightly. Whatever the method used, the result is the tracing on a flat surface, such as the back of a watch-case, of a series of wavy or circular lines which may be considered to bear some resemblance to a full-blown rose. The rose-engine is used to make complicated ornamental tracings on the engraved



Specimen of Engine-turning.

plates used for printing bank-notes, bonds, etc., and in decorating watch-cases and other metal-work. The work performed by it is called *engine-turning*. Also called *geometrical lathe*.

rose-festival (rōz' fes'ti-val), *n.* A festival celebrated on June 8, which had its origin at the village of Salency, near Noyon, in France. A girl is selected from three most distinguished for feminine virtues, her name being announced from the pulpit to give an opportunity for objections. She is then conducted to church, where she hears service in a place of honor, after which she formerly used to open a ball with the seigneur. She is called *La Rosière*, because she is adorned with roses held together by a silver clasp presented by Louis XIII. The festival has been imitated at other places in France, at many of which the *rosière* receives a purse or a dowry from a foundation established for the purpose.

rose-fever (rōz' fē'vēr), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.

rose-fish (rōz' fīsh), *n.* A scorpionoid fish, the Norway haddock, *Sebastes marinus*. It inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic; it is mostly orange-red. Also called *snapper*, *bergylt*, *redfish*, etc. See out under *Sebastes*.

rose-fly (rōz' fli), *n.* Same as *rose-bettle*, 1, or *rose-bug*.

rose-flycatcher (rōz' fli'kach-ēr), *n.* One of the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Cardellina*, as *C. rubra* and *C. rubrifrons*. They are small insectivorous birds related to the redstart (*Setophaga*) of rich or varied coloration, of which *rose-red* is one tint. Those named reach the border of the United States from Mexico.

rose-gall (rōz' gāl), *n.* A gall produced on roses by an insect, as the cynipid *Rhodites rose*.

rose-geranium (rōz' jē-rā ni-um), *n.* A common house-plant, *Pelargonium capitatum*, with rose-scented leaves and small rose-purple flowers.

rose-haw (rōz' hā), *n.* The fruit of the wild rose; a *rose-hip*. [*Colleg.*]

Redly gleam the *rose-haws*, dripping with the wet,
 Fruit of sober autumn, glowing crimson yet.
Celia Thaxter, May Morning.

rose-house (rōz' hous), *n.* In hort., a glass house for the propagation of roses, or for the forcing of roses into bloom.

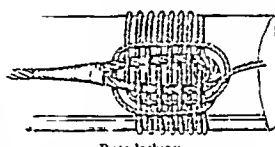
rose-hued (rōz' hūd), *a.* Of the hue or color of the rose; *rose-colored*.

Many a dark delicious curl,
 Flowing beneath her *rose-hued* zone
Tennyson, Arcturion Nights.

roseine (rōz' zē-in), *n.* [*< rose + ine.*] Same as *fuchsin*.

rose-knot (rōz' not), *n.* A rosetto of ribbon, worsted, or other soft material.

rose-lashing (rōz' lash-ing), *n.* Naut., a kind of lashing or seizing employed in binding anything on a spar: so termed from the rose-like form in which the end of the seizing is secured.



Rose-lashing.

rose-lathe (rōz' lāth), *n.* A lathe fitted with a rose-engine.

rose-leaf (rōz' lēf), *n.* [*< ME. rose-lēf; < rose + leaf.*] One of the petals of a rose.

roset (rōz' let), *n.* [*< F. rosette, the stool or crinoid in summer when brown, not white, < rose, rose: see rose.*] The fur of the ermine, *Putorius erminea*, as taken from the animal in the summer.

rosette (rōz' let), *n.* [*< OF. *rosette, dim. of rose, a rose: see rose.*] In her., a rose, when many are used on a field at once. Compare *honed*.

rose-lip (rōz' lip), *n.* A lip of a rosy or red-ripped color. *Tennyson, Adeline, i.*

rose-lipped (rōz' līpt), *a.* Having red or rosy lips. [*Rare.*]

Thou young and *rose-lipped* cherubin.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 63.

roselite (rōz' ze-lit), *n.* [= *G. rosolith*; named after Gustav Rose, a German naturalist (1798-1873).] A hydrous arseniate of cobalt and calcium, occurring in small red triclinic crystals at Schneeberg in Saxony.

rosella (rōz' zel'ā), *n.* [NL. *< L. rosa, rose: see rose.*] A beautiful Australian parrot, *Platycercus erminius*, the *rose-parrakeet*. This is a favorite cage-bird, elegantly varied with scarlet, green, blue, yellow, white, and other colors. There are many smaller birds of the same genus. See out in next column.

rosella-fiber (rōz' zel'ā-fī-bēr), *n.* See *roselle*.

rosellate (rōz' zel'āt), *a.* [*< NL. *rosella, dim. of L. rosa, rose (see rose), + -ate.*] In bot., disposed like the petals of a rose, or in rosettes: said of leaves.

roselle (rōz' zel'), *n.* [Also *rosella*, *rouselle*; *< NL. rosella*; cf. *F. oscille*, *serrel*.] An East In-



Rosella (*Platycercus erminius*).

dian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, widely cultivated in the tropics, where its pleasantly acidulous calyxes are used for tarts, jellies, etc., and for making a cool refreshing drink. It yields also a fiber sparingly substituted for hemp, known as *roselle-hemp* or *rosella-fiber*. In the West Indies the plant is called *Indian* or *red sorrel*. Also called *sabdariffa*.

rose-mallow (rōz' mal'ō), *n.* See *mallow*.

rose-maloes (rōz' mal'ōz), *n.* [An Anglo-Malay modification of *rosamala*, q. v.] A kind of liquid storax obtained from the East Indian *Altingia excelsa*.

rosemarinet, *n.* Same as *rosemary*.

rosemary (rōz' mā-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *rosmary*; *< ME. rosemary*, altered (in simulation of *rosa Maria*, 'Mary's rose') from *rosemarine*,

rosemaryne, *rosemaryn*, *rosmarin*, *< OF. rosmarin*, *rosmarin*, *F. romarin* = *Pr. romanin*, *romanin* = *Sp. rosmano*, *romero* = *Pg. rosmanino* = *It. rosmarino*, *ramarino* = *D. rosmarijn*, *rosmarijn* = *G. Dan. Sw. rosmarin*, *< L. rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum*, prop. two words, *ros marinus* or *marinus ros*, *rosemary*, lit. 'marino dew,' sea-dew (called *ros maris*, 'dew of the sea,' by Ovid); *ros (ror)*, dew; *marinus*, *marine*: see *rose* and *marine*.] An evergreen shrub, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, native in southern Europe, widely cultivated. (See *Rosmarinus*.) It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It yields by distillation a light pale essential oil of great fragrance, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of pomatums for the hair. Its leaves are gently stimulant, and are used to some extent in European medicine.



Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).
 1, the upper part of the stem, with flowers; 2, the lower part of the stem; 3, a flower; 4, a leaf, seen from below, showing the revolute margin.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 175.

Some sign of mourning was shown by every one, down to the little child in its mother's arms, that innocently clutched the piece of *rosemary* to be thrown into the grave "for remembrance."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

Rosemary-moorwort. Same as *wild rosemary* (a).—**Rosemary-pine.** See *loblolly-pine*.—**Wild rosemary.** (a) A plant, the *Andromeda polifolia*. (b) See *Ledum*.

rose-molding (rōz' mōl'ding), *n.* In arch., a molding ornamented with roses. Very beautiful examples with conventionalized yet naturalistic treatment of the flowers and climbing vine occur in French work of the thirteenth century.

rose-money (rōz' mūn'ē), *n.* A name sometimes given to screw-dollars or screw-medals.

rosent (rōz' zn), *a.* [*< ME. rosen, < AS. rōsen*, made of roses, *< rōse*, a rose: see *rose* 1 and *-ent*.] 1. Roseate; *rose-colored*; *ruddy*.



Rose molding, 13th century. (From the Porte Rouge, Notre Dame de Paris.)

Phebus the sonne with his golden chariet bryngeth forth the *rosene* day. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. meter 8.

2. Consisting of roses.

His leaf a *rosyn* chapelet
Hadde made, and on his heed it set.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 845.

rose-nail (rōz'nal), *n.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

Rosenbach's sign. See *sign*.

rosenbuschite (rōz'bnsh-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. H. *Rosenbusch* of Heidelberg.] A silicate of calcium and sodium, containing also zirconium and titanium: it occurs in monoclinic crystals and in fibrous forms of a pale orange color. It is found in the elcrolite-syenite of southern Norway.

Rosendale cement. See *cement*, 2.

Rosenhain's function. See *function*.

Rosenmüller's fossa. A somewhat triangular depression in the pharynx on either side behind the openings of the Eustachian tubes.

Rosenmüller's gland. The inferior or palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland.

Rosenmüller's organ. See *organ*.

rose-noble (rōz'nōbl), *n.* An English gold coin first issued by Edward IV., and worth at the time ten shillings: same as *ryal*.

1. Hunt. What have they given vs?

2. Hunt. Six rose nobles just.

Heywood, I. Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, l. 43).

Rosen's liniment. A liniment composed of oil of nutmeg, spirit of juniper, and oil of cloves.

Rosentrehl's green. See *green* 1.

Rosenthal's canal. The spiral canal of the modiolus.

Rosenthal's test. See *test*.

rose-of-heaven (rōz'v-hov'n), *n.* A pretty garden plant, *Lychnis ch-rosa*.

rose-oil (rōz'oil), *n.* Same as *oil of rose* (which see, under *oil*).

roseola (rōz'zōl-ō-lī), *n.* [= *F. roseola*; < NL., < L. *rosens*, rosy (< *rosa*, rose: see *rose*), + dim. -*ola*.] In *pathol.*, a kind of rash or rose-colored efflorescence, mostly symptomatic, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints. Also called *rose-rash* and *scarlet rash*.

roseolar (rōz'zōl-ō-lī), *a.* [*< roseola* + -*ar* 2.]

Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting roseola.

roseoloid (rōz'zōl-ō-līd), *a.* [*< roseola* + -*oid*.]

Same as *roseolous*.

roseolous (rōz'zōl-ō-lūs), *a.* [*< roseola* + -*ous*.]

Of, pertaining to, or resembling roseola: as, *roseolous rash*.

rose-ouzel (rōz'ōz-ēl), *n.* The rose-colored pastor, *Pastor roseus*.

rose-parakeet (rōz'par'ā-kēt), *n.* The rosella.

rose-pink (rōz'pink), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A chromatic crimson-pink color.—2. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whitening with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.

Clean faces appeared in lieu of black ones smeared with rose pink. *Dickens*, *Sketches*.

3. The American centaur, *Sabbatia angularis*.

[Rare or obsolete.]

II. *a.* Of a rosy-pink color or hue; roseate; having a delicate bloom: also used figuratively: as, "*rose-pink piety*," *Kingsley*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

rose-point (rōz'point), *n.* See *point* 1.

rose-quartz (rōz'kwārtz), *n.* A translucent and at times almost transparent variety of quartz, varying in color from light rose-red to dark-pink. The coloring matter is due to the presence of oxide of manganese, which is more or less affected by the action of the sunlight. Fine examples are found in Oxford county, Maine, and in other localities.

rosier (rōz'zī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rosur*, *rosyer*; < ME. *rosier*, *rosiere*, < OF. *rosier*, *rosier*. F. *rosier*, a rose-bush, = Pr. *rosier*, *rosier*, < L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden. ML. also a rosebush: see *rosary*.] 1. A rose-garden.—2. A rose-bush.

An hound when he cometh to a *rosier*.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

The third was a *rosier*, with the armes of England; the fourth a branche of lylies, beaurig the armes of France. *Hall*, Hen. VIII. fol. 50, quoted in *Stunt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 240.

rose-rash (rōz'rash), *n.* Same as *roseola*.

rose-red (rōz'red), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. rose-red*; < *rosi* 1 + *red* 1.] I. *a.* Red as a red rose.

Two coronas hat we,

Snow-whyte and *rose-red*.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 251.

From thy *rose-red* lips my name

Floweth. *Tennyson*, *Elemore*.

II. *n.* A luminous and chromatic crimson.

rose-ringed (rōz'ringd), *a.* Having a collar of rose-red feathers: noting a collared parrot,

Palæornis torquatus, known as the *rose-ringed parakeet*. See *ent* under *ring-parrot*.

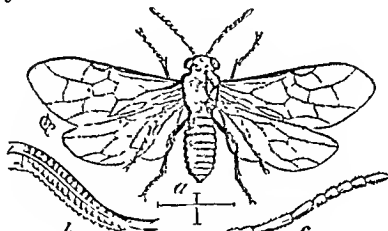
rosieroot (rōz'rōt), *n.* A succulent herb, *Scdum Rhodiola*, having simple leafy stems 5 to 10 inches high, broad thick leaves, yellowish or purplish flowers in a close cyme, and a rose-scented root. It grows on cliffs in northern Europe and Asia, and in North America in eastern Pennsylvania, Maine, and northward. Also *rosewort*.

rose-rowel (rōz'rou'ol), *n.* See *rowel*.

rosery (rōz'zēr-ī), *n.*; pl. *roseries* (-iz). [*< rose* 1 + -*ery*. Cf. *rosary*, and also F. *roserie*, < *rosier*, a rose-bush: see *rosier*.] A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose-bushes; a rosary.

rose-ryal (rōz'ri'al), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I. See *ryal*.

rose-sawfly (rōz'sā'flī), *n.* A sawfly which affects the rose. (a) In Europe, *Hyloteria rosarum*. (b) In America, *Monostegia rose*, whose larva is called *rose-slug*.



American Rose-sawfly (*Monostegia rose*). a, female fly (cross shows natural size); b, her saws; c, antenna (b and c enlarged).

rose-slug (rōz'slug), *n.* The larva of the American rose-sawfly, *Monostegia rose*, which skeletonizes the leaves of the rose in the United States.

Rose's metal. See *metal*.

rose-steel (rōz'stēl), *n.* A cement-steel the interior of which exhibits on fracture a different structure from the exterior.

rosel (rōz'zēl), *n.* [Also *rosette*; < OF. (and F.) *rosette*, a kind of red coloring matter, < *rose*, rose: see *rose* 1.] A red color used by painters.

rosel (rōz'zēl), *n.* [A corrupt form of *rosin*.]

Rosin. [*Scotch*.]

roseta, *n.* Latin plural of *rosetum*.

rose-tanager (rōz'tan'ā-jēr), *n.* The summer redbird, *Paranga testiva*: distinguished from the scarlet tanager, *P. rubra*.

rose-tangle (rōz'tang'gl), *n.* Red or brown-red seaweeds of the suborder *Ceramiales*.

rose-topaz (rōz'tō'paz), *n.* An artificial color of the true topaz produced by heating the crystals of yellow Brazilian topaz to a red heat.

A chemical change results while, if prolonged too great a time, would change the topaz into the colorless white variety, the color ranging from light rose-red to sherry-red.

rose-tree (rōz'trē), *n.* A standard rose; a rose-bush.

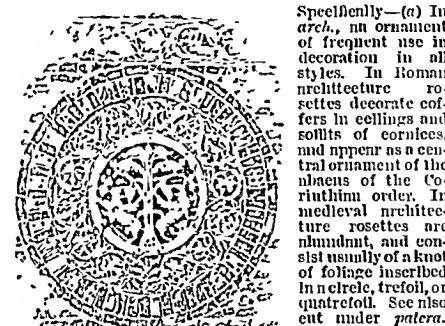
Rosetta stone. See *stone*.

rosetta-wood (rōz-zet'ij-wūd), *n.* A handsome wood, of an orange-red color with very dark veins, from the East Indies, used in fine cabinet-making. It is of durable texture, but the colors become dark by exposure. The tree yielding it is not known.

rosette (rōz-zet'), *n.* [*< F. rosette*, a rosette, a little rose (= Pr. Sp. *roseta*, tassel, = Pg. *roseta*, the rowel of a spur, = It. *rosella*, a rosette), dim. of *rose*, < L. *rosa*, rose: see *rose* 1.] 1. Any circular ornament having many small parts in concentric circles, or regularly arranged around the center.

She lifted Suzanne's hair to the middle of the head in two rosettes that she called ribonettes, and fastened them with a silver comb. *G. W. Cable*, *Stories of Louisiana*, x.

Speedily—(a) In arch., an ornament of frequent use in decoration in all styles. In Roman architecture rosettes decorate coffered ceilings and soffits of cornices, and appear as a central ornament of the niches of the Corinthian order. In medieval architecture rosettes are abundant, and consist usually of a knot of foliage inscribed in a circle, trefoil, or quatrefoil. See also *ent* under *patena*. (b) A knot of ribbon or a bunch of col-



Rolette.—Early Italian medieval work.

ored worsted used as an ornament of costume, especially one of the two bunches of ribbons attached to the loops by which an officer's gorget was suspended on his chest.

2. Any object or arrangement resembling in form a full-blown rose. (a) A rose gas-burner, in which the jets of flame are disposed radially about a center. (b) A particular arrangement of the sails of a windmill. (c) The pattern produced by a rose-engine lathe. (d) In bot., a circle of leaves or fronds.

3. Same as *roset* 1.—4. In zool. and anat., a natural formation of parts resembling a rose.

See *rose*, 9. (a) The anal bunch of gills of a nudibranchiate gastropod. (b) The central plate which occupies the space between the apices of the first five radials of *Comatula*, and is formed from the confluence of five basals. *Carpenter*; *Huxley*. (c) The set of five petaloid ambulacra of some sea-urchins. See *ent* under *Petalosticha*.

(d) A spot of color which resembles a flower, as a broken-up ocellus. See *ent* under *jaguar*. (e) A rosette-cell. (f) A rosette-plate.

5. A curve whose polar equation is $r = a + \sin n\theta$, which presents a great variety of forms symmetrical about a center.—6.

Naut., a form of knot.—

7. In *metal.*, a disk or plate formed by throwing

water on melted metal. See *rosette-copper*, and compare *quenahing*, 2.—Red rosette, or red button, the rosette worn in the buttonhole by officers and higher dignitaries of the Legion of Honor.

rosette-burner (rōz-zet'bir'nēr), *n.* Same as *rose-burner*.

rosette-cell (rōz-zet'sel), *n.* One of the small spheroidal clusters or masses of usually eight or sixteen cells which are developed in sponges, in the cavity both of the adult sponge and of its free-swimming ciliated gemmules. *W. S. Kent*.

rosette-copper (rōz-zet'kop'ēr), *n.* A product of copper made by throwing water on the surface of the melted metal (after the refining process), which is then removed in the form of a disk, the operation being repeated as often as is necessary. These disks or rosettes are colored bright-red by the action of the water on the copper, by which a suboxide is formed. This process has been followed at Chessy in France, chiefly, and also at Mansfeld in Prussia. Also called *rose-copper*.

rosette-cutter (rōz-zet'kut'ēr), *n.* A rotary cutting-tool for making wooden rosettes or circular ornaments in which different moldings are combined. Its cutting edge is of the inverse form of the ornament desired. Such tools are used in cabinet-making and carpentry.

rosetted (rōz-zet'ed), *a.* [*< rosette* + -*ed* 2.] 1. Furnished or ornamented with a rosette.

The low-cut and rosetted shoe. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 614.

2. Formed or arranged in rosettes: as, the decorations were of looped and rosetted ribbons.

rosette-plate (rōz-zet'plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, a communication-plate.

rosetum (rōz-zō'tum), *n.*; pl. *rosetums*, *roseta* (-tumz, -tī). [*< L. rosetum*, a garden or bed of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose* 1.] A garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

rose-vinegar (rōz'vin'ē-gār), *n.* An infusion made by steeping the petals of roses in vinegar, used as an external application in headaches, also to dispel unpleasant odors. *Chambers's Encyc.*, art. *Rose*.

rose-water (rōz'wā'tēr), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Water tintured with oil of roses by distillation.

Every morning their Priests (called Bramin) washe the Image of the denyll with *rose water*, or such other sweete liqoure, and perfume hym with dyverse sweete sauours. *H. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (*First Books on America*, ed. Arber, p. 17).

Let one attend him with a silver basin

Full of *rose-water* and bestrew'd with flowers.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 56.

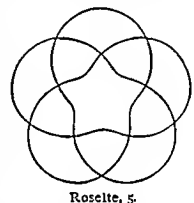
II. *a.* Having the odor or character of rose-water; hence, affectively delicate or sentimental: as, *rose-water religion*.

Rose-water philanthropy. *Carlyle*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

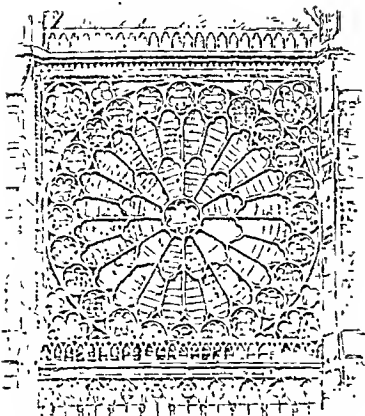
Rose-water dish. (a) A dish with perforated top, for pouring or sprinkling rose-water over the limbs. (b) The plate for a rose-water ewer.—**Rose-water ewer**, a name given to the *niftaba*, or spouted alquiere, used in Persia and other parts of the East for pouring water over the limbs after eating. See *ent* under *afstaba*.—**Rose-water ointment.** See *ointment*.

rose-willow (rōz'wil'ō), *n.* See *willow*.

rose-window (rōz'win'dō), *n.* In *arch.*, a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a center. Such windows are especially fine and numerous in French medieval architecture, and often attain very considerable dimensions, as in the cathedrals of



Rolette, 5.



Rose-window in North Transept of Abbey Church of Saint Denis, France.

Paris, Chartres, Rheims, Amiens, etc. Also called *cathedral window* and, rarely, *warigold-window*.

Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed triple portals, the beauty of the *rose-window* that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I, 541.

rosewood (rōz'wūd), *n.* 1. The wood of various Brazilian trees, especially of *Dalbergia nigra*. It is a fine hard cabinet-wood of a chestnut color streaked with black, or varying in the different sorts, and used chiefly in veneers. The name is due to the faint rose-scent of some kinds when freshly cut. Other species of *Dalbergia*, species of *Jacaranda*, and perhaps of *Machrelium*, produce the rosewood of commerce. The woods known as *kingwood* and *violet-wood* may be considered as varieties. See *palisander*, the several generic names and the phrases below.

2. A wood, lignum rhodium, the source of oil of rhodium, or rosewood-oil: *Canary rosewood*. It is obtained in pieces of a few inches thick from the root and stem of *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, small trees of the Canaries. See *rosewood-oil*.

3. Any of the trees producing rosewood. — *African rosewood*, the molompi, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. — *Australian rosewood*, a moderate sized tree, *Sinounia glandulosum* of the Meliacea. — *Burmese rosewood*. See *Pterocarpus*. — *Canary rosewood*. See def. 2. — *Deminea rosewood*, *Carlia Gerardianus*, a boraginaceous tree of the West Indies. — *East Indian rosewood*. See *blackwood*, 1, and *Dalbergia*. — *Jamaica rosewood*, *Linociera ligustrina* and *Amorpha balauensis*, West Indian trees not botanically related. — The latter also called *canwood* and *rhodes-wood*. — *Moulmein rosewood*, a Burmese species of *Mitrella*.

rosewood-oil (rōz'wūd-oil), *n.* A pale-yellow, viscid, volatile oil, having an odor resembling that of sandalwood or rosewood, and obtained by distillation with water from a kind of rosewood. (See *rosewood*, 2.) It has been used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but is now wholly or mostly replaced by artificial compounds.

rose-worm (rōz'wōrm), *n.* The larva of a common tortricid moth, *Pacheta rosaceana*, which folds the leaves of the rose and skeletonizes them. It feeds also on many other plants, as the apple, peach, plum, holly, clover, strawberry, and cotton.

rosewort (rōz'wōrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the order Rosaceae. Lindley. — 2. Same as *roseroot*, 1. **rose-yard** (rōz'yārd), *n.* [*ME. rosegerde*, < *rosē* + *yard*.] A rose-garden.

rosialt, *a.* See *rosal*.

rosicler (rō-si-klēr'), *n.* [*Sp.*] The Spanish term for the ores of silver embraced under the general English name *ruby silver*. It includes the light silver ore proustite (*rosicler claro*) and the dark red silver ore pyrrhotite (*rosicler oscuro*), besides these the mineral stephanite is sometimes called *rosicler negro*.

Rosicrucian (rō-zī-kro'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be a Latinized form of *Rosenkreuz*, 'rose-cross,' the mythical name of the mythical founder of the sect, identified with L. rosa, a rose, + *crux* (*cruc*), a cross, whence F. *roscroix*, a Rosicrucian, E. *rose-cross*, the Rosicrucian symbol: see *rose* and *cross*.] Others alter the name to *Rosacrucean* or *Rosicrucean*, in order to derive it < L. *rosceus*, dewy (see *rosoid*), or *ros* (*ror*), dew (see *rorē*). + *crux* (*cruc*), cross, the emblem of light. I. *n.* A member of a supposed secret society, said to have originated in the fifteenth century, which combined pretensions to the possession of occult wisdom and gifts with so-called mysteries of physics, astronomy, alchemy, etc. The book describing the Rosicrucians ("Fama Fraternitatis," published in 1614) is generally regarded as merely an elaborate satire on the chivalric and credulity of the times. Books of Rosicrucian pretensions were formerly numerous in England as well as in Germany, and several have lately reappeared in the United States. The sect were also styled *Brethren or Knights of the Rosy-cross*, *Rosy-cross Philosophers*, etc.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

Rosicrucianism (rō-zī-kro'shi-an-izm), *n.* [*Rosicrucian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, arts, or practices of the Rosicrucians.

rosicrux (rō-zī-kruks), *n.*; pl. *rosicruces* (rō-zī-kro'sōz). Same as *rose-cross*, 2.

rosied (rō'zīd), *a.* [*Rosy* + *-ed*.] Adorned with roses or rose-color; made rosy.

rosiert, *n.* See *rosier*.

rosière (rō-zīār'), *n.* [F., the young girl who wins the rose, emblem of virtue, < L. *rosaria*, fem. of *rosarius*, of roses: see *rosary*.] See *ros-festival*.

rosily (rō'zī-li), *adv.* With a rosy color or effect.

The white Olympian-peaks
Rosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile.
M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*, li.

rosin (roz'in), *n.* [Formerly also *rozin*; a var. of *resin*: see *resin*.] 1. Same as *resin*. Specifically — 2. Resin as employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. It is obtained from turpentine by distillation. In this process the oil of the turpentine comes over, and the rosin remains behind. Rosin varies in color from dark brown or black to white, according to its purity and the degree of heat used in its preparation. Chemically it is the anhydride of abietic acid. It has the physical and chemical properties common to all resins. It is used in common varnishes, is combined with tallow to make common candles, is used by founders to give tenacity to their cores, by tinner and plumbers as a flux for their solder, for rubbing on violins, and for many other purposes. Also called *colophony*.

Suddenly, Aeneas Gulf did swim
With Rosin, Pitch, and Blunstone to the brim.
Spenser, *Tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, li, The Furies.

rosin (roz'in), *v. t.* [*Rosin*, *n.*] To cover or rub with rosin.

Black Caesar had that afternoon *rosined* his bow, and tuned his fiddle, and practised fives and Virginia reels.
H. R. Stowe, *Whitewash*, p. 349.

rosined (roz'ind), *a.* [*Rosin* + *-ed*.] Treated with rosin.

rosiness (rō'zī-nēs), *n.* [*Rosy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the rose in color.

The *rosiness* of glowing embers tinted the walls of Jonathan's home.
H. H. Catherine, *Romance of Dollard*, xvii.

rosing (roz'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rosē*, *v.*] The operation of imparting a pink tint to raw white silk.

rosin-oil (roz'in-oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from pine-resin, used for lubricating machinery, etc., and in France for printers' ink. See *London oil*, under *oil*.

rosin-plant (roz'in-plant), *n.* Same as *rosin-weed*.

rosin-soap (roz'in-sōp), *n.* A soap made of rosin and an alkali, as soda or potash, or by boiling with an alkaline carbonate and evaporating to dryness. It is worthless except when mixed with tallow soap, or palm-oil soap, or with both, as in the common yellow soap of commerce. See *soap*.

rosin-tin (roz'in-tin), *n.* A pale-colored native oxide of tin with a resinous luster.

rosin-weed (roz'in-wēd), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Silphium*.

especially, *S. laciniatum*. See *compass-plant*, 1, and *prairie bird-lark* (under *bird-lark*).

rosiny (roz'-in-i), *a.* [*Rosin* + *-y*.] Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.

rosland (ros'-land), *n.* [Prop. **rossland*, < *ross* + *land*.] Moorish or watery land; heathy land. [Prov. Eng.]

rosmar (ros'-mār), *n.* [*Dan. rosmar*, a walrus, < Norw. *rossmaur*, *rossmaul*, < Icel. *rosmhrab*, a walrus, < *rosm*, of unknown meaning (appar. connected with *rostringr*, a walrus), + *healr* = E. *whale*: see *whale*. Cf. *horse-whale*, *walrus*, and *rorqual*.] The morse or walrus. See cuts under *rosmarine* and *walrus*.

Rosmaridæ (ros-mar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rosmarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Pinnipedia*, named



Rosin-weed (*Silphium laciniatum*).
1, the upper part of the stem with the head;
2, a leaf. a, one of the involucral scales.

from the genus *Rosmarus*: now usually called *Trichechidæ* and sometimes *Odobenidæ*. **rosmarine** (roz'mā-rēn or -rīn), *n.* [*L. ros marinus*, 'sea-dew,' rosemary: see *rosemary*.] 1. Sea-dew.

You shall . . . steep
Your bodies in that purer brine
And wholesome dew called *ros-marine*.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Blackness*.

2. Rosemary.
Cold Lettuce, and refreshing *Rosmarine*.
Spenser, *Mulopotmos*, l. 200.

rosmarine (roz'mā-rēn or -rīn), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. an altered form of *Dan. rosmar*, a walrus (see *rosmar*), simulating *rosmarine*, whence the fable of its feeding on dew.] I. *n.* The walrus: formerly imagined as a sea-monster which climbed cliffs to feed on dew. Some of the early representations of this animal are extremely curious (as



Rosmarine (*Vacca marina* of Gesner, 1560).

that from Gesner here reproduced), and to them is probably traceable the heraldic creature known as the *marine wolf* (which see, under *marine*). Gesner's figure is clearly the walrus, though the tusks point upward from the lower jaw, instead of downward from the upper jaw, and though it is provided with hind feet besides a tail, instead of hind limbs forming a tail. Many zoological illustrations of the sixteenth century are not more accurate. Compare the cut under *walrus*.

Greedy *Rosmarines* with visages deforme.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 24.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the walruses.

Rosmarinus (ros-mā-rī-nus), *n.* [*L. ros marinus*, sea-dew: see *rosemary*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiata* and tribe *Monardrea*. It is characterized by an ovoid and slightly two-lipped calyx, headless within; by an exerted corolla-tube enlarged in the throat, the limb two-lipped, the large middle lobe of the lower lip declined and concave; and by having two stamens, each with a single anther-cell, the connective being continuous with the filament and the other cell represented by a slender reflexed tooth. The only species, *R. officinalis*, the rosemary (which see), is native through the Mediterranean region, and cultivated elsewhere, but is not hardy in America north of Virginia.

It is a low-branched evergreen aromatic shrub, 4 or 5 feet high, bearing linear entire opposite leaves which are sessile, thickish, about one inch long, smooth and green above, with evolute margins, and white with stellate hairs beneath. The pale-blue flowers are produced throughout the year; they are nearly sessile among the upper leaves, and form loosely few-flowered and axillary branched verticillasters clustered in a few short racemes.

rosmaroid (ros'mā-roid), *a.* Belonging to the *Rosmaroidæ*.

Rosmaroidea (ros-mā-roī-dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rosmarus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Pinnipedia*, represented by the *Rosmaridæ* alone, having the lower canines atrophied and the upper ones enormously developed as tusks protruding far from the mouth. Also called *Trichechoidæ*.

Rosmarus (ros'mā-rus), *n.* [NL. (Seopoli, 1777, after Klein, 1751), < *Dan. rosmar*, a walrus: see *rosmar*, *rosmarine*.] The typical genus of *Rosmaridæ*, the walruses: also called *Trichechus* and *Odobenus*.

Rosminian (ros-min'i-an), *n.* [*Rosmini* (see def.) + *-an*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, entitled the Fathers of the Institute of Charity, founded by the Italian philosopher Antonio Rosmini Serbati in 1828, for the purpose of pursuing charitable work.

Rosminianism (ros-min'i-an-izm), *n.* [*Rosminian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical system of Antonio Rosmini Serbati. Its fundamental proposition is that every idea involves the idea of being.

rosolic (rō-zol'ik), *a.* [*Rose* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Related to *rosaniline*. — *Rosolic acid*, an acid closely related to *rosaniline*, and differing from it in that the amide groups of the latter are replaced by hydroxyl groups in *rosolic acid*, with elimination of one molecule of water.

rosolio (rō-zō'liō), *n.* [*Alsa rosoglio* (and *rosoli*, *rosolis*, < F.), < It. *rosolio* = Sp. *rosoli* = Pg. *rossoli* = F. *rossolis*, *rosolio*, appar., like *rossolis*, sundew, a plant, < L. *ros solis*, sundew (*ros*,

dew; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun; but perhaps orig. It., < *It. rosso*, red, < *L. rufus*, red: see *russell*.) A red wine of Malta; also, a sweet cordial made from raisins, popular throughout the Levant.

Rogue Hyacinth . . .
Shall have a small full glass
Of manly red *rosolio* to himself.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 117.

Rosores (rō-sō-rōz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rosor*, gnawer, < *L. rodere*, pp. *rosus*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] In *zool.*, the gnawing mammals: a synonym of *Glires* and of *Rodentia*. [Now rare.]

Rosoria (rō-sō-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Rosores*.] Same as *Rosores*. *Bonaparte, 1837.*

rosorial (rō-sō-ri-āl), *a.* [From *Rosores* + *-al*.] Belonging to the *Rosores* or *Rosoria*; rodent.

ross¹ (ros), *n.* [From *Norw. ros, rus, rös, rys*, shell, rind, peel, scale (usually of that which falls off of itself), = *Dan. ros*, shavings, chips; prob. connected with *Norw. ros, f.*, a fall, landslide, etc., < *rusa* = *AS. hreosan*, etc., fall: see *russell*.] 1. The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.—2. Branches of trees lopped off; the refuse of plants. [Scotch.]

ross¹ (ros), *v. t.* [From *ross¹, *n.*] 1. To strip the ross from; strip bark from.—2. To cut up (bark) for boiling, etc.*

ross² (ros), *n.* [From *W. rhos*, a moor, heath, morass. Cf. *rosland*.] A morass. *Hallivell, [Prov. Eng.]*

rosselt (ros'el), *n.* [Cf. *ross², *rosland*.] Light land; rosland.*

A true *rossel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

Rossella (ros-sel'ā), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Rossellidae*. *Carler.*

Rossellidae (ros-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rossella* + *-idae*.] A family of lysianthe silicious sponges whose dermal spicules have no centripetal ray, typified by the genus *Rossella*. The other genera are numerous.

rosselly (ros'el-i), *a.* [From *rossel* + *-y*.] Loose; light: said of soil.

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper; that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

rosset (ros'et), *n.* Same as *rossette*.

Ross Herald. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Herald's College.

Rossia (ros'i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John Ross (1777-1856), an Arctic explorer.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Rhodostetha*. *Bonaparte, 1838.*—2. In *Mollusca*, a genus of decapod cephalopods of the family *Sepiidae*. *R. Owen, 1838.*

rossignol (ros'i-nyol), *n.* [From *F. rossignol*, OF. *lousseignol*, *lousseignol* = *Pr. rossignol*, *rossinhol*, *rossignola* = *Cat. rossignol* = *Sp. rossignol* = *Pg. rossignol*, *rossinol* = *It. rossignolo*, < *L. lusciniola*, *lusciniolus*, nightingale, dim. of *luscina*, nightingale: see *luscina*.] The nightingale.

rossing-machine (ros'ing-mā-she-n'), *n.* 1. A machine for removing the ross or rough exterior part of bark; a bark-rossing machine.—2. A rossing attachment to a sawmill for removing the bark from the log just before it meets the saw.—3. A machine for cutting up bark preparatory to boiling or steeping, for purposes of tanning, medicine, dyeing, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

rosso antico (ros'ō an-tē-kō), [It., < *rosso*, red, + *antico*, antique, ancient: see *russel* and *antique*.] See *marble*, 1.

rossoli (ros'ō-lī), *n.* [It., < *L. ros*, dew, + *sol*, the sun.] An Italian liquor in the preparation of which the sundew (*Drusera rotundifolia*) is used.

Ross's rosy gull. See *gull*², and cut under *Rhodostetha*.

rost¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *roast*.

rost², *n.* A Middle English form of *roust*².

rostell (ros'tel), *n.* [= *F. rostell*, < *L. rostellum*, a little beak or snout, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *rostellum*.

rostellum, *n.* Plural of *rostellum*.

rostellar (ros'te-lār), *a.* [From *rostellum* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a rostellum.

Rostellaria (ros-te-lū-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostell*.] A genus of marine univalves belonging to the family *Strombidae*; the spindlestombs. It is found both



Rostellaria curia.

recent and fossil. The shell is fusiform or subtrilobate, with an elevated pointed spire; the aperture is oval, with canal projecting, and terminating in a pointed beak. The species are found in the Indian ocean and neighboring seas.

rostellarian (ros-te-lā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Resembling a spindlestomb; pertaining or belonging to the genus *Rostellaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rostellaria*.

rostellate (ros'te-lāt), *a.* [= *F. rostellé*, < NL. **rostellatus*, < *L. rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostell*.] Having a rostellum; diminutively rostrate or beaked.

rostelliform (ros-tel'i-fōrm), *a.* [From *L. rostellum*, a little beak or snout, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a rostell; shaped like a rostellum.

rostellum (res-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *rostellae* (-i). [L.: see *rostell*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) Any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violas; specifically, a modification of the stigma in many orchids, which bears the glands to which the pollen-masses are attached.

The upper stigma is modified into an extraordinary organ, called the *rostellum*, which in many orchids presents no resemblance to a true stigma.

Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 4.

(b) A Linnean term for the unilobe or radiolo.

—2. In *zool.*, the fore part of the head of tape-worms or other cestoids, bearing spines or hooklets which are said to be rostellar. See cut under *Cestodea*.—3. [cap.] [NL.] In *conch.*, same as *Rostellaria*.

roster¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *roaster*.

roster² (ros'ter), *n.* [Also dial. *royster*, an inventory; < *D. rooster*, a list, table; prob. a particular use, in allusion to the crossing lines and columns in a table, of *roaster*, a grate, gridiron, = *E. roaster* (see *roaster*).] The word is commonly supposed to be a corruption of *register*¹.

1. In the British and the United States regular armies, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who relieve or succeed each other; specifically, a military list or register showing or fixing the rotation in which individuals, companies, or regiments are called into service.—2. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, etc., containing, under several heads, their names, rank, corps, place of abode, etc. These are called *division rosters*, *brigade rosters*, *regimental* or *battalion rosters*. *Bartlett*.—3. Hence, any roll, list, or register of names. [Colloq.]

rosterite (ros'ter-it), *n.* A variety of beryl of a pale rose-red color, found in the granite of the island of Elba, Italy.

rostrlet, *n.* [Appar. an error for **rostre*, < *F. rostre* = *Sp. Pg. It. rostro*, < *L. rostrum*, beak: see *rostrum*.] The beak of a ship.

Vectis rostratus, a harp or lever with an iron point or end, a *rostrlet*. *Nomenclator, 1845. (Nares.)*

rostra, *n.* Latin and New Latin plural of *rostrum*.

rostral (ros'trāl), *a.* [= *F. rostral* = *Sp. Pg. rostral* = *It. rostrale*, < *L. rostralis*, < *L. rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a rostrum.

—2. In *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to a rostrum in any sense; rostellar; rostriform. (b) Having a rostrum or beak of this or that kind; rostrate: usually in composition with a qualifying epithet: us, *lamello-rostral*, *longirostral*, *fixirostral*, *conirostral*, *culvirostral*, *curvirostral*, *rectirostral*, *dentirostral*, *recurvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *tenuirostral*, *scutirostral*, etc. See the compounds.

Thus for a day or two in the chick there are two "basal-temporal" and one *rostral* center.

Nature, XXXVII. 501.

Rostral channel or **canal**, in the *Hemiptera*, a hollow on the lower surface of the thorax, in which the rostrum is received.—**Rostral column**, a column in honor of a naval triumph: It was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships (whence the name).

At each angle of the esplanade rises a *rostral column* of rose-colored granite 100 feet high.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 192.

Rostral crown. Same as *naval crown* (which see, under *crown*).



Rostral Column, Grand Opera, Paris.

The monuments of their admirals . . . are adorned with *rostral crowns* and naval ornaments, with beautiful festoons of seaweed, shells, and coral.

Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Rostral groove or **furrow**, a groove or furrow on the lower surface of the body of a weevil, in which the rostrum is received in repose or when the insect feigns death. Its extension and form (shallow or deep, open or closed behind, etc.) are of great use in the classification of these insects.—**Rostral sheath**, in *Hemiptera*, a jointed organ formed by an extension of the labium, and deeply grooved on its upper surface for the reception of the needle-like mandibles and maxillae: generally simply called *rostrum*.

rostrate (ros'trāt), *a.* [= *F. rostré* = *Sp. Pg. rostrado* = *It. rostrato*, < *L. rostratus*, having a

beak, hook, or crooked point, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] 1.

Furnished or adorned with beaks: as, *rostrated galleys*.—2. In *bot.*, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—3. In *conch.*, having a beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated; canaliculate; rostriferous.

See cuts under *muræx* and *Rostellaria*.—4. In *entom.*, provided with a rostrum or snout-like prolongation of the head, as the weevils; rhynchophorous.

rostrated (ros'trāt-ed), *a.* [From *rostrate* + *-ed*.] Same as *rostrate*.

Rostratula (ros-trāt'ū-lī), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *L. rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] The proper name of the genus usually called *Rhynchaea* (Cuvier, 1817), and the type of the subfamily *Rostratulinae*.

Rostratulinae (ros-trāt'ū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Rostratula* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Scelopacidae*, typified by the genus *Rostratula*, characterized by the formation of the windpipe, which makes one or more subcutaneous convolutions; the painted snipes, usually called *Rhynchæinae* (see *Rhynchæa*).

Rostrhamus (ros-trā'mus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), irreg. < *L. rostrum*, beak, + *hamus*, hook.] An American genus of *Falconidae*, having the slender bill extremely hooked, the upper mandible being almost like a reaping-hook; the sickle-billed kites. There are 2 or 3 species, of the warmer parts of America, among them the well-known everglade kite of Florida, *R. sociabilis*. See cut under *everglade*.

rostrifactory (ros-tri-fak'tūr), *n.* [Formed on the model of *manufacture*; < *L. rostrum*, beak, + *factura*, a making, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *rostrum* and *facture*.] That which is constructed or fabricated by means of the bill or beak of a bird, as a nest. [Rare.]

The dexterity and assiduity they [orioles] display in their elaborate textile *rostrifactories*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 408.

Rostrifera (ros-trif'ē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rostriferus*: see *rostriferous*.] A suborder or otherwise denominated group of gastropods having a contractile rostrum or snout, and supposed to be phytophagous. It includes most of the holostomatous shells and various others. The name is contrasted with *Proboscifera*.

rostriferous (ros-trif'ē-rus), *a.* [From *NL. rostriferus*, < *L. rostrum*, beak, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Having a beak or rostrum; belonging to the *Rostrifera*, or having their characters.

rostriform (ros'tri-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. rostriforme*, < *L. rostrum*, a beak, + *forma*, form.] Formed like or as a rostrum; shaped like a beak.

rosto-antennary (ros'trō-an-ten'ā-rī), *a.* [From *L. rostrum*, beak, + *NL. antenna*, antenna, + *-ary*. Cf. *antennary*.] Pertaining to the rostrum and antennae of a crustacean. *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 225. [Rare.]*

rostrobranchial (ros'trō-brāng'ki-āl), *a.* [From *L. rostrum*, beak, + *branchia*, gills, + *-al*. Cf. *branchial*.] Pertaining to or representing the extent of the rostral and branchial parts of a fish. *Gill. [Rare.]*

rostroid (ros'trōid), *a.* [From *L. rostrum*, beak, + *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a rostrum, beak, or snout; rostrate; rostriform. [Rare.]

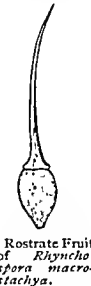
The head [of *Macrotus*, a genus of bats] has the same long rostroid appearance. *H. Allen, Smiths. Misc. Coll., VII. 2.*

rostrrolateral (ros'trō-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* [From *L. rostrum*, beak, + *latus* (later-), side: see *lateral*.] 1. Lateral with reference to the rostrum: applied to a part of the shell of a cirriped: see *rostrum*, 3 (f).—2. Situated alongside the rostrum, as of the skull of a fish.

Infraorbital chain with its anterior bones excluded from the orbit and functional as *rostrrolateral*.

Gill, Amer. Nat., 1888, p. 357.

rostrular (ros'trō-lār), *a.* [From *rostrum* + *-ular*.] Pertaining to the rostrum of fleas.



Rostrate Fruit of *Rhynchospora macrostachya*.

rostrulate (ros'trō-lāt), *a.* [*< rostrul(um) + -ate.*] In *entom.*: (*a.*) Having the form of a rostrum, as the oral organs of a flea. (*b.*) Provided with a rostrum, as the *Pulicidae*.

rostrulum (ros'trō-lum), *n.*; pl. *rostrula* (-lā). [*N.L., dim. of L. rostrum, a beak, snout: see rostrum.*] The peculiar rostrum, beak, or mouth-parts of fleas.

rostrum (ros'trum), *n.*; pl. *rostrums, rostra* (-trumz, -trā). [*< L. rostrum, the beak or bill of a bird, the snout or muzzle of a beast, a curved point, as of a bill-hook, hammer, plow, etc., the curved end of a ship's prow, the beak of a ship; orig. *rodtrum, with formative -trum (-tro-) (= E. -ther, -der, in rother¹, rudder¹), < rodere, gnaw, peck: see rodent.*] 1. The beak or bill of a bird.—2. The snout, muzzle, or sometimes the face of an animal, especially when protrusive.—3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, any beaked or rostrate part, or part likened to a beak. Hence—(*a.*) In *anat.*: (1) The forward median projection from the body of the sphenoid bone, received between the lips of the vomer, and effecting articulation with that bone; the beak of the sphenoid. See *ents* under *para-sphenoid* and *Acipenser*. (2) The reflected anterior part of the corpus callosum of a mammalian brain below the genu. (*b.*) In *ornith.*: (1) The beak of the skull; the narrow spike-like projection forward of the basisphenoid bone in the middle line of the base of the skull, along which play the movable palatal parts, and upon which the vomer is supported in some cases; its lower border, especially if thickened, is commonly formed by a parasphenoid. (2) The beak of the sternum; the manubrium. *Cuvier*, 1834. (*c.*) In *Crustacea*, the anterior termination of the carapace, especially when prominent or protrusive. For example, see cut of *Lilinia*, under *Oxyrhyncha*; see also cuts under *Amphithoe*, *Cephalothorax*, *Copepoda*, and *stake-eyed*. (*d.*) In *entom.*: (1) The beak or suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in certain insects, as *Hemiptera*. More fully called *rostral sheath* (which see, under *rostral*). (2) The proboscis, snout, or elongated anterior part of the head of a rhynchophorous beetle. The parts of the mouth are situated at the end of the rostrum, and the antennae generally lie in grooves at the sides. See *Rhynchophora*. (3) A more or less cylindrical anterior prolongation of the head of certain *Diptera*, not to be confounded with the proboscis or sucking-mouth, which in these flies is a prolongation from the front of the rostrum, though *rostrum* is incorrectly applied by some authors to the proboscis of any fly. (*e.*) In *Cirripedia*, as an acorn-shell, the median one of three compartments of the fixed conical shell, into which the movable valves may be retracted, situated on the same side of the animal as the opening between the valves, between the two rostralateral compartments. See cut under *Balanus*. (*f.*) In *conch.*: (1) The anterior extension of the head or snout when simply contractile (not retractile) and transversely annulated, opposed to *proboscis*. (2) The beak or beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated. See cuts under *maurex* and *Rostellaria*. (3) A strong solid process behind the apex of the phragmacone of a cephalopod, formed by its investing layers. In *Bryozoa* it is a conical calcified laminated structure, the guard, inclosing the straight phragmacone of these Mesozoic cephalopods. It is continued forward into the proostracum, the rostrum and proostracum together representing the pen of the *Tentaculida*. See cut under *belemnite*.

4. The beak of a ship: an ancient form of ram, consisting of a beam to which were attached heavy pointed irons, fixed to the bows, sometimes just above and sometimes below the water-line, and used for the purpose of sinking other vessels. See cut under *rostral*.

A man would expect, in so very ancient a town of Italy (Genoa), to find some considerable antiquities, but all they have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman ship that stands over the door of their arsenal. *Addison*, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 363).

5. *pl.* A platform or elevated place in the Roman forum, whence orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, etc., were delivered: so called because it was adorned with the rostra or beaks of the ships taken in the first naval victory gained by the republic. Hence—6. A pulpit or any platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience. See cut under *pulpit*.

The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
And then skip down again; pronounce a text.
Cowper, *Task*, II. 409.

7. In *bot.*, an elongated receptacle with the styles adhering; also applied generally to any rigid process of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant.—8. A trestle used in supporting platforms in a theater.—9. In an ancient lamp, the beak or projection in which the wick lies.—10. In *distilling*, that part of the still which connects the head with the worm and forms a passage for vapor from the head to the worm; the beak. It has a very marked taper from the head to the worm, and a downward inclination which gives it somewhat the appearance of a beak. See *still*².

rosula (roz'ū-lā), *n.* [*N.L., dim. of L. rosa, a rose: see rose*¹.] 1. A small rose; a rosette.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of celiinoderms.

rosular (roz'ū-lār), *a.* [*< rosula + -ar*².] In *bot.*, same as *rosulate*.

rosulate (roz'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< rosula + -ate*¹.] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in little rosettes or rose-like clusters.

rosy (rō'zī), *a.* [*< ME. *rosy, < AS. rōsig, rosy, < rōse, rose: see rose*¹.] 1. Resembling a rose in color or qualities; red; blushing; blooming.

That sweet rosy lad
Who died, and was Fidele.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 121.

Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue.
Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 619.

And every rosy tint that lay
On the smooth sea hath died away.
Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, *The Fire-Worshippers*.

2. Consisting of roses; made of roses.
I sent thee late a rosy wreath.
B. Jonson, *To Celia*.

And we shall meet once more in happier days,
When death lurks not amidst of rosy ways.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 239.

3. Made in the form of a rose.
His rosy ties and garters so o'erblown.
B. Jonson, *Epigrams*, xviii.

Rosy crosses false rosie crosses, an accommodated form of
rose *cross*, *F. rose* *cross*, *N.L. rosier*, etc.: see *Rosier* *cross*.
Same as *rose* *cross*, 2.—Rosy finch, gull, minor, rock-
fish, etc. See the nouns.—Syn. 1. See *ruddy*.

rosy-bosomed (rō'zī-būz'mund), *a.* Having the bosom rosy in color or filled with roses.

Lo! where the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Fair Venus' train, appear,
Disclose the long-expecting flowers,
And wake the purple year!
Gray, *Ode on the Spring*.

rosy-colored (rō'zī-kul'ord), *a.* Having a rosy color.

Rosy-coloured Helen is the pride
Of Lacedaemon, and of Greece beside.
Dryden, *tr. of Theocritus's Idylls*, xviii.

rosy-crowned (rō'zī-kround), *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray*.

rosy-drop (rō'zī-drop), *n.* Aene rosacea; grog-blossoms; brandy-face.

rosy-fingered (rō'zī-fing'gèrd), *a.* Having rosy fingers: Homer's favorite epithet of the dawn, *ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως*.

rosy-footman (rō'zī-fūt'man), *n.* The red-arches, a British moth, *Calligera miniata*.

rosy-kindled (rō'zī-kin'ald), *a.* Suffused with a rosy color; blushing.

Her bright hair blown about the serious face,
Yet rosy-kindled with her brother's kiss.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

rosy-marbled (rō'zī-mār'blid), *a.* Marbled with rosy color: as, the rosy-marbled moth.

rosy-marsh (rō'zī-mārsh), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Noctua subrosea*.

rosy-rustic (rō'zī-rus'tik), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hydracia micacea*.

rosy-tinted (rō'zī-tin'tod), *a.* Having rose-tints.

All about the thorn will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.
Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

rosy-wave (rō'zī-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Aedalia cutariata*.

rot (rōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotted*, ppr. *rotting*.

[*< ME. rotien, rotien* (pret. *rotede*, pp. *rotel*),
< AS. *rotian* (pret. *rotede*, *rotode*, pp. *rotod*) =
OS. *rotōn* = D. *rotten* = MLG. *roten*, *ratēn*, *rotten*,
LG. *rotten* (> G. *rotten*, *verrotten*), rot = OHG.
rozen, *rozen*, MLG. *rozen*, *rozen*, *rotzen*, be-
come or make rotten, G. *rotten*, rot or ret (hemp,
flax, etc.); cf. D. *rot* = MHG. *roz*, *rotten*; Icel.
rotin = Sw. *rutna* = Dan. *raadne*, become rot-
ten: see *rotten*¹. Cf. *ret*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To un-
dergo natural decomposition; fall into a course
or a state of elemental dissolution; suffer loss
of coherence from decay: used of organic sub-
stances which either do or do not putrefy in the
process, and sometimes, by extension, of inor-
ganic substances.

I rot, he sayde, fro the bonn;
Jhesu Cryste, what schall y dono?
M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 114. (*Hallucell.*)

For Ceire may not, in Erthe ne in Watre, rote.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 10.

As, but to die: . . .
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot.
Shak., *M. for M.*, III. I. 119.

2. To become morally corrupt; deteriorate through stagnation or indulgence; suffer loss of stamina or principle.

Wither, poor girl, in your garret; rot, poor bachelor, in your club.
Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, xxxiii.

3. To become morally offensive or putrid; be nauseous or repulsive; excite contempt or disgust. [*Rare.*]

The memory of the just is blessed; but the name of the wicked shall rot.
Prov. x. 7.

Cutthroats by the score abroad, come home, and rot in fripperies.
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, iii. 1.

4. To become affected with the disease called rot.

The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed;
But, swoll with wind, and the rank mist they draw,
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread.
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 127.

=Syn. 1. *Rot*, *Decay*, *Putrefy*, *Corrupt*, *Decompose*. *Rot* is, by its age and brevity, so energetic a word that it is often considered inelegant, and *decay* is used as a softer word. That which *rots* or *decays* may or may not emit a foul odor, as an egg or an apple; *putrefy* by derivation implies such foulness of odor, and hence is especially applied to animal matter when it is desired to emphasize that characteristic result of its rotting. *Corrupt* is sometimes used as a strong but not offensive word for thorough spoiling, that makes a thing repulsive or loathsome. To *decompose* is to return to the original elements; the word is sometimes used as a euphemism for *rot* or *putrefy*. The moral uses of the first four words correspond to the physical.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause decomposition in; sub-
ject to a process of rotting; make rotten: as,
dampness *rots* many things; to *rot* flax. See
*ret*¹. Sometimes used imperatively in improp-
riation. Compare *rat*³, *drat*².

Wel bet is roten appul out of hoord,
Than that it rotie al the remenant.
Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 43.

I would my tongue could rot them [your hands] off I
Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 370.

"What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od rot 'em!"
Were the last words of Higginbottom.
H. Smith, *Rejected Addresses*, ix.

2. To produce a rotting or putrefactive disease in; specifically, to give the rot to, as sheep or other animals. See *rot*, *n.*, 2.

The other [sheep] rotted with delicious feed.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, iv. 4. 93.

rot (rōt), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also roll; < ME. rot, roll, rote, rotte* = MD. *rot*, rottenness: see *rot*, *v.*] 1. The process of rotting, or the state of being rotten; also, rotted substance; mat-
ter weakened or disintegrated by rotting.

I will not kiss thee; then the rot returns
To thine own lips again. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 63.

2. A condition of rottenness to which certain animals and plants are liable, as the sheep and the potato (see *potato*), attended by more or less putrescence. (*a.*) The rot in sheep, which sometimes affects other animals also, is a fatal distemper caused by the presence of a great number of entozoa, called liver-lukes (*Distoma hepaticum*), in the liver, developed from germs swallowed with the food. The disease is promoted also by a humid state of atmosphere, soil, and herbage. It has different degrees of rapidity, but is generally fatal. (*b.*) In botany rot is a general term somewhat loosely applied to cases of the breaking down of the tissues of plants by the destructive agencies of fungi, especially saprophytic fungi and bacteria, but also parasitic fungi. The attacks of parasitic forms, the punctures of insects, and mechanical injuries to plants are frequently followed by decay or rot, since these accidents permit the introduction of bacteria, which are very active agents. The rot may be either "dry" (see *dry-rot*) or "wet"—that is, it may or may not be accompanied by moisture: both kinds may be seen in the potato-rot, which is caused by the fungus *Phytophthora infestans*. The so-called black rot of the grape is caused by *Phoma viticola*, the white rot by *Coniophthora diplodictia*, the brown rot by *Peronospora viticola*, and the bitter rot by *Greeneria fuliginea*. The brown rot of the cherry is caused by *Monilia fructigena*. See *potato-rot*, *Phytophthora*, *grape-rot*, *Phoma*, *Peronospora*.

They have a *Rot* some Years like Sheep.
Congreve, *Husband* his own Cuckold, *Prolog.*

3. Disgusting stuff; nauseating nonsense; unendurable trash; rant; twaddle; bosh. [*Slang.*]

Immediately upon the conclusion of the second act Sir Christopher charged out, muttering something, as he passed, about . . . having had enough of this rot.
W. E. Norris, *Miss Shatto*, vi.

The accomplished stenographer . . . restored the awful volume of unmitigated rot.
N. A. Rev., CXLIH. 477.

Grinders' rot. See *grinder*.—**Salt-peter rot.** See *salt-peter*.—**White rot**, hydrocotyle, a small herb belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferae*; pennywort; sheep-rot.

rota¹ (rō'tā), *n.* [= OP. *roc*, *roue* (> ME. *roo*),
F. *roue*, dial. *reue* = Pr. *roda* = Sp. *rueda* = Pg.
roda = It. *rota*, *ruota*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel
of a vehicle, a potters' wheel, a wheel for tor-
ture, poet. a car, chariot, the disk of the sun,
etc., ML. a circle, circular garment, a round
cake, etc., = Ir. Gael. *roth* = W. *rhod*, a wheel,
= D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*,
MHG. *rat* (*rad*), G. *rad*, a wheel, = Lith. *ratas*,
a wheel, pl. *ratiai*, a cart, wheeled vehicle, =
Skt. *rattha*, wagon, war-chariot, prob. < √ *ar*,
go. From L. *rota* are ult. E. *rotale*, *rotary*, *ro-
tatory*, *rotund*, *round*, *roundel*, *rondel*, *rondieu*,
rundlet, *roué*, *roll*, *rowel*, *roulade*, *rouleau*, *rou-
lette*, *control*, etc.] 1. A wheel.—2. A course,
turn, or routine.

Fifty years' service of our country had familiarized the whole *rota* of duty in every office and department.
E. Styles, *Sermon*, 1783.

The experience of those managers who have taken their rota of duty in the office.

Ribbon-Turner, Vagabonds and Vagrancy, p. 254.
3. A roll or list; a school-roll, a military roll, a roll of jurors, or the like, showing the order of call or of turns of duty.

"Whose turn for hot water?" . . . "East's and Tadpole's," answered the senior fog, who kept the rota.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.
Its [the county court's] ordinary judicial work . . . required the attendance of the parties to suits and the rota of qualified jurors, and of none others.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 420.
4. In music, same as round, or any variety of piece in which repeats are frequent.—5. A reliquary or other receptacle of circular form, ornamented with a cross whose arms reach the outer rim so that the whole resembles a wheel.—6. [cap.] An ecclesiastical tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church, having its seat at the papal court. It is composed of twelve prelates, called auditors, and was formerly the supreme court of justice and universal court of appeal. It is now divided into two colleges or senates, and has jurisdiction in the territory of the church, of all suits by appeal and of all matters hereditary and patrimonial. Owing to the present political position of the papacy, its power is very greatly diminished. There is no appeal from its decisions except to the Pope.

rota² (rō'tā), *n.* [NL., also *rotta*: see *rotā*.] Same as *rotē*, in either of its senses.

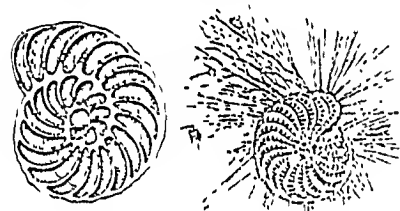
rotacism, rotacize, etc. See *rotacism*, etc.

rotal (rō'tāl), *a.* [L. *rotalis*, having wheels, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rotā*.] 1. Pertaining to a wheel or wheels, or to wheeled vehicles. [Rare.]

The Cannebi re is in a chronic state of vocal and rotal tumult.

G. A. Sala, in Illustrated London News, Nov. 5, 1881, (p. 439. [*Encyc. Dict.*])
2. Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotary motion. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rotalia (rō-tā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1809), neut. pl. of *L. rotalis*, having wheels: see *rotal*.] The typical genus of *Rotulidae*, formerly used with great latitude, now much restricted.



Rotalia.—On the right, with extended filamentous pseudopodia; on the left, in a single form, showing the chambered shell.

The shells or tests of these foraminifera are extremely minute, and of a rotate, turbinate, or nautiloid figure. They abound from the Chalk onward.

rotalian (rō-tā'li-ān), *a.* and *n.* [L. *rotalia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rotalia*, in a broad sense; rotaline; rotaliform.

In the *Rotalian* series the chambers are disposed in a turbidoid spiral. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros*, § 483.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rotalia* in a broad sense.

Rotaliidea (rō-tā-lid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idea*.] A group of perforate foraminifera, regarded as an order. It contains groups called families and named *Spirillina*, *Rotalina*, and *Tinapora*, and corresponds to the family *Rotulidae*.

rotalidean (rō-tā-lid'ē-ān), *a.* and *n.* [L. *rotalidea* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Rotaline or rotaliform, in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Rotaliidea*.

II. *n.* A rotalidean foraminifer.

rotaliform (rō-tāl'fōrm), *a.* [L. *rotalia* + *L. forma*, form.] Shaped like the test of members of the genus *Rotalia*: rotaline in form. The peculiarity is that the shell is rolled so as to show all the segments on the upper surface, but only those of the last convolution on the lower surface, where the aperture is situated. Also *rotaliform*.

Rotaliidae (rō-tā-lid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idae*.] A family of rhizopods whose test is calcareous, perforate, free or adherent, typically spiral, and rotaliform—that is to say, coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior or apertural side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other. Aberrant forms are evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular. Some of the higher modifications have double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. See *cut* under *Rotalia*.

rotaliform (rō-tā'li-fōrm), *a.* Same as *rotaliform*.

Rotaliinae (rō-tā-li-ā'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Rotaliidae* with the test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, and very rarely irregular or acervuline.

Rotalina (rō-tā-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-ina*.] A group of *Rotaliidae*: same as *Rotaliinae*.

rotaline (rō'tā-lin), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Rotalina*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rotalina* or *Rotaliidae*: rotalidonean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rotalina*, *Rotaliidae*, or *Rotaliidea*.

rotalite (rō'tā-lit), *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil rotalian or rotaline.

rotamant (rō'tā-man), *n.* [L. *rota* + *man*.] One who belongs to a rota. [Rare.]

Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *Rota-men* of politticks,
Straight east about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a fetter.
S. Butler, *Indubians*, II. III. 1103.

rotang (rō'tang), *n.* [F. (NL.) *rotang*: see *rotan*.] One of the ratan-palms, *Calamus Rotang*. See *rotan*.

rotary (rō'tā-ri), *a.* [ML. **rotarius*, pertaining to wheels (found as a noun, a wheelwright), < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rotā*.] 1. Rotating; turning round and round, as a wheel on its axis; having or characterized by rotation: as, *rotary annulments*; *rotary motion*.—2. Acting or held in rotation, as officers or an office; turn-about; rotating. [Rare.]

Several years since they . . . became an Independent Presbyterian church with a rotary board of elders.
The Congregationalist, May 30, 1862.

Danks rotary furnace. See *furnace*.—Rotary battery, a peculiar arrangement of the stamps in a stamping-mill, in which they are grouped in circular form instead of standing in a straight line as is ordinarily the case.—Rotary blower, brush, crane. See the nouns.—Rotary cutter. (a) A milling-tool. (b) In *metal-working*, a serrated rotary steel tool used on a mandrel in a lathe for operating upon a piece of metal presented to it and fed toward it on a slide-rest or other analogous movable support. (c) In *wood-working*: (1) A rotary chisel-edged cutter fastened to a cutter-head, or one of a gang of cutters so attached, used to cut away superfluous wood in shaping irregular forms, as in the manufacture of blades for harness, of felles for wagon-wheels, of curved chair-legs, etc. (2) A solid steel tool having rotating cutting edges, in the nature of a burring-tool or router, used in carving machines for cutting ornamental figures in intaglio. In working upon wood with rotary cutters, the cutter-head shafts or cutter-spindles are sometimes carried by movable bearings, and guided after the manner of a tracing-point or stylus in a pantograph. In other machines the bearings of the cutter-head shafts or spindles are stationary, and the work is itself guided and moved to produce the required shape or pattern. See *curl*, 4 (c), and *router*. Compare also *shaper* and *shaping-machine*.—Rotary fan, in *pneumatic engine*, a blowing-machine consisting of a rotary shaft with vanes or fans that rotate in a case to which the shaft-bearings are usually attached, the air entering the case through central annular openings around the shaft, and being driven by centrifugal force against the inside periphery of the case, whence it issues under pressure corresponding with the centrifugal force generated, and for any given diameter of the fan-wheel depending upon the velocity of rotation. Also called *fan blower*, *fan-wheel*, or simply *fan*.—Rotary gatherer, in *printing*, a revolving circular table on which the sections of a book are put, and successively brought to the gatherer. (Eng.)—Rotary-hearth oven, rotary oven. See *oven*.—Rotary press, rotary machine, in *printing*, a printing press or machine in which the types or plates to be printed are fastened upon a rotating cylinder, and are impressed on a continuous roll of paper. See *printing-machine*.—Rotary puddler, pump, steam-engine. See the nouns.—Rotary shears, shears having circular overlapping blades, provided with mechanism for rotating the blades, which cut at the point of intersection of their overlapping edges.—Rotary tubular steam-boller, a tubular boiler with a cylindrical shell supported on trunnions to permit revolution.—Rotary valve. (a) A valve that acts by partial rotation, after the manner of a rock-shaft, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with the port or ports in the valve seat, to which it is accurately fitted. Such valves were used in the earliest forms of steam-engines to which automatic valve-gear was supplied, and are now used in the automatic valve-gear of some of the best variable cut-off engines. (See *steam-engine* and *valve-gear*.) When a single rotary valve is used both for induction and for eluction, and actuated by an eccentric rod connected with a rocker-arm rigidly attached to the body of the valve, the principles of this valve-motion are precisely the same as those of the common slide-valve motion, the point of cut-off depending upon angular advance of the eccentric and lap, and the admission being induced by lead as in the slide-valve. Also called *rock-valve*. See *slide-valve*, *cut-off*, *angular advance* (under *angular*), *lap*, 3, and *lead*, 3. (b) A valve which makes complex and successive revolutions, thus alternately bringing its port or ports

into continuity and discontinuity with a port or ports in its seat. This kind of valve has been but little used.

rotascope (rō'tā-skōp), *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rotā*), + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *gyro-scope*.

rotatable (rō'tā-tā-bl), *a.* [L. *rotare* + *-able*.] Capable of being rotated; admitting of rotation or rotatory movement.

The improvement consists in the rotatable nozzle.
The Engineer, LXV. 350.

The rotatable blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 306.
rotatably (rō'tā-tā-blī), *adv.* In a rotatable manner; so as to be rotated.

Pocketed valve rotatably supported in said casing.
The Engineer, LXVI. 212.

rotate (rō'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotated*, ppr. *rotating*. [L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare* (> It. *rotare* = Pg. Sp. *rodar* = Pr. *rodar*, *rogar* = F. *rouer*), revolve like a wheel, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rotā*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To revolve or move round a center or axis; turn in a circle, as or like a wheel; have a continuous circular motion.—2. To turn in a curve upon a center or support; have a revolving motion from side to side or up and down; specifically, in *anat.*, to be rotated; execute one or any of the movements of rotation.

In convergence the eyes rotate on the optic axis in opposite directions. *G. T. Ladd*, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 438.

3. To go round in succession, as in or among a revolving or a repeating series; alternate serially; especially, to act or pass in rotation, as a set of office-holders or an office.—Rotating fires. See *firework*, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to revolve upon an axis or upon a support; give a circular or curvilinear movement to; turn in a curve: as, to rotate a cylinder by hand; to rotate the head or the eyes.—2. To move or change about in a series or in rotation; cause to succeed in a serial or recurrent order: as, to rotate certain men in the tenure of an office.

The best men would be sooner or later rotated out of office, and inferior men would take their places.
Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 540.

rotate (rō'tāt), *a.* [L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, turn: see *rotate*, *v.*] 1.

In bot., wheel-shaped; spreading out nearly flat like a wheel: as, the limb of a rotate corolla, calyx, etc.: usually applied to a gamopetalous corolla with a short tube.—2. In zool., wheel-shaped; rotiform; specifically, in *cutan.*, noting hairs, spines, etc., when they form a ring around any organ or part, projecting at right angles to the axis.

rotated (rō'tā-ted), *n.* [L. *rotate* + *-ed*.] Same as *rotate*.

rotate-plane (rō'tāt-plān), *a.* In bot., wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: as, a rotate-plane corolla. Also *rotate-plane*.

rotating-ring (rō'tā-ting-ring), *n.* In gunn., a band of brass or copper placed around a projectile to take the grooves in the bore of a cannon and give rotation to the projectile.

A single rotating ring of copper is used for oil callipers.
Gun Foundry Board Report, p. 33.

rotation (rō-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *rotation* = Sp. *rotacion* = Pg. *rotação* = It. *rotazione*, < L. *rotatio* (u-), < *rotare*, pp. *rotatus*, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. The act of rotating or turning, or the state of being whirled round; the continuous motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, its opposite sides moving relatively to one another, as distinguished from the forward motion of the whole body in a circle or an ellipse independent of any relative motion of its parts, as that of the planets. Thus, the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a rotation; its annual motion round the sun is a revolution.

In rotations a little force toward the circumference is equal to a greater force towards the centre.

Bacon, *Works* (ed. Spedding), IX. 447.

The axle-trees of chariots . . . take fire by the rapid rotation of the wheels.

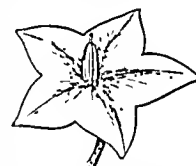
Newton, *Opticks*, III., query 8.
She has that everlasting Rotation of Tongue that an Echo must wait till she dies before it can catch her last Words.

Congress, *Way of the World*, II. 4.

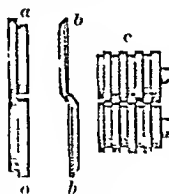
The rotation of the plane of polarization is proportional to the strength of the magnetic action.

J. E. H. Gordon, *Elect. and Mag.*, II. 221.

2. A peculiar spiral movement of fluids observed within the cavity of certain vegetable



Rotate Corolla of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).



Rotary Shears.

a, cutting edges of one form; *b*, cutting edges of another form; *c*, a series of rotary shear blades formed in a single piece of the form shown at *a*; they operate simultaneously to cut a sheet of metal into parallel strips of uniform width.

cells, as in *Chara* and *Fallisneria*. See below.—3. Serial or recurrent order; a round or sequence of one after another; a fixed or definite routine of succession; regularly recurring change.

I have often observed particular words and phrases come much into vogue. . . . This has lately been remarkable of the word *rotation*. . . . Nothing is done now but by *rotation*. . . . [In] whilst they play the rubbers by *rotation*; a fine lady returns her visits by *rotation*; and the parson of our parish declined yesterday that . . . he, his curate, the lecturer, and now and then a friend, would for the future preach by *rotation*.
British Mag., 1763, p. 542, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 164.]

Angular velocity of rotation. When a solid body revolves about an axis, its different particles move with a velocity proportional to their respective distances from the axis, and the velocity of the particle whose distance from the axis is unity is the angular velocity of rotation. It is often expressed as *in turnis* per second.

Axial rotation. See *axial*.—**Axis of rotation.** See *axis*.—**Center of rotation.** the point about which a body revolves. It is the same as the center of motion.—**Center of spontaneous rotation.** the point about which a body all whose parts are at liberty to move, and which has been struck in a direction not passing through its center of gravity, begins to turn. If any force is impressed upon a body or system of bodies in free space, and not in a direction passing through the center of gravity of the body or system, a rotatory motion will ensue about an axis passing through the center of gravity, and the center about which this motion is performed is called the *center of spontaneous rotation*.—**Circular rotation of the eyeball.** rotation about the visual axis.—**Congruency of rotations.** See *congruency*.— **Couple of rotations.** See *couple*.—**Energy of rotation.** See *energy*.—**Magnetic rotation of currents.** See *magnetic*.—**Magnetic rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *magnetic rotation polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Method of rotations.** a method used in descriptive geometry, consisting in turning a part of the given geometrical system about an axis, usually perpendicular to a plane of projection.—**Principal axes of rotation.** If a point which is not the center of gravity be taken in a solid body, all the axes which pass through that point (and they may be infinite in number) will have different moments of inertia, and there must exist one in which the moment is a maximum, and another in which it is a minimum. Those axes in respect of which the moment of inertia is a maximum or minimum are called the *principal axes of rotation*. In every body, however irregular, there are three principal axes of rotation, at right angles to each other, on any one of which, when the body revolves, the opposite centrifugal forces counterbalance each other, and hence the rotation becomes permanent.—**Principle of the composition of rotations.** the proposition that three rotations about axes which meet in one point are equivalent to one rotation round the axis through the same point, the measure of the rotation being taken upon the axis of the resultant rotation being the diagonal of the parallelepiped of which the others are sides.—**Pure rotation.** rotation without translation; a screw-motion where the pitch of the screw vanishes.—**Rotation in office.** the holding of the same office by different persons in succession; especially, in *politics*, the transfer of offices, especially those filled by appointment, to new incumbents at more or less regular intervals, without regard to the manner in which their duties have been discharged. In the United States the principle of rotation in appointive offices has been both advocated and condemned with great urgency on grounds of public advantage and partisan or personal right.

Jefferson would have *rotation in office*.
Theodore Parker, *Historic Americans*, p. 260.

Rotation of crops. a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping. It is found that the same kind of crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soil through a succession of years, and hence one kind of crop is made to succeed another in repeated series. Different soils and climates require different systems of rotation, but it is a recognized rule in all cases that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse, roots, herbage, or fallow.—**Rotation of protoplasm.** In *bot.*, the circulation or streaming movement of the protoplasmic contents of active vegetable cells. Under a moderately high power of the microscope the protoplasm of vitally active cells is seen to be in a state of constant activity or rotation—that is, it flows or moves about in steady streams or bands in various directions inside the cell. These moving protoplasmic bands have embedded in them minute granules. The rate of the movements varies in different plants, being (at a temperature of 15° C.) only .009 millimeter per minute in the leaf-cells of *Potamogeton crispus*, and 10 millimeters per minute in the plasmodium of *Didymium Serpula*. See *protoplasm*.—**Rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.

rotational (rō-tā'shōn-āl), *a.* [*rotation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; of the nature of rotation: as, *rotational velocity*.

We should thus be led to find an atom, not in the *rotational* motion of a vortex-ring, but in *irrotational* motion round a re-entering channel.
W. K. Clifford, *Lects.*, I. 212.

Rotational motion of a fluid. See *vortex-motion*.
rotation-area (rō-tā'shōn-ā-rē-ij), *n.* Double the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass of a material system by the differential coefficient relative to the time of the area described by the radius vector upon the plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation. If all the external forces which act upon a system are directed toward an axis, the rotation-area for that axis will be described with a uniform motion, which is the principle of the conservation of areas.

The *rotation-area* for an axis may be exhibited geometrically by a portion of the axis which is taken proportional to the area, and it is evident from the theory of projections that *rotation-areas* for different axes may be combined by the same laws with which forces applied to a point or rotations are combined, so that there is a corresponding parallelepiped of *rotation-areas*. There is, then, for every system, an axis of resultant *rotation-area*, with reference to which the rotation is a maximum, and the *rotation-area* for any other axis is the corresponding projection of the resultant *rotation-area*. The *rotation-area* vanishes for an axis which is perpendicular to the axis of resultant *rotation-area*.

B. Peirce, *Analytical Mechanics*, § 754.
rotative (rō-tā-tiv), *a.* [*F. rotatif*, < *L. rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. Causing something to rotate; producing rotation.

The *rotative* forces acting on A and B are, as it were, distributed by the diurnal rotation around NS.
Newcomb and Holden, *Astronomy*, p. 211.

2. Pertaining to rotation; rotational.

This high *rotative* velocity of the sun must cause an equatorial rise of the solar atmosphere.
Siemens, *New Theory of the Sun*, p. 21.

rotatively (rō-tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* So as to rotate; in a rotatory manner.

An internally-toothed wheel *rotatively* connected with the said shaft.
The Engineer, LXIX. 200.

rotato-plane (rō-tā-tō-plān), *a.* Same as *rotato-planum*.

rotator (rō-tā-tor), *n.* [= *F. rotateur* = *Sp. rotador* = *Pg. rotador* = *It. rotatore*, < *L. rotator*, a whirler, < *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. One who or that which rotates, or causes rotation; any rotational agency or instrument.

This is mounted on the *rotator*, so that it can be turned around quickly.
Mayer, *Sound*, p. 110.

2. Specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle that produces a rolling or rotatory motion of a part; a muscle which rotates a part upon its own axis. [In this sense usually as New Latin, with plural *rotatores*.]—3. In *metal-working*, a revolving or rotary furnace.—**Rotatores dorsii.** Same as *rotatores spinae*.—**Rotatores femoris.** six muscles which in the human subject rotate the femur and evert the thigh: they are the *tricipitiformis quadratus*, *obturator externus* and *internus*, with the *gemelli superior* and *inferior*.—**Rotatores spinae.** several (about eleven) small deep-seated muscles of the thoracic region of the spine beneath the multifidus, passing obliquely from the transverse process of a vertebra to the lamina of the next vertebra above. Also called *rotospinales*.—**Rotator fibulae.** the rotator of the fibula, a muscle of the leg of some animals, as leopards, from the back of the tibia obliquely downward and outward to the front of the fibula.

Rotatoria (rō-tā-tō-ri-ij), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. of *L. rotatorius*, < *rotare*, rotate: see *rotary*.] The wheel-animalcules: same as *Rotifera*.
rotatorial (rō-tā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*Rotatoria* + *-al*.] In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Rotatoria* or *Rotifera*; rotiferal.
rotatorialian (rō-tā-tō-ri-ān), *n.* [*Rotatoria* + *-an*.] A member of the *Rotatoria*; a rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorialian*.
The Century, XIV. 151.

rotatory (rō-tā-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. rotateur*, < NL. *rotatorius*, < *L. rotator*, a whirler, < *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or effecting rotation; turning or causing to turn about or upon an axis or support; relating to motion from or about a fixed point or center: opposed to *reciprocatory*.
The ball and socket joint allows . . . of a *rotatory* or sweeping motion.
Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, 1.

Verdet demonstrated that when a salt is dissolved in water the water and the salt each bring into the solution their special *rotatory* power.
Atkins, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 570.

My lady with her fingers interlock'd,
And *rotatory* thumbs on allken kneels.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. Going about in a recurrent series; moving from point to point; following in succession: as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke*. (*Imp. Diet.*)—

3. In *zool.*, rotatorial or rotiferal, as a wheel-animalcule.—4. In *anat.*, causing rotation: as, a *rotatory* muscle.—**Magnetic rotatory polarization.** that rotation of the plane of polarization, + or —, which takes place when a plane-polarized beam of light is transmitted through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field, and similarly when it is reflected from the pole of a powerful electromagnet.—**Magnetic rotatory power.** See *magnetic*.—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis*.—**Rotatory muscle.** a rotator.—**Rotatory polarization.** the change of plane to the right or to the left (of an observer looking in the direction the ray is moving) which a ray of plane polarized light undergoes when passed through quartz, sugar, etc.: if the rotation is to the right, the substance is said to be *dextrorotatory* (or positive), as cane-sugar and glucose; if to the left, it is called *levorotatory* (or negative), as starch-sugar, quinine, etc. See also *magnetic rotatory polarization*, above.

—**Rotatory power.** the property which is possessed by some crystalline bodies, and a great number of liquids

and solutions, of rotating the plane of polarization. See *rotatory polarization*.—**Rotatory steam-engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Specific rotatory power.** the angle of rotation which a layer of unit thickness would give to a certain light-ray; practically, an assumed color called the *transition tint*.

II. *n.*; pl. *rotatories* (-riz). In *zool.*, a rotatorian or rotifer.

The *rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body.
Van der Hoeven, *Zool.* (trans.), I. 166.

rotch (roch), *n.* Same as *roach*², 2. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rotche (roch), *n.* [Said to be < D. *rotje*, a petrel; cf. G. dial. *rätsche*, G. *rätsch-ente*, the common wild duck, < *rätschen*, *rätschen*, splash like a duck.] The little auk, auklet, dovekie, or sea-dove, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*. See *Mergulus*, *Alle*, and cut under *dovekie*. Also *rotchie*.

rotchet, *n.* Same as *rotchet*².

rotchie, *n.* Same as *rotchie*.

rote¹ (rōt), *n.* [*ME. rot*, root, rote, < *OF. rote*, route, rought, a way through a forest, a way, road, track, rut, *F. route*, a way, road, track, = *Sp. ruta* = *Pg. rota*, track, course of a ship at sea (ML. *rotlex rotta*, *rota*, < ML. *rupta*, a way through a forest, a way, road, street; prop. adj., se. *ria*, a way broken or cut through a forest; < *L. rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumper*, break: see *rupture*. *Rote*¹ is thus a doublet of *route*¹, *route*², *rut*¹, q. v. Cf. *routine*.] 1. A fixed or unchanging round, as in learning or reciting something; mechanical routine in learning, or in the repetition of that which has been learned; exact memorizing, or reproduction from memory, as of words or sounds, with or without attention to their significance: chiefly in the phrase *by rote*.
Loke n ribaut of hem that can nougt wel reden
His rewle ne his respondes but be pure rote,
Als as he were a conynge Clerke he cotech the lawes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (D. E. T. S.), l. 377.
First, rehearse your song by rote,
To each word a worbling note.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 404.
He rather saith it *by rote* to himself, as that he would have, than that he can thoroughly believe it, or be persuaded of it.
Bacon, *Atthelism* (ed. 1837).
The lozy manner of reading sermons, or speaking sermons *by rote*.
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 7.

2. A part mechanically committed to memory. [*Rare*.]

A *rote* of buffoonery that serveth all occasions. *Swift*.

3. A row or rank. [*Prov. Eng.*]

We'll go among them when the barley has been laid in
rotes.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xxix. (song).

rote² (rōt), *r. i.* [*rote*¹, *n.* Cf. *rote*².] 1. To learn by rote or by heart.

To the people; not by your own instruction, . . .
But with such words that are but *rotes* in
Your tongue.
Shak., *Cor.*, III. 2. 55.

2. To repeat from memory.

And if by chance a tune you *rote*,
Twill foot it likely to your note.
Dryden, *Muses' Elysium*, li.

rote³ (rōt), *r. i.* [*L. rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] To rotate; change by rotation.

Now this model upon rotation was that the third part of the House should *rote* out by ballot every year, so that every ninth year the House would be wholly altered. No magistrate to continue above 3 years.
Aubrey, *Lives*, J. Harrington.

A third part of the senate, or Parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones to be chosen in their room.
Z. Grey, *Note on Hudibras*, II. iii. 1103.

rote⁴ (rōt), *n.* [*ME. rote*, *roote*, < *OF. rote* (= *Pr. OSp. rota*) = OHG. *hrotta*, *rottā*, *rotā*, *rod-dā*, MHG. *rotte*, < ML. *rotta*, *rota*, *rocta*, earlier *chrotta*, a kind of fiddle, a crowd; of Celtic origin: < W. *erwth* = OIr. *erwt* = Gael. *eruit*, a fiddle, crowd: see *crowd*².] A musical instrument with strings, and played either by a bow, like a crowd or fiddle, or by a wheel, like a hurdy-gurdy. See *crowd*². Also called *rota*.

Wel conthe he syuge and pleyen on a *rote*.
Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., I. 236.

There were two sets of instruments in the middle ages very similar to each other, the one played with the fingers, the other with a bow. The term *rote* may perhaps have been applied to both classes.

W. K. Sullivan, *Intro.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. li.

rote⁵, *r. i.* An obsolete dialectal form of *route*¹.

rote⁶ (rōt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *route*¹ or *rut*².] The sound of surf, as before a storm. [*Local*, Eng. and U. S.]

Then all naaz'd shriekes out confused cries,
While the seas *rote* doth sing their doleful knell.
Mir. for Mags. (England's Tilza, st. 270), II. 895.

I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north. . . .
They call this the *rote* or *rut* of the sea.
D. Webster, *Private Correspondence* (ed. Fletcher Webster), II. 262.

Ho is a persone, she thynkethe, of fair figure,
A yong rotour, rely to hir pleasier.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 35. (Halliwell.)

	Grams.	Pounds avoirdupois.
Egypt	444	0.93
Tripoli, market	1817	4.01
" large	2180	4.81
Tnals, for metals	507	1.12
" " fruit, etc.	568	1.17
" " vegetables	639	1.41
Abyssinia	311	0.69
Morocco	508	1.12
Acra, for raw cotton	2937	6.57
" yarn	2037	4.40
Aleppo, for flags, etc.	2250	5.03
" " silk	2220	4.89
" " Persian silk	2154	4.75
" " drugs	1902	4.19
Damascus	1787	3.94

rot-steep (rot'stēp), *n.* The process of steeping cotton fabrics in water to remove impurities, preparatory to bleaching. See the quotation.

The *rot steep*, so called because the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated was formerly allowed to ferment and putrefy, is intended to thoroughly wet the cloth.

W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 45.

rottat, *n.* Same as *roto*².

rottant, *n.* An occasional spelling of *rotan*.

Rottbøllia (rot-bel'i-i), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1779), named after C. F. Rothbøll (1727-1797), professor of botany at Copenhagen, author of botanical works.] A genus of grasses, of the series *Panicocae* and tribe *Andropogoneae*, type of the subtribe *Rottbølliae*. It is marked by spikelets spiked in pairs, one of each pair sterile and pedicelled, the other fertile and sessile, and, further, by the cylindrical form of the spike, by the spikelets being embedded in excavations of the axis, by the absence of long hairs or awns, and by the single unisexual flower which commonly forms the fertile spikelet, containing four obtuse glumes, three stamens, and two distinct styles. The 27 species inhabit warm or temperate regions in both hemispheres; one species, *R. rugosa*, is found in pine barrens from Delaware southward. They are generally tall grasses with flat leaves, either rough or smooth. Some species bear a cluster of spikes, others a single one, or, as in *R. digitata*, a handsome Asiatic species, an elongated spike is sometimes set with a few short branches at its base, with often an additional male flower in each spikelet. Some are forage-grasses, as the tropical *R. compressa*, valued by graziers in Australia.

rotten¹ (rot'n), *a.* [ME. *rotten*, *rotun*, *rotun*, < Icel. *rottun* = Sw. *rottn* = Dan. *raaden*, rotten; in form pp. of a lost verb. Icel. as if **ryōta*, rot; see *rot*.] 1. Undergoing natural decomposition; affected by rot or organic dissolution; putrid (as animal and some vegetable matters), soft (as fruits, etc.), or weak (as vegetable fibers, fabrics, etc.) from elemental decay; as, a *rotten* encase or egg; a *rotten* log or plank; *rotten* cloth.

The seed is *rotten* under their elods. Joel 1. 17.

Breaking his oath and resolution like
A twist of *rotten* silk. Shak., Cor., v. 6. 96.

2. Putrid from organic decay, or from the presence of decomposing matter; hence, of a putrid quality; ill-smelling; fetid.

You common cry of curs' whose breath I hate
As reek o' the *rotten* fens. Shak., Cor., in. 3. 121

3. Affected with the disease called *rot*, as sheep or other animals.

Many of those that got safe on the Island, for want of being accustomed to such hardships, died like *rotten* sheep. Dampier, *Voyages* I. 50.

4. Unsound as if from rotting; in a loose or disintegrated state; soft or friable; yielding; as, *rotten* iron or stone.

They were left moid with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way. Knolles, *Hist. Turks*.

His principal care was to have many bridges laid over bogs and *rotten* moors. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

We were obliged to leave the river on account of *rotten* ice, and took to the open plains, where our deer sank to their bellies in the loose snow. B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 144.

5. Unsound in character or quality; in a corrupt or untrustworthy state; destitute of stability or integrity.

Never did base and *rotten* policy
Colour her working with such deadly wounds. Shak., I Hen IV., i. 3. 108

Leaving these Antiquities (Babylonian legends), *rotten* with age, let vs come to take better view of this stately City. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 55.

Our condition is not sound but *rotten*, both in religion and all civil prudence. Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

6. In *printing*, said of bad prints from woodcuts, that show holes and broken lines.—*Rotten* borough. See *borough*¹.

rotten² (rot'n), *n.* A dialectal variant of *rotten*.

rotten-egg (rot'n-eg'), *v. i.* [*rotten egg*.] To pelt with rotten or putrid eggs; throw rotten eggs at; done as a manifestation of extreme anger or disgust.

Rev. — and Bishop — were *rotten-egged* and "rocked," but San Antonio is bitterly ashamed of it. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 11, 1887.

rottenly (rot'n-li), *adv.* In a rotten manner; hence, fetidly; putridly; unsoundly; defectively.

rotteness (rot'n-nes), *n.* The state of being rotten, decayed, or putrid; unsoundness; corruptness.

A sound heart is the life of the flesh; but envy the *rotteness* of the bones. Prov. xiv. 30.

What's gained by falsehood? There they stand
Whose trade it is, whose life it is! How vain
To gild such *rotteness*! Browning, *Strafford*, lv. 1.

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *n.* An argillaceous or siliceous limestone which by weathering has become soft and friable, the calcareous part

having been wholly or in part removed. This material when pulverized forms a cheap and efficient substance for use in polishing the softer metals.

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *rottenstoned*, pp. *rottenstoning*. [*rottenstone*, *n.*] To polish with rottenstone.

rotting (rot'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rot*, *v.*] Same as *rotting*, *i.*

Rottlera (rot'lér-i), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Rottler, a Danish missionary.] A genus of plants, now placed under *Mallotus*.

rottolo (rot'ō-lō), *n.* [*It. rottolo*, a certain weight, also a round, < *L. rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a certain weight; see *rotalo*, *roll*.] A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean.

rotton (rot'on), *n.* Same as *rotten*.

rotula (rot'ū-lī), *n.*; pl. *rotulae* (-lē). [*L. rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel; see *rotal*. Cf. *roll*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (*a*) Same as *patella*. 2. (*b*) One of the five radial pieces entering into the composition of the dentary apparatus of a sea-mehin, serving to connect the epiphyses of each of the five alveoli, and to furnish an articulation for each of the five radii or compasses. See *loutery* of *Arctothyr* (under *loutery*), and *ent* under *Clypeastrula*. (*c*) A small hard nodule embedded in soft parts of other echinoderms, as the calcareous rotule of some holothurians (*Chirodota*). (*d*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of flat rotuliform sea-mehins of the family *Melithidae*, having the test perforate and digitate.—2. In *mus.*, a little *rota* or round; especially, a carol or song for Christmas.

rotular (rot'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. rotula*, a little wheel (see *rotula*), + *-ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a rotula, resembling a rotula; rotuliform; nodular, patellar, as, a *rotular* groove; the *rotular* bone of a hump.—2. Specifically, noting that aspect or surface of the hind limb on which the rotula is situated, as, the *rotular* aspect of the foot, the dorsum of the foot, as opposed to the sole or plantar surface; opposed to *pupital*, and corresponding to *anconal* in the fore limb, and to *epaxial* in either limb, when the limb is in its morphological position, extended at right angles with the axis of the body.

rotulet (rot'ū-let), *n.* [*L. rotulus*, a roll, + *-et*.] A roll.

There is every probability that the handy-book or register called *Doomsday* followed the Court whenever important business was to be transacted, the original *rotule* usually remaining to the Winchester treasury. *Athenaeum*, No. 3093, p. 707.

rotuliform (rot'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. rotula*, a little wheel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rotula; patelliform.

rotund (rō-tund'), *a.* [= *F. rond*, OF. *round*, *rount* = *Pr. roud*, *redun* = Cat. *redó*, *rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, *rdondo* = It. *rotondo*, *ritondo*, round, < *L. rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel; see *rotal*, and cf. *round*, an earlier form of the word.] 1. Round or roundish; spherical or globular; rounded out; convexly protuberant; bulbous: as, a *rotund* paunch or figure.

It was a little too exasperating to look at this pink-faced *rotund* specimen of prosperity, to witness the power for evil that lay in his vulgar cant. George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxx.

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles: as, a *rotund* leaf or wing.

rotund¹ (rō-tund'), *n.* [*F. rotunde*, < It. *rotunda*, *n* *rotunda*; see *rotunda*.] A rotunda. [Rare.]

I must confess the eye is better filled at first entering the *rotund*, and takes in the whole beauty and magnificence of the temple [the Pantheon at Rome] at one view. Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 418).

rotunda (rō-tun'dū), *n.* [Formerly also *rotundo* (also *rotund*, < *F. rotunde*); < It. *rotondo* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, < ML. *rotunda* (sc. *domus*), a round building, < *L. rotundo*, fem. of *rotundus*, round; see *rotund*, *round*.] 1. A round building, especially one with a dome; any building that is round both outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. See *ent* under *octastyle* and *pantheon*.—2. A circular hall in a large building, generally surmounted by a dome: as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol in Washington.

rotundate (rō-tun'dāt), *a.* [*L. rotundatus*, rounded, pp. of *rotundare*, make round, < *rotundus*, round; see *rotund*, and cf. *round*¹, *r.*] Rounded off; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*,

noting bodies which are rounded off at their ends; also, in *bot.*, same as *rotund*.

rotundifolius (rō-tun-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [*L. rotundifolius*, round-leaved, < *rotundus*, round, + *folium*, leaf.] Having round leaves.

rotundious¹ (rō-tun'di-us), *a.* [Irreg. for **rotundous*, < *L. rotundus*, round; see *rotund*.] Rotund; rounded out. [Rare.]

So your rare wit, that's ever at the full,
Lies in the cave of your *rotundious* skull.
John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (Nares.)

rotundity (rō-tun'di-ti), *n.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *rotundité* = *Pr. rotunditat* = Sp. *rotundidad* = Pg. *rotundidade* = It. *rotundità*, < *L. rotunditas* (t-), roundness, < *rotundus*, rotund, round; see *round*¹, *rotund*.] 1. Roundness; sphericity; globular form.

And thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' the world!
Shak., *Lear*, iii. 2. 7.

The usual French scenery, with its fields cut up by hedges, and a considerable *rotundity* in its trees. H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 97.

2. Rounded fullness; integral entireness.

For the mere *rotundity* of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. Fuller.

=Syn. 1. See *roundness*.

rotundness (rō-tund'nes), *n.* Same as *rotundity*.

rotundo¹ (rō-tun'dō), *n.* Same as *rotunda*.

rotund-ovate (rō-tund'ō-vāt), *a.* In *bot.*, roundly egg-shaped.

rotund-pointed (rō-tund'poin'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, having the point rounded off or blunt; bluntly pointed.

roture (rō-tūr'), *n.* [*F.*, < ML. *ruptura*, land broken up by the plow, cleared land capable of being used for sowing, etc., < LL. *ruptura*, a breaking; see *rupture*.] 1. In France, plebeian rank; the state of being a roturier.

Indeed he himself always signed the name Delabrière in one word, thus avowing his *roture*. Eneye. Brit., XIV. 177.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, a grant made of fiefal property, part of a fief, subject to a ground-rent or annual charge, and with no privilege attached.

roturier, *n.* Same as *roturier*.

roturier (rō-tū-ri-ā'), *n.* [*F.*, a plebeian, < ML. *rupturarius*, that cultivates a field, < *ruptura*, a field; see *roture*.] 1. In France, a person not of noble birth; a plebeian.

He required all persons, noble as well as *roturier*, to furnish so many soldiers in proportion to their revenues. Brougham.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, one who holds real property subject to an annual rent or charge.

Roubaix blue. See *blue*.

rouble, *n.* See *ruble*.

rouche, *n.* See *ruche*.

roucheage, *n.* Same as *rokeage*.

rouched (roucht), *a.* [An assimilated form, with lengthened vowel, of *ruked*, < *ruk*² + *-ed*.] 1. Wrinkled. *Hollivell*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Puckery; puckering the mouth, as sour beer. [Prov. Eng.]

Beer is said to be *rouched* when it acquires a tartness. *Hollivell*.

roucou (rō'kō), *n.* [*F. roucou*, *rocou* = Pg. *ruco*, < Braz. *urucu*, arnotto.] A dye: same as *arnotto*.

roué (rō-ā'), *n.* [*F. roué*, an epithet applied by the Duke of Orleans, regent of France from 1715 to 1723, to his companions in dissipation, and usually explained as 'broken on a wheel,' implying that his companions deserved to be broken on the wheel; but it is prob. to be taken in the other fig. use, 'jaded,' 'worn out'; pp. of *rouer*, break on the wheel, run over, beat, bang (*roué*, *roué de fatigue*, jaded), < *roue*, a wheel, < *L. roto*, a wheel; see *rotal*.] A man devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, especially in his relation to women; a do-bauchee; a rake.

rouelle-guard (rō-el'gärd), *n.* [*F.*, a little wheel, < ML. *rotella*, a little wheel; see *rotella*¹, *rouel*.] A guard having the shape of a disk, the plane of it at right angles with the grip. In some daggers of the fourteenth century both pommel and guard are of this form, the whole hilt resembling a spool or reel for thread. See *dague* < *roelle*, under *dague*.

rouen, *n.* See *rowen*.

Rouen cross. A jewel, worn either as a brooch or as a pendant, or sometimes in the form of a pendant hanging from a brooch, composed of a somewhat elaborate piece of fretwork in the general shape of a cross, usually of gold. These crosses are often set with small crystals cut like diamonds, or with diamonds of small value, the stones and

the chief decoration being gathered up into four or five bosses marking the form of the cross.

Rouen duck. See *duck*².

Rouen pottery. See *pottery*.

rouerie (rō'è-ré), *n.* [*F.*, < *roué*, a profligate: see *roué*.] The character or conduct of a *roué*; rakishness; debauchery.

Certain young English gentlemen from the age of fifteen to twenty . . . ape all sorts of selfishness and *rouerie*.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodles's Confessions.

rouet (rō-ā'), *n.* [*F.* *rouet*, a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rotal*.] Same as *revet*.

rouge (rōzh), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *rouge*, red, as a noun rouge, *OF.* *roge*, *rouge* = *Pr.* *roja*, four. *roja* = *Cat.* *roj* = *Sp.* *roja*, *robin* = *It.* *raggio*, *robbio*, < *ML.* *L. rubius*, *L. rubens*, red; akin to *rubr*, *rufus*, red: see *red*.] 1. *a.* Red: as in the French *rouge croir*, *rouge et noir*, etc.—**Rouge Croix**, one of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment: so called from the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England—**Rouge Dragon**, in *her.*, one of the pursuivants of the Herald's College of England. The name is taken from the red dragon, one of the supporters of the arms of Henry VII., and said to have been taken by him from the badge or device of some Welsh ancestor.

II. *n.* 1. Any red cosmetic or coloring for the skin. There are many coloring matters used for this purpose. That obtained from the safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*, is rather a stain than a paint, and is thought to be harmless to the skin. Rouge has been used at many epochs by women, and even by men. The custom was carried to a great extent in Europe in the eighteenth century, at which time, at least in court circles, there was little attempt at imitating the natural blush of the cheek, but the red was applied, as patches were, to produce a supposed decorative effect.

Both riotous laughter now replace
Thy smile and rouge, with stony glare,
Thy cheek a soft hue.

Matthie Arnold, Switzerland

To see the *rouge* and the powder on the face of a young woman still playing her part was one thing—to mark the traces of them on the vulgarized and faded countenance of one whose day was over was quite another.

Mrs. Oliphant, Four Gentlemen, xl.

2. A scarlet, bright-crimson, or dark-red polishing-powder (proxid of iron, sometimes intermingled with black oxide) made by a variety of processes, and varying in color according to the mode of production. Common rouge is made by calcining iron sulphate (copperas), its color being lighter or darker according to the predominance of the heating. The darker product is called *rouge* and the lighter *rouge*. A general name for both rouge and iron is *cederthar*. A fine scarlet rouge used by jewelers for polishing gold and silver is made from iron oxalate (flesh) by calcination or precipitation. Rouge obtained from the sulphate of iron is much used for polishing glass, metals, and other hard substances. A polishing powder for plate is a mixture of prepared chalk and the rouge. **Jewelers' rouge.** See *jeweler* and *plate powder*.

rouge (rōzh), *v.* pret and pp. *rouged*, pp. *rouging*. [*F.* *rouge*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To color (the skin, especially the cheeks) with rouge.

There was not a lady in the ball room who was not highly *rouged* and powdered. *The Century, XXVII, 5.*

2. To cause to become red, as from blushing. [*Rare.*]

Madame d'Herby, though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me. *Mme. D'Arblay Diary and Letters, IV, 281.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To use rouge, especially on the cheeks.

Bowring and *making up* [in a theater] are largely dependent upon the size of the nose. *The Century, XXXV, 633.*

2. To become red; reddish; blush. [*Rare.*]

They all started, and to be sure I *rouged* pretty high. *Mme. D'Arblay Diary and Letters, I, 225.*

rouge-berry (rōzh'ber-ē), *n.* A shrub, *Rubra levis* (including *R. humilis*), of tropical America, often grown in hot-houses. It bears racemes of bright-red berries whose juice affords an exonerant scarlet color used in the West Indies as a cosmetic. Also *rouge plant*.

rouge-dish (rōzh'dish), *n.* A small saucer containing a thin layer of dry rouge for use as a cosmetic. Such saucers, as prepared in Portugal, usually contain genuine carmine.

rouge-et-noir (rōzh-ē-nwō'), *n.* [*F.* red and black: *rouge*, red (see *rouge*); *et* (< *L.* *et*), and; *noir* (< *L.* *niger*), black (see *negrot*.)] A game at cards, played between a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons, at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two colored black and two red. A player may stake his money upon *rouge* (red) or *noir* (black) by placing it on the outer ring of the table. Two rows of cards are placed upon the table, one for *noir*, the other for *rouge*. The spots on the cards in each row are counted, the face cards being considered as ten-spots, and the players betting on that row the spots on which come nearest to 31 are winners. Also called *trump-et guarantee*.

rouge-plant (rōzh'plant), *n.* Same as *rouge-berry*.

rouge-pot (rōzh'pot), *n.* A small covered pot for rouge, intended to form part of a toilet-sot.

rouge-powder (rōzh'pou'dēr), *n.* See *rouge* and *plate-powder*.

Rouge's operation. An operation by which the upper lip and the lower part of the nose are cut away from the upper jaw, to aid in removing growths or necrosed bone from the nasal cavity.

rouget (rō-zhā'), *n.* [*F.* *rouget*, < *rouge*, red: see *rouge*.] An acute infectious disson (septicæmia) of swine: so called on account of more or less redness of skin accompanying it. It is caused by the multiplication, in the blood and various vital organs, of a specific bacillus, and is fatal in about one half of the cases. It is not known to prevail outside of France and Germany.

To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and *rouget*.

Daily Chronicle, Aug. 12, 1866. (Encyc. Diet.)

rough¹ (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *rough*, *roghe*, *rogz*, *raic*, *rou*, *rughe*, *ru*, *rug*, *ruh*, < *AS.* *rūh*, rarely *rīg* (in inflection *rūh*, *rīg*, *rūw*, rarely *rūch*), *rough*, *lmiry*, *sluggish*, *untrimmed*, *uncultivated*, *knotty*, *undressed*, = *OD.* *rich*, *ru*, *ML.* *rughe*, *ruggh*, *D.* *ruig*, *ruir* = *MLG.* *rūh*, *rūc*, *rū*, *LG.* *rug* = *OHG.* *rūh*, *MIH.* *rūch*, *G.* *ruah*, also *rauch* (in *rauch-werk*, *pelleries*, *furs*, *rauch-handel*, trade in furs, etc.), *rough*, *sluggish*, = *Duu.* *ru*, *rough*; cf. *Lith.* *rukas*, a fold, wrinkle, *rukli*, wrinkle. Cf. *rug¹*, *ruggh¹*.] 1. *a.* 1. Not smooth to the touch or to the sight; uneven, from projections, ridges, wrinkles, or the like; broken in outline or continuity by protruding points or lines, irregularities, or obstructions; sluggish; *as*, a *rough* surface of any kind; *rough* land; a *rough* road; *rough* cloth.

His browes reade and *roue*, and his berde reade and longe, that longe down to his breste.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 635.

These high wild hills and *rough* uneven ways
Draws out our idles, and makes them wearisome.

Shak., Rich. II., II, 3, 1.

Through camp and rattle *rough* with stone and steel.

Shelley, Adonais, xxiv.

At the end of the life Irene noticed a gentleman clad in a perfectly fitting *rough* travelling suit.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 4.

2. Not smoothed or formed by art; existing or left in a natural or an incomplete state; crude; unwrought; uneven; untrimmed; *as*, the *rough* materials of manufacture.

She is very honest,

And will be hard to cut as a *rough* diamond.

Fletcher, Wile for a Month, IV, 2.

3. Rugged in form, outline, or appearance; harsh or unpleasant to the eye; irregular.

A rope chain of rhennas, a vase *rough*,

Deformed, unfaturnal, and a shile of bull.

Drayton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

4. Crudely done or considered; indefinitely approximate; vague; partial; careless; hasty; *as*, to make a *rough* estimate or calculation; *at* a *rough* guess.

There is not a subscription goes forward in which Tom is not privy to the first *rough* draught of the proposals.

Abbott, Tatler, No. 158.

A *rough* census was taken at the time of the Armada.

Procter, Sketches, p. 138.

At this time, for carrying conviction to the first instance, it is only necessary to use large masses, and for this a *rough* count will answer.

Ames, Jour. Philol., IX, 140.

5. Characterized by harshness or asperity; disagreeably severe or coarse; discordant; used of things and actions with reference to their effects upon the senses or feelings, notions, sounds, etc.; *as*, *rough* weather; a *rough* remedy; *rough* treatment.

Your report is something too *rough* [in some editions, *round*].

Shak., Hen. V., IV, 1, 216.

I am glad to find that the *rough* (line of) *muscle* agrees so well with you.

Harrell, Letters, I, vi, 31.

6. Lacking refinement; rude in character or action; unpolished; untrained; unsmooth; awkward; *as*, *rough* kindness or attentance; a *rough* backwoodsman.

For I am *rough*, and who not like a babe.

Shak., I, of the 8, II, 1, 138.

From, who had a degree of *rough* chivalry in his nature, would fain have carried matters to open warfare.

Freng, Sketch-Book, p. 423.

7. Characterized by violent or disorderly action or movement; rudely agitated or disturbed; hoisterously violent; unrestrained; *as*, *rough* water; *rough* play.

The winds grew contrary, and sent too *rough* to be brooked by so small a vessel.

Saunders, Travels, p. 14.

When I was a Boy, the Prince of Salmons, riding a *rough* Horse at Naples, . . . held Reals under his knees and Tocs.

Montaigne, Essays (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I, 501.

The town was *rough* with a riot between the press-gang and the whaling-folk. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.*

Nor is that wind less *rough* which blows a good man's barge.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

8. Coarse; stalo; *as*, *rough* bread; *rough* fish. [*Slang.*]

The poorer classes live mostly on fish, and the "dropped" and *rough* fish is bought chiefly for the poor.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 53.

9. Astringent; said of wines or other beverages: *as*, a *rough* claret.

The *rougher* the drink [elder] the farther it will go, and the more acceptable it is to the working man.

Spons. Encyc. Manuf., I, 417.

10. In *bot.*, same as *scabrous*.—11. In *Gr. gram.*, accompanied by, constituting, or marking the stronger aspiration, equivalent to our *h*; aspirated (in a narrower sense): *as*, a *rough* muto; the *rough* breathing. The *rough* breathing (*spiritus asper*) is our *h*. The *rough* mutes are *θ* (*th*), *φ* (*ph*), and *χ* (*ch*), equivalent in earlier times to *t* + *h*, *p* + *h*, and *k* + *h*, but in later times to English *th* (in *than*), *f*, and German *ch* (*elo*), respectively. *Rough* translates Greek *δαρυς*, and is opposed to *smooth* (*δαρς*).—Perfectly *rough*, in theoretical dynam., so rough that a body will not slip over the surfaces so characterized.—**Rough-and-ready.** (a) *Rough* in character or manner, but prompt in action or ready for emergencies: *as*, a *rough-and-ready* workman.

He was not going to hang back when called upon—he had always been *rough* and *ready* when wanted—and then he was now *ready* as ever, and *rough* enough, too, God knows.

Trilippe, Dr. Thorne, xxii.

(b) *Rough*, harsh, or crude to the mind, but ready or prompt in action or use.

He [Montesquieu] could not have been the mere sentimentalist and rhetorician for which the *rough-and-ready* understanding would at first glance be inclined to condemn him.

Lowell, Among My Books, 1st ser., p. 353.

Tentons or Celtic we were to be, and in this *rough-and-ready* fashion we were enlisted under one or other of the banners.

Contemporary Rev., LIII.

Rough-and-tumble, consisting of or characterized by rough and tumbling action; enticed on with, requiring, or employing interminate blows, falls, or struggles; used of a method of free fighting in which all means are allowable, and extended to others subjects involving similar conditions. [*Collog.*]—**Rough arch**, *bindweed*, *cicely*, *coat*, *diamond*. See the nouns.—**Rough breathing**. See *def. II*.—**Rough-cut margin**. See *margin*, 1.—**Rough-faced rustic work**, masonry in which the faces of the blocks are left rough, and the joints are chiseled, either plain or chamfered.—**Rough file**, *fish*, *log*, *paranip*, *plate-glass*. See the nouns.—**Rough oak**. Same as *post-oak*.—**Rough-pointed stone**, in *stone-cutting*, stone from the face of which an inch or more has been removed by the pick, or by heavy points, leaving projections of from half an inch to an inch in height. Blocks of stone are thus treated as the first operation in dressing limestone and granite.—**Rough respiration**, *rice*, *setter*, etc. See the nouns.—**Short and rough**. See *short*, 1. *Rugged*, jagged.—2. Unheaven, unwrought.—5. *Mrs. Gaskell, iv.*—6. Indefinite, ungracious, bluff, blunt, bearish, churlish, gruff, impolite, brusque.

II. *n.* 1. *Rough* or roughened state or condition; crudeness; rawness; vehemence; exacerbation; with *the*: *as*, materials or work in the *rough*; the *rough* of a storm.

I knew a King that, being crossed in his Game, would smite his Oaths fall on the Ground, and bite the very Earth in the *Rough* of his Passion.

Shorell, Letters, I, v, 11.

Contemplating the people in the *rough*.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vi.

2. A projecting piece inserted in a horse's shoe, to keep him from slipping.

If this steel *rough* [a spike inserted in a square hole in each heel of a horseshoe] be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place.

E. H. Knight, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.

3. *Rough* weather.

In calm, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances.

P. Fletcher, Pleistorey Eclogues, vii, 32.

4. *pl.* In *mining*, a poor grade of tin ore, or that which has been only roughly dressed. Also *raus*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

rough¹ (ruf), *r.* [*ME.* *ruken*, *rouwen* = *OHG.* *gi-rūhan*, make rough; from the adj.: see *rough*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make rough; give a rough condition or appearance to; roughen; *as*, to *rough* a horse's shoes to prevent slipping.

The *roughing* of bottle-neck interiors is done by iron tools fixed on a lathe and moistened with sand and water.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 261.

2. To execute or shape out roughly; finish partially or in the rough; prepare for a finishing operation; *as*, to *rough* out building-stones.

The boulders . . . were thrown to the surface to be *roughed* out and trimmed.

Amer. Anthropol., III, 224.

In the grinding of a lens, the first operation consists in *roughing* it, or bringing it approximately to the curvature it is ultimately to assume.

E. L. Wilson, Quarter Century in Photography, p. 35.

Roughing-down rolls. Same as *roughing-rolls*.—**Roughing-in** or *roughing-up* cont. See *cont.*—To rough a horse, (a) To make a horse's shoes rough in order to keep him from slipping. See *rough*¹, *n.*, 2.

A simple mode of *roughing horses*, practised in Russia. *E. H. Knight*, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.

(b) To break in a horse, especially for military use.—To *rough in*, in *plastering*, to spread roughly upon brick, as the first of three coats.

When three coats are used, it [the laying on of the first coat of plaster] is called *pricking up* when upon laths, and *roughing in* when upon brick.

De Colange, Dict. Commerce, I. 378.

To *rough it*, to live in a rough, haphazard manner; put up with coarse or casual food and accommodations; endure hardship or inconvenience.

Take care of Fanny, mother. She is tender, and not used to *rough it* like the rest of us.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxix.

Molly Corney was one of a large family of children, and had to *rough it* accordingly.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

II. intrans. To behave roughly; specifically, to break the rules in boxing by too much roughness.

That no wrestling, *roughing*, or hugging on the ropes [in boxing] be allowed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 691.

rough¹ (ruf), *adv.* [*rough¹* + *a.*] Roughly: in a coarse, crude, or harsh manner.

Abb. You should for that have reprehended him.

Jdr. Why, so I did.

Abb. Ay, but not rough enough. *Shak.*, C. of L., v. 1. 58.

To cut up rough. See *cut*.

My jealous Puss cut up rough.

The day before I bought her muff

With sable trimming. *F. Locker*, *Mabel*.

rough² (ruf), *n.* [Also formerly *ruffi*; appar. an abbr. of *ruffian*, but now associated with *rough¹* and accordingly conformed to it in spelling. It is not probable that the adj. *rough* alone would give rise to such substantive use.] A rowdy: a ruffian; a rude, coarse fellow; one given to riotous violence; a bully.

The great queen, moody, despairing, dying, wrapt in the profoundest thought, with eyes fixed upon the ground or already gazing into infinity, was besought by the counsellors around her to name the man to whom she chose that the crown should devolve. "Not to a rough," said Elizabeth, sententiously and grimly.

Moltz, United Netherlands, IV. 138.

[In a foot-note Scaramelli is quoted to the effect that the word signifies in English "persona bassa e vile."]

I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of ruffian into rough, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper.

Dickens, All the Year Round, Oct. 10, 1868. (*Latham*.)

A lady living in the suburbs of London had occasion to make complaint because a rough climbed on to her garden wall and broke off a branch from one of her fruit trees.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 138.

rough³ (ruf), *v. t.* A bad spelling of *ruff¹*.

roughage (ruf'ij), *n.* [*rough¹* + *-age*.] Rough or coarse material; something for rough use, as straw for bedding animals. [*Local*, U. S.]

Bedding or roughage is scarce, especially in the milk- and the fancy-butter-producing regions near our great cities. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 98.

rough-backed (ruf'bakt), *a.* Having a rough back: as, the rough-backed cayman, *Alligator* or *Caiman trigonatus*, of South America.

rough-billed (ruf'bild), *a.* Having a rough horny excrescence on the beak: specific in the phrase rough-billed pelican, *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* (or *erythrorhynchus*). This remarkable formation is deciduous, and is found only on adult birds during the breeding-season.



Rough-billed Pelican, *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*.

rough-bore (ruf'bör), *v. t.* In metal-working, to make, with a boring-tool, a heavy, coarse cut in, preparatory to a lighter and smooth finishing cut.

rough-cast (ruf'kást), *n.* A kind of plastering for an external wall, composed of an almost fluid mixture of clean gravel and lime, dashed on the wall, to which it adheres.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some rough-cast about him, to signify wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., III. 1. 71.

Gorgon. 'Twas my invention.

Gasp. But I gave it polish, Gorgon.

Gorg. I confess you took off the rough-cast.

Shirley, Love Tricks, I. 1.

rough-cast (ruf'kást), *v. t.* 1. To form roughly or crudely; compose or shape in a rudimentary manner; block out in the rough: as, to rough-cast a model; to rough-cast a story or an essay.

Nor bodily nor ghostly negro could

Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould.

Cleveland.

This rough-cast, unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays, for the space of an hundred and twenty years together. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

2. To cover with a coarse semi-fluid plaster by casting or throwing it: as, to rough-cast a wall.

See the noun.—**Rough-cast pottery.** See *pottery*. **rough-caster** (ruf'kás'tör), *n.* One who rough-casts.

rough-clad (ruf'klad), *a.* Having rough or coarse apparel. *Thomson*.

rough-cull (ruf'kul), *v. t.* To cull (oysters) hastily or for the first time, throwing out only dead shells and other large trash.

rough-dab (ruf'dab), *n.* A pleuronectid fish, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*.

rough-draft (ruf'dráft), *v. t.* To draft or draw roughly; make a rough sketch of.

rough-draw (ruf'drá), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely; trace rudely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast as he rough-draws. *Dryden*.

rough-dry (ruf'dri), *v. t.* To dry by exposure to the air without rubbing, smoothing, ironing, etc.

The process of being washed in the night air, and rough-dried in a close closet, is as dangerous as it is peculiar. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xvii.

rough-dry (ruf'dri), *a.* Dry but not smoothed or ironed: as, rough-dry clothes.

roughen (ruf'n), *v.* [*rough¹* + *-en*. Cf. *rough¹*, *c.*] I. *trans.* To make rough; bring into a rough condition.

Such difference there is in tongues that the same figure which roughens one gives majesty to another; and that it was which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden*, Ded. of the *Jeneid*.

Her complexion had been freckled and roughened by exposure to wind and weather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 513.

II. intrans. To grow or become rough.

The broken landscape, by degrees

Ascending, roughens into rigid hills.

Thomson, Spring, I. 958.

rougner (ruf'ér), *n.* 1. One who roughens or roughs out; specifically, a workman who shapes or makes something roughly, preparatory to finishing operations.

When the glass [for a lens] is handed to the rougner, it is round in shape.

E. L. Wilson, Quarter Century in Photography, p. 25.

2. A piece of woolen cloth as taken from the loom, previous to its preparation for fulling by the operation called *perching*.

Woolen cloth from the loom, called *rougners*, has an irregular slack aspect, very different from the same web when it comes to be sold as, say, broad cloth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 661.

3. A percher.

rough-footed (ruf'füt'ed), *a.* Having feathered feet, as a grouse, pigeon, or hawk; feather-footed; rough-legged.

rough-grained (ruf'gráind), *a.* Same as *coarse-grained*, as qualifying things or persons. [*Rare*.]

She became quite a favourite with her rough-grained hostess. *Cornhill Mag.*

rough-grind (ruf'grind), *v. t.* To grind roughly, or so as to leave the surface rough or unpolished, as with a coarse grindstone or with the aid of a roughening material.

The Duke of Wellington ordered his Scots Greys to rough-grind their swords, as at Waterloo.

W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 83.

Cast-iron is used by . . . opticians, with sand or emery, for rough-grinding. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 433.

rough-head (ruf'hed), *n.* 1. The iguanoid lizard of the Galapagos, *Trachycephalus sulzerianus*.—2. Same as *red-claw*.—3. The common shiner, *Lutrus cornutus*. [*Local*, U. S.]

rough-hew (ruf'hü), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *rough-hew*; < *rough¹* + *hew¹*.] To hew coarsely without smoothing, as timber; hence, to give a rough or crude form to, as if by hewing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,

Rough-hew them how we will.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 11.

A rough-hewn seaman, being brought before a wise justice for some misdemeanour, was by him sent away to prison. *Bacon*, Spurious Apophthegms, 6.

This rough-hewn, ill-temper'd discourse.

Hood, Vocal Forest, Pref.

rough-hewer (ruf'hü'ér), *n.* [*rough-hew* + *-er¹*.] One who rough-hews.

rough-hound (ruf'hound), *n.* The rough hound-fish or dogfish, a kind of shark.

roughie (ruf'i), *n.* [*Dim.* of *rough¹*.] Brush-wood; dried heath. [*Scotch*.]

Laying the roughies to keep the cauld wind free you.

Scott, Guy Mannerling, liv.

roughing-drill (ruf'ing-dril), *n.* See *drill¹*.

roughing-hole (ruf'ing-höl), *n.* In metal, a hole into which iron from the blast-furnace is sometimes allowed to run.

roughing-mill (ruf'ing-mil), *n.* A circular plate or wheel, made of lead or iron, charged with emery wet with water, and usually revolved in a horizontal position, for roughing and grinding any gem except the diamond.

roughing-rolls (ruf'ing-rölz), *n. pl.* In a rolling-mill, the first pair of rolls between which prepared blooms are passed, for working them into approximate shape. Also called *roughing-down rolls*.

roughings (ruf'ingz), *n. pl.* [*rough¹* (cf. *roughie*) + *-ing¹*.] See *rowen*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

roughleg (ruf'leg), *n.* A rough-legged hawk.

rough-legged (ruf'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having the tarsi feathered; feather-footed, as a hawk: specifically noting the members of the genus *Archibuteo*. The common rough-legged hawk or buzzard is *A. lagopus*. See cuts under *Archibuteo* and *squirrel-hawk*.

roughly (ruf'li), *adv.* 1. In a rough manner; with physical roughness or coarseness; without smoothness or finish; in an uneven or irregular manner as to surface or execution.

A portrait of a stern old man, in a Puritan garb, painted roughly, but with a bold effect and a remarkably strong expression of character. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. With asperity of manner or effect; coarsely; harshly; gruffly; rudely; gratingly; austere.

Joseph saw his brethren, and knew them, but . . . spake roughly unto them. *Gen.* xli. 7.

3. Without precision or exactness; approximately; in a general way.

Six miles, speaking roughly, are 30,000 feet.

Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 35.

rough-necked (ruf'nekt), *a.* Having the neck rough: as, the rough-necked jacare, *Jacare hirticollis*, of South America.

roughness (ruf'nos), *n.* [*ME.* **roughnes*, *rounes*; < *rough¹* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or property of being rough, in any sense of that word; physical, mental, or moral want of smoothness or equability; asperity, coarseness, harshness, rudeness, etc.

This is some fellow

Who, having been praised for bluntness, doth affect

A saucy roughness. *Shak.*, Lear, II. 2. 103.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted roughness, as sloes.

Sir T. Browne.

The roughness of a surface, as that of a piece of undressed stone, may be recognized to some extent by merely laying the outspread hand on the surface.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 168.

2. Fodder for animals, consisting of dried corn-stalks cut into short pieces. [*Southern and western U. S.*]

She slipped off her horse, pulled the saddle from him, and threw it inside the door, then turned the animal loose. "Ef he gits ter thur roughness, I shan't blame him noan," sho remarked. On a North Carolina Mountain, N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 28, 1888.

= *Syn.* See *rough¹*.

rough-perfect (ruf'pér'fekt), *a.* Approximately perfect in the memorizing of a part: said of an actor when he can begin rehearsing from memory. [*Theatrical slang*.]

rough-rider (ruf'ri'dér), *n.* 1. One who breaks young or wild horses to the saddle; in the army, a non-commissioned cavalry or artillery officer detailed to assist the riding-master, one being allowed to each troop or battery.—2. Loosely, a horseman occupied with hard, rough work.

The rough-rider of the plains, the hero of rope and revolver, is first cousin to the backwoodsman of the southern Alleghenies. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 565.

rough-scut (ruf'skuf), *n.* A rough, coarse fellow; a rough; collectively, the lowest class of the people; the riffraff; the rabble. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

rough-setter (ruf'set'ér), *n.* A mason who builds rough walls, as distinguished from one who hews also.

roughshod (ruf'shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks: as, a horse is said to be roughshod when his shoes are roughed or sharpened for slippery roads.—To ride roughshod. See *ride*.

rough-slant (ruf'slant), *n.* A lean-to; a shelter made of canvas, blankets, bark, or boards laid on poles supported on crotches, and sloping from a ridge-pole to the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

rough-spun (ruf'spun), *a.* Rude; unpolished; blunt. *Hallivell*.

rough-string (ruf'string), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the generally unplaned inclined supports for the steps of a wooden stairway, usually concealed from view.

rough-stuff (ruf'stuf), *n.* In *painting*, coarse paint applied next after the priming, to be covered by the final coat or coats.

Paint has less tendency to crack where rough-stuff is left off.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 439.

rough-tail (ruf'tail), *n.* Any snake of the family *Uropeltidae*; a shieldtail.

rough-tailed (ruf'tald), *a.* Having a rough tail, as a snake: specifically said of the *Uropeltidae*.

rough-tree (ruf'trē), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A rough unfinished mast or spar. (b) The part of a mast above the deck.—**Rough-tree rails**, a timber forming the top of the bulwark.

roughwing (ruf'wing), *n.* 1. A British moth, *Phtheochroa rugosana*.—2. A rough-winged swallow.

rough-winged (ruf'wingd), *a.* Having the outer web of the first primary retroversely serrulate, as a swallow of the subfamily *Psittidoprocne*. The common rough-winged swallow of the United States is *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. It closely resembles the bank swallow.

rough-work (ruf'wörk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

Thus you must continue till you have rough-worked all your work from end to end. *J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

rouket, *v.* A Middle English form of *ruck*.

roulade (rö-läd'), *n.* [*< F. roulade, < rouler, roll, trill: see roll.*] In *vocal music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in a rapid succession of tones sung to a single syllable; a run.

rouler, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

rouleau (rö-lö'), *n.*; pl. *rouleaux* (rö-löz', *F. rö-lö').* [*< F. rouleau, a roll, a roll of paper, dim. of OF. roule, a roll: see roll.*] 1. A roll. Specifically—(a) A roll of paper containing a specified number of coils of the same denomination.

In bright confusion open *rouleaux* lie.

Pope, The Basket-Tale, l. 81.

Wfer (showing a *rouleau*). Here's gold—gold, Josephine, Will rescue us from this detested dungeon.

Byron, Werner, l. 1.

(b) In *millinery*, a large piping or rounded fluting: generally used in the plural: as, a trimming of *rouleaux*.

2. *Milit.*, one of a collection of round bundles of fuses tied together, which serve to cover besiegers or to mask the head of a work.—**Rouleau of blood-corpuscles**, the peculiar arrangement that the red blood-corpuscles tend to assume when drawn from the system, forming cylindrical columns, like rolls or piles of coins.

roulett, *n.* An obsolete form of *roulette*.

roulette (rö-let'), *n.* [*< F. roulette, a little wheel, a custer, etc., also a game so called, fem. dim. of OF. roule, a wheel, a roll, etc.: see roll.*] 1. An engravers' tool, used for producing a series of dots on a copperplate, and in mezzotint to darken any part which has been too much burnished. *Roulettes* are of two kinds: one is shaped like the wheel of a spin; the other has the wheel at right angles with the shaft, thick in the middle and diminishing toward the sides, which are notched and sharpened to a series of fine points. A similar instrument is used in mechanical drawing, and in plotting. It is dipped into India ink, so that the points imprint a dotted line as the wheel is passed over the paper.

2. A cylindrical object used to curl hair upon, whether of the head or of a wig.—3. In *geom.*, a curve traced by any point in the plane of a



Roulette

given curve when this plane rolls on this curve over another curve.—4. A game of chance, played at a table, in the center of which is a cavity surrounded by a revolving disk, the circumference of which is generally divided into 38 compartments colored black and red alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The person in charge of the table (the banker or croupier) acts the disk in motion, and causes a ball to revolve on it in an opposite direction. This ball finally drops into one of the compartments, thus determining the winning number or color. The players, of whom there may be any number, may stake on a figure or a group of figures, on even or odd number, or on the black or red. Should the player stake on a single figure and be successful, he wins 35 times his stake. The amount varies in the event of success on other chances.

roulroul, *n.* [Native name. See *Rollulus*.] A bird of the genus *Rollulus*.

rouly-pouly, *n.* An obsolete form of *roly-poly*.

roum¹, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *room¹*.

roum², *n.* Same as *room²*.

Roumanian, *a.* and *n.* See *Rumanian*.

Roumansh, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Romansh*.

Roumelian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Rumelian*.

rount, *v.* See *round²*.

round, *n.* See *round²*.

Herkne to my round.

Morris and Skeat, Spec. of Early English, II. iv. (A) 44.

Lenten ys come with love to tounce,

With blosmen ant with briddes *roune* (birds' song).

Hilson, Ancient Songs (ed. 1829), I. 63. (*Hallivell*.)

rounce (rouns), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. In *printing*, a wheel-pulley in a hand-press, which winds and unwinds girths that draw the type-form on the bed to and from impression under the platen. See *cut* under *printing-press*.—2. A game of cards, played with a full pack by not more than nine persons. Each player starts with fifteen points, and for every trick he takes subtracts one from the score; the player who first reaches zero wins.

rounce-handle (rouns'han'dl), *n.* In *printing*, the crank attached to the rounee, by which it is turned. See *printing-press*.

rounceval, **rounceval** (roun'se-val, -si-val), *n.* and *a.* [*Also ronceval, runcival; so called in allusion to the gigantic bones, believed to be those of Charlemagne's heroes, said to have been dug up at Roncesvalles (F. Roncesvaux), a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, where, according to the old romances, the army of Charlemagne was routed by the Saracens.*] 1. *n.* A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

Hereof I take it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rounceval*. *Fol. 22. b. (ed. 1600).* (*Nares*.)

2. The marrowfat pea: so called from its large size.

And set, as a dainty, thy *runcival* pease.

Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 8.

Another [serving-man], stumbling at the Threshold,

tumbled in his Dish of *Rouncevals* before him.

Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

From Cicero, that wrote in prose,

So call'd from *rounceval* on's nose.

Muram Deliciae (1656). (*Nares*.)

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncevals sown in the fields

kernel well. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

II. a. Large; strong; robustious.

Dost roare, buehln? dost roare? th'ast a good *rounce-*

uall voice to ery Lanthorne & Candle-light.

Decker, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 243).

rounceyt, **rounciel**, *n.* See *rouncy*.

rouncey, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *runkle*.

rouncey (roun'si), *n.* [*Also rouncey, rounce; < ME. rouncey, rounsie, rounce, rounce, rouncein; < OF. roneu, ronein, rouei, F. rousin = Pr. rossin, roci, ronein = Cat. roci = Sp. rocin = Pg. rocin = It. roncino, ronzino, a nag, hack (whence Sp. roncinate = OF. rossinate, a miserable hack, the name of Don Quixote's horse), < ML. runcinus; origin uncertain; perhaps < G. ross, a horse (< F. rosse, a poor horse, sorry jade), = E. horse¹: see horse¹. The W. rhensi, a rough-coated horse, is perhaps < E.] 1. A common hackney-horse; a nag.*

He rood upon a *rouncey* as he couthe.

Chaucer, Gen. Procl. to C. T., l. 390.

The war horse is termed *dextrarius*, as led by the *squire* with his right hand; the *runcinus*, or *rouncey*, was the horse of an attendant or servant.

S. Douell, Taxes in England, l. 74, note.

2. A vulgar, coarse woman. *Hallivell.*

round¹ (round), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *round*; < ME. *round, round, runde* = D. *rond* = Mllg. *runt*, G. *rund* = Dan. Sw. *rund*, < OF. *rond, roont, roond*, F. *rond* = Pr. *redon, redun* = Cat. *redó, rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo, redondo* = It. *rotondo, ritondo*, < L. *rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rotal*, and cf. *rotund*. Hence ult. *roundel, roundelay, roudcau, rundlet*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Circular, or roughly so; plane, without angles, and having no axis much longer than any other.

Round was his face, and canuse was his nose.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 14.

This yle of Mylo is an e. myle northie from Candy; it was called Melos, and is *roundest* of all yles.

Sir R. Guyford, Tyngymage, p. 62.

For meals, a *round tray* is brought in, and placed upon a low stool.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, l. 20.

2. Having circular sections: as, *round columns; round chambers*. See *round bodies*, below.—

3. Spherical; globular; compressed about a center; collected into a shape more or less exactly spherical.

Upon the firm opaque globe

Of this *round* world. *Milton, P. L., III. 419.*

4. Without corners or edges; convex, not elongated, and unwrinkled; bounded by lines or surfaces of tolerably uniform curvature.

And yet it lirks me, the poor dappled fools [deer] . . .

Should . . . have their *round* haunches gored.

Shak., As you Like it, II. 1. 25.

In person he was not very tall, but exceedingly *round*; neither did his bulk proceed from his being fat, but windy; being blown up by a prodigious conviction of his own importance.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

He [the King of Saxony] is of medium height, with sloping, *round* shoulders.

T. C. Crauford, English Life, p. 87.

5. Proceeding with an easy, smooth, brisk motion, like that of a wheel: as, a *round* trot.

A *round* and flowing utterance. *Dart, Alvearie, 1580.*

Round was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon.

Tennyson, Gerald.

6. Well-filled; full; liberal or large in amount or volume: as, "good *round* sum," *Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 104.*

I lay ye all

By the heels and suddenly, and on your heads

Clap *round* fines for neglect.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 84.

7. Not descending to unworthy and vexatious stickling over small details.

Clear and *round* dealing is the honour of man's nature.

Bacon, Truth (ed. 1887).

8. Not provaricating; candid; open.

I will a *round* unvarnish'd tale deliver.

Shak., Othello, I. 3. 80.

9. Without much delicacy or reserve; plain-spoken: as, a *round* oath.

What shall be done? He will not hear, till feel:

I must be *round* with him. *Shak., T. of A., II. 2. 8.*

The klugs interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace.

Bacon, (Johnson).

10. Severe; harsh.

Your reproof is something too *round*.

Shak., Hen. V., IV. 1.

The deputy began to be in passion, and told the governor that, if he were so *round*, he would be *round* too.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 89.

11. Periodic; beginning and ending at the same position or state of things, and that without reversal of the direction of advance: as, a *round* journey.

The *round* year

Will bring all fruits and virtues here.

Emerson, Conduct of Life.

12. Filled out roundly or symmetrically; made complete in sense, symmetrical in form, and well-balanced in endence; well-turned: said of a sentence or of literary style.

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was lumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings.

Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond.

If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound,

And truth cut short to make a period *round*,

I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse

Than caper in the morris-dance of verse.

Cope, Table-Talk, l. 517.

13. Written, as a number, with one or more "round figures," oriphers, at the end. See *round number*, below.—14. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Circular; annular. (b) Cylindric; terete. (c) Rotund; globose or globular; spherical.—15. In *arch.*, round-arched or vaulted; characterized by the presence of round arches or a barrel-vault.

The distinctly Gothic type of capital, which finds one of its earliest illustrations in the round portion of the choir of the Cathedral of Seuls.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 201.

In *round numbers*, considered in the aggregate; with disregard of the smaller elements of a number or numbers, or of minute calculation: as, in *round numbers* a population of 99,000.

She [the United States] has risen, during one simple century of freedom, in *round numbers* from two millions to forty-five.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 175.

The earth in its motion round the sun moves in *round numbers* 20 miles in a second.

Stokes, Light, p. 228.

Round arch, **bolting**, **cardamom**. See the nouns.—**Round bodies**, in *geom.*, the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder.—**Round clam**, one of many different edible clams of rounded or subcylindrical figure, as of the families *Veneridae* and *Macluridae*; distinguished from *long clam*, as *Myndr*, *Solenidae*, etc.; especially, the quahog, *Venus mercenaria* of the eastern United States, and *Camus staminea* of the Pacific coast. See *quahog*, *little-neck*.—**Round corn**. See *corn*.—**Round dance**, a dance in which the dancers are arranged in a circle or ring, or one in which they move in circular or revolving figures, as in a waltz, polka, etc.: opposed to *square dance*.—**Round dock**. See *dock*, 2.—**Round-edge file**, *round file*. See *file*.—**Round fish**, game. See the nouns.—**Round herring**,

a elupeoid fish of the genus *Etrumeus*. The species so called in the United States is *E. teres*, of the Atlantic coast, of a terete or fusiform figure, olivaceous above and silvery on the sides and belly, with small mouth and fins and large eyes.—**Round jack**. See *jack*.—**Round jacket**. Same as *roundabout*, 5.

When he wore a *round jacket*, and showed a marvellous nicety of aim in playing at marbles.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, Finale.

Round-joint file. See *file*.—**Round knife**, ligament, mackerel, meal. See the nouns.—**Round number**, a number evenly divisible by tens, hundreds, etc., or a number forming an aliquot part of one so divisible, as 10, 25, 75, 100, 750, 1,000, etc.: used especially with reference to approximate or indefinite statement.

Nor is it unreasonable to make some doubt whether, in the first ages and long lives of our fathers, Moses doth not sometime account by full and *round numbers*. . . as in the age of Noah it is delivered to be just five hundred when he begat Sem; whereas perhaps he might be somewhat above or below that *round* and complete number.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 1.

This, still pursuing the *round-number* system, would supply nearly five articles of refuse apparel to every man, woman, and child in this, the greatest metropolis of the world.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 526.

Round o. (a) See *O*. (b) A corruption of the word *rondo*, common in English music-books of the early part of the eighteenth century.—**Round ore**. Same as *leap-ore*.—**Round plane**. See *plane*.—**Round pound**. See *pound*.—**Round pronator**, the pronator radii teres (which see, under *pronator*).—**Round robin**. See *round-robin*, 5.—**Round shore-herring**. See *herring*.—**Round shot**, seam, table, tower, etc. See the nouns.—**Round tool**. (a) In *wood-working*, a chisel with a round nose, used for making concave moldings. (b) In *sculpture*, a tool with a round, bead-like end, used for purposes very similar to those of the bead-tool.—**Round turn**, the passing of one end of a rope, attached by the other end to some moving object, completely around a post or timber-head, so as to give a strong hold. This is commonly done to check the movement of a vessel coming into her berth, or the like: hence the saying to *bring a person up with a round turn*, to stop him suddenly in doing or saying something; administer an effectual check to him.—**Round zephyr**. See *zephyr*.—*Eyn*. See *roundness*.

II. n. 1. That which has roundness; a round (spherical, circular, cylindrical, or conical) object or group of objects; a round part or piece of something: as, a *round* of beef.

We'll dress [some children]

Like urethins, onyxes, and fairies, green and white,

With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 4. 50.

Over their sashes the men wear *rounds* of stiffened russet, to defend their brains from the piercing fervor.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 85.

As this pale taper's earthly spark,

To yonder argent *round* [the moon].

Tennyson, *St. Agnes' Eve*.

The arches of the *round* [circular stage] rest on heavy rectangular piers of truly Roman strength.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 133.

Specifically—(a) A rung of a ladder or a chair, or any similar round or spindle-shaped piece joining side- or corner-pieces by its ends.

That lowliness is young ambition's ladder; . . .

But, when he once attains the utmost *round*,

He then unto the ladder turns his back.

Shak., *J. C.*, II. 1. 24.

Where all the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise.

Dryden, *Blind and Panther*, II. 220.

(b) In *arch.*, a molding the section of which is a segment of a circle or of a curved figure differing but little from a circle.

2. In *art*, form rounded or curved and standing free in nature or representation; specifically, the presentation in sculpture of complete



Figure in the Round.
The Sleeping Ariadne, in the Vatican Museum.

roundness, represented with its projection on all sides, as in nature, free from any ground, as distinguished from *relief*: used with the definite article, especially with reference to sculptures of human and animal figures.

The progress of sculpture in the *round* from the Branchidie statues to the perfect art of Phidias may be traced through a series of transition specimens.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 81.

To the training in this school, and the habit of drawing from the *round*, . . . we may be indebted for the careful

drawing and modeling of the details of his pictures which distinguish Mantegna from all his contemporaries.

The Century, XXXIX. 896.

3. A circle; a ring or coil; a gathering in a circle or company, as of persons. [Rare.]

Him [the serpent] fast sleeping soon he found

In labyrinth of many a *round* self-roll'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 183.

Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a *round* of politicians at Will's.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 1.

4. A circuit of action or progression; a going about from point to point or from one to another in a more or less definite series; a range or course through a circle of places, persons, things, or doings: as, a *round* of travel or of visits; a *round* of duties or pleasures; the story went the *rounds* of the papers.

Come, ladies, shall we take a *round*? as men

Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour

After supper; 'tis their exercise.

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, II. 4.

He walks the *round* up and down, through every room of the house.

B. Jonson, *Epitaph*, iv. 2.

Thro' each returning year, may that Hour be

Distinguish'd in the *Rounds* of all Eternity.

Congreve, *To Cynthia*.

The trivial *round*, the common task,

Would furnish all we ought to ask;

Room to deny ourselves; a road

To bring us daily nearer God.

Keble, *Christian Year*, Morning.

5. A fixed or prescribed circuit of going or doing, supposed to be repeated at regular intervals; a course or tour of duty: as, a policeman's or a sentinel's *round*; the *rounds* of postmen, milkmen, newsmen, etc.; a *round* of inspection by a military officer or guard.

We must keep a *round*, and a strong watch to-night.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, III. 5.

They accompany the military guards in their nightly *rounds* through the streets of the metropolis.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 143.

The wise old Doctor went his *round*.

Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

6. A complete or continuous circuit or course; revolution or range from beginning to end, or without limit; sweep; scope; sphere: as, the *rounds* of the planets; the whole *round* of science.

They hold that the *Blood*, which hath a Circulation, and fetcheth a *Round* every 24 Hours about the Body, is quickly repaired again.

Hovell, *Letters*, I. II. 21.

In the Glorious *Round* of Fame,

Great Marlboro, still the same,

Incessant runs his Course.

Congreve, *Pindaric Odes*, I.

Thy pinious, universal Air, . . .

Are delegates of harmony, and bear

Strains that support the Seasons in their *round*.

Wordsworth, *Power of Sound*, XII.

He seems, indeed, to have run the whole *round* of knowledge.

Sumner, *Hon. John Pickering*.

So runs the *round* of life from hour to hour.

Tennyson, *Circumstances*.

7. A bout or turn of joint or reciprocal action; a course of procedure by two or more, either complete in itself, or one of a series with intermissions or renewals: as, *rounds* of applause; a *round* at cards; a *round* of golf (a course of play round the whole extent of the golfing-ground).

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play

A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away.

Granville, *Epigrams and Characters*.

The simultaneous start with which they increased their distance by at least a fathom, on hearing the door-bell jingling all over the house, would have ensured a *round* of applause from any audience in Europe.

W. H. Melville, *White-Jacket*, I. III.

Specifically—(a) In *jugglery*, one of the series of bouts constituting a prize-fight or a sparring-match. A *round* may last for a certain specified length of time, as three minutes, or until one of the combatants is down.

He stood up to the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four *rounds*.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xxxiv.

The second *round* in this diplomatic encounter closed with the British government fairly discomfited.

H. Adams, *Albert Gallatin*, p. 540.

(b) A bout of shooting, as at a target, in saluting, or in battle, either with firearms or with bows, in which a certain number of shots are delivered, or in which the participants shoot or fire by turns.

The first time I reviewed my regiment they . . . would salute with some *rounds* fired before my door.

B. Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 239.

The "National *Round*," shot by the ladies of Great Britain at all public meetings, consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.

M. and W. Thompson, *Archery*, p. 12.

(c) A bout of toast-drinking; the drinking of a toast or of a set of toasts by the persons round a table; also, a toast to be drunk by the company.

Then that drunk the *round*, when they crowned their heads with folly and forgetfulness, and their eyes with wine and noises.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), I. 615.

The Tories are forced to borrow their toasts from their antagonists, and can scarce find beauties enough of their own side to supply a single *round* of October.

Addison, *Freholder*, No. 8.

(d) A bout of drinking participated in by a number of persons; a treat all round: as, to pay for the *round*. (e) In vocal music, a short rhythmical canon in the unison, in which the several voices enter at equal intervals of time: distinguished from a *catch* simply in not being necessarily humorous. *Rounds* have always been very popular in England. The earliest specimen is the famous "Summers I-emen in," which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and is the oldest example of counterpoint extant. Also called *rondo*, *rola*.

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, vii. 6.

A *Round*, a *Round*, n *Round*, Boyes, a *Round*,

Let Mirth fly aloft, and Sorrow be drown'd.

Brayne, *Jovial Crew*, iv. 1.

In the convivial *Round*, in which each voice chases, so to speak, the different movements in the same order.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 213.

(f) Same as *round dance* (which see, under I.).

A troupe of Fanes and Satyres far away

Within the wood were dancing in a *round*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vi. 7.

Tread we softly in a *round*,

Whilst the hollow murmuring ground

Fills the music with her sound.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, I. 2.

8. Same as *roundel*.—9. Ammunition for a single shot or volley: as, to supply a marksman or a company with forty *rounds*.—10. In the *manège*, a volt, or circular trend.—11. A brewers' vessel for holding beer while undergoing the final fermentation.

It was at one time the practice amongst the Scotch brewers to employ the fermenting *rounds* only, and to cleanse from these directly into the casks.

Spence's *Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 406.

Cog and round. See *cog*.—Gentleman of the round. See *gentleman*.—Hollows and rounds. See *hollow*.—In the *round*, in art. See def. 2, above.—*Round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Instead of boiling or stewing a piece of the *round* of beef, for example, the Mount Desert cooks broil or fry it.

The Century, XL. 502.

To cut the *round*. See *volt*.

*round*¹ (*round*), *adv.*¹ [*ME. round*; *< round*, a.]

Roundly; vigorously; loudly.

I peyne me to haue an hautesy speche,

And ringe it oute as *round* as goth a belle.

Chaucer, *Prol.* to *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 45.

*round*¹ (*round*), *adv.*² and *prep.* [*Prop. an anaphetic form of around*: see *around*.] I. *adv.* 1. On all sides; so as to surround or make the circuit of.

See *round about*, below.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*, and keep thee in on every side.

Luke xix. 43.

When he alighted, he surveyed me *round* with great admiration.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, I. 2.

2. With a revolving or rotating movement or course; in a circular or curvilinear direction; around: as, to go *round* in a circle; to turn *round* and go the other way.

He that is giddy thinks the world turns *round*.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 20.

3. In or within a circuit; round about.

The longest way *round* is the shortest way home.

Popular saying.

Round and *around* the sounds were cast,

Till echo seemed an answering blast.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, I. 10.

A brutal cold country this. . . . Never . . . a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile *round*.

H. Kingsley, *Gulfrid Hamlyn*, v.

4. To or at this place or time through a circuit or circuitous course.

Time is come *round*,

And where I did begin, there shall I end.

Shak., *J. C.*, v. 3. 23.

Tally-ho coach for Leicester 'll be *round* in half an-hour, and don't wait for nobody.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 4.

Once more the slow, dumb years

Bring their avenging cycle *round*.

Whittier, *Mithridates at Chios*.

5. In circumference: as, a tree or a pillar 40 inches *round*.—6. In a circling or circulating course; through a circle, as of persons or things: as, there was not food enough to go *round*; to pass *round* among the company.

The invitations were sent *round*.

Scott.

7. In a complete round or series; from beginning to end.

She named the ancient heroes *round*.

Swift.

The San Franciscans now eat the best of grapes, cherries, and pears almost the year *round*.

Dublin *Unit. Mag.*, Feb., 1872, p. 224.

All *round*. (a) Over the whole place; in every direction.

(b) In all respects; for all purposes: also used adjectively: as, a clever *all-round* writer or actor; a good horse for *all-round* work.

round-backed (round'bak't), *a.* Having a round or curved back; showing unusual convexity of back, especially between the shoulders; round-shouldered.

round-bend (round'bend), *a.* Bent in a certain curve: specifically said of fly-hooks.

round-crested (round'kres'ted), *a.* Having a round crest; fan-crested: specific in the phrase *round-crested duck*, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Catesby, 1731. See *cut* under *merganser*.

roundel (roun'del), *n.* [Also *roundle*, *roundel*, *roundle*, *roundle*, in obsolete, technical, or dialectal uses; < ME. *roundel*, *roundel*, *roundel*, < OF. *rondelet*, later *rondeau*, anything round and flat, a round plate, a round cake, etc., a scroll, dim. of *round*, round: see *round*. Cf. Sp. *redondilla* = Pg. *redondilla*, a roundel: see *redondilla*. Cf. *rondeau*, *rondelet*.] 1. Anything round; a round form or figure; a circle, or something of circular form. [Archaic except in some technical uses.]

A roundel to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth. Baret, 1590. (Halliwell.)

The Spaniards, uniting themselves, gathered their whole fleet close together into a roundel.

Hall's Voyages, I. 598.

Come, put in his leg in the middle roundel (round hole of stocks). B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

Scales and roundels to mount the pinnacles and highest pieces of divinity. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 12.

Those roundels of gold fringe, drawn out with cypress. Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

The roundels or "bull's-eyes," so largely used in domestic glazing. Glass-making, p. 92.

Specifically—(a) In her., a circular figure used as a bearing, and commonly blazoned, not roundel, but by a special name according to the tincture. Also *roundle*, *roundlet*.

(b) In medieval armor: (1) A round shield made of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes covered with leather, or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and generally convex, but sometimes concave and both with and without the umbo or boss. (2) A piece of metal of circular or nearly circular form. (a) A very small plate sewed or riveted to cloth or leather as part of a coat of fence. (b) A larger plate, used to protect the body at the *défant de la cuirasse*, where that on the left side was fixed, that on the right side movable to allow of the couching of the lance, and at the knee-joint, usually one on each side, covering the articulation. Also called *disk*. (c) In fort., a bastion of a semicircular form, introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 200 feet in diameter, and contained roomy casemates for troops. (d) In arch., a molding of semicircular profile. J. T. Clarke.

(e) A fruit-trencher of circular form.

2†. A dance in which the dancers form a ring or circle. Also called *round*.

Come, now a roundel and n fairy song. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 1.

3. Same as *roundel*: specifically applied by Swinburne to a form apparently invented by himself. This consists of nine lines with two refrains, arranged as follows: *a, b, a* (and refrain); *b, a, b*; *a, b, a* (and refrain)—the refrain, ns in the *rondeau* and *rondelet*, being part of the first line. The measure is unrestricted, and the refrain generally rhymes with the *b* lines.

Many a bimpne for your holy daies
That lighten balades, roundels, virelaines.

Chaucer, Good Women.

All day long we rode
Thro' the dim land against a rushing wind,
That glorious roundel echoing in our ears.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

roundelay (roun'de-lā), *n.* [< OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondelet*, a roundel: see *roundel*. The spelling *roundelay* appar. simulates E. lay³.]

1. Any song in which an idea, line, or refrain is continually repeated.

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,
Wit. Hey, ho, hallday!

Per. When holy fathers went to shrieve;
Wit. Now ginneth this roundelay.

Wit. Now endeth our roundelay.
Cud. Sicker, sike a roundel never heard I none.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Loudly sung his roundelay of love. Dryden

While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay
Sing forth her nuptial roundelay.

Scott, Rokeby, II. 16.

The breath of Winter . . . plays a roundelay
Of death among the bushes and the leaves.

Keats, Isabella, st. 32.

2. Same as *rondeau*, 1.

The roundelay, in which, after each strophe of the song, a chorus interposes with the same refrain. J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 214.

3. A dance in a circle; a round or roundel.

The fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their roundelays. Howell.

As doth the billow there upon Charybdis,
That breaks itself on that which it encounters,
So here the folk must dance their roundelay.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 24.

roundeleer (roun-dō-lēr'), *n.* [< *roundel* + -er.] A writer of roundels or roundelays. [Rare.]

In this path he must thus have preceded . . . all contemporary roundeleers. Scribner's Mag., IV. 250.

rounder (roun'dér), *n.* [< *round*, *v.*, + -er¹.]

1. One who or that which rounds or makes round; specifically, a tool for rounding, or rounding out or off, as a cylindrical rock-boring tool with an indented face, a plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons, etc.—2. One who habitually goes round, or from point to point and back, for any purpose; especially, one who continually goes the round of misdemeanor, arrest, trial, imprisonment, and release, as a habitual drunkard or petty thief.

G— had made himself conspicuous as a rounder, . . . and occupied much of his time in threatening employees of the various railroad companies. Philadelphia Times, 1886.

A very large proportion of the inmates [of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island] are "old rounders" who return to the Island again and again. Christian Union, Aug. 25, 1887.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, thugs, and midnight rounders, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in bar-room mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle. The Century, XXXVI. 249.

3. Something well rounded or filled out; a round or plump oath, or the like. [Colloq.]

Though we can all swear a rounder in the stockyard or on the drafting camp, as a rule we are a happy-go-lucky, peaceable lot. Mrs. Campbell Praeger, Head Station, p. 33.

4. A round: an act or instance of going or passing round. Specifically—(a) A round of demonstrative speech or piece of oration: as, they gave him a rounder (a round of applause).

Mrs. Cork . . . was off amid n rounder of "Thank's ma'ani, thank's." R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, II. viii.

(b) A complete run in the game of rounders.

A rounder was when a player struck the ball with such force as to enable him to run all four bases and "get home." The Century, XXXIX. 637.

5. *pl.* (a) A game played with a soft and small ball and a bat of about 2 feet in length. About four or five players are on each side. The game is played on a ground in the form of a rectangle or pentagon with a base at each angle; on one of these bases, called the "home," the batsman stands. When the ball is thrown toward the batter he tries to drive it away as far as he can and secure n run completely round the boundary, or over any of the parts of it, before he can be hit by the ball secured and thrown at him by one of the opposite party. In some forms of the game the batter is declared out if he fails to strike the ball, if he drives it too short a distance to secure a run, or if the ball from his bat is caught in the air by one of the opposite party. From rounders the game of base-ball has been developed. (b) In England, a game like fives, but played with a foot-ball.

round-faced (round'fäst), *a.* Having a round face: as, the round-faced maequo, *Macacus cyclops*.

I can give no other account of him but that he was pretty tall, round-faced, and one, I'm sure, I ne'er had seen before. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. I.

roundfish (round'fish), *n.* 1. The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*.—2. The shad-waiter or pilot-fish, *Coregonus quadriculteralis*; the Menomonee whitefish, abundant in the Great Lake region and northward. See *cut* under *shad-waiter*.

roundhand (round'hand), *n.* [< *round* + *hand*.]

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.—2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally. See *round-arm*. Imp. Dict.

Roundhead (roun'dhed), *n.* [< *round* + *head*.]

1. In Eng. hist., a member of the Parliamentary or Puritan party during the civil war: so called opprobriously by the Royalists or Cavaliers, in allusion to the Puritans' custom of wearing their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers usually wore theirs in long ringlets. The Roundheads were one of the two great parties in English politics first formed about 1641, and continued under the succeeding names of Whigs and Liberals, as opposed to the Cavaliers, Tories, and Conservatives respectively.

But our Scene's London now; and by the rout
We perish, if the Roundheads be about.

Cowley, The Guardian, Prol.

2. [*l. c.*] The weakfish or queteague, *Cynoscion regalis*. [Virginia.]

round-headed (roun'dhod'ed), *a.* [< *round* + *head* + -ed².] 1. Having a round head or top: as, a round-headed nail or rivet.

Roundheaded arches and windows. Rip. Loeth, Life of Wykeham, § 6. (Latham.)

Above was a simple round-headed clerestory, and outside are the same slight beginnings of ornamental arcades. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 101.

2. Hence, having the hair of the head cut short; close-cropped; specifically, belonging or por-

taining to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians. [Rare.]

The round-headed rebels of Westminster Hall. Scott, Rokeby, v. 20 (song).

roundhouse (round'hous), *n.* 1†. A lockup; a station-house; a watch-house. Foote.—2. Naut.: (a) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof: formerly sometimes called the *coach*; also, the poop itself.

Our captain sent his skiff and fetched aboard us the masters of the other two ships, and Mr. Pyncheon, and they dined with us in the round house.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 14.

(b) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.—3. On American railroads, a building, usually round and built of brick, having stalls for the storage of locomotives, with tracks leading from them to a central turn-table. In Great Britain called *engine-house* or *engine-shed*.—4. A privy. [Southwestern U. S.]

rounding (roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *round*, *v.*] 1. In bookbinding, the operation of shaping the folded and sewed sheets into a slightly convex form at the back. It is done either by hand-tools or by machinery.—2. The action or attitude of a whale when curving its small in order to dive. Also *rounding-out*.—3. Naut., old rope or strands wound about a rope to prevent its chafing.

rounding-adz (roun'ding-adz), *n.* A form of adz having a curved blade for hollowing out timber.

rounding-machine (roun'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* One of several kinds of machines for producing round forms or roundness of form. Especially—(a) A machine for sawing out circular heads for casks and barrels. (b) A machine for rounding the backs of books. (c) A machine for forming the rounded depressions in shoe sole blanks; a sole-stamping machine. (d) A machine for making rods and spindles; a rod-machine or dowel-machine. (e) A cornering machine for chamfering off the angles of stuff in tool-making and carriage work.

rounding-out (roun'ding-out), *n.* Same as *rounding*, 2.

rounding-plane (roun'ding-plān), *n.* A wood-working tool for rounding and finishing the handles of rakes or brooms, chair-rounds, and other round pieces. It has a plane-bit placed parallel to the axis of a circular hole, and projecting slightly. The rough stuff is passed through the hole, and rotated against the cutting edge.

rounding-tool (roun'ding-töl), *n.* 1. In forging, a top- or bottom-tool having a semicylindrical groove, used as a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, and the like. E. H. Knight.—2. In saddlery, a kind of draw-plate for shaping round leather straps. It consists of a pair of jaws with corresponding semicylindrical grooves of various sizes on both sides. The jaws can be locked shut in order that the strap may be passed through the cylindrical openings thus formed.

round-iron (round'ir-ēn), *n.* A plumbers' tool



Round-iron.
a, head, in use made red-hot and passed over the joint to be smoothed until the latter is sufficiently heated for the application of the solder; *b*, handle.

with a bulbous head, for finishing soldered work.

roundish (roun'dish), *a.* [< *round* + -ish¹.] Somewhat round; nearly round; inclining to roundness: as, a roundish seed or leaf.

roundishness (roun'dish-nes), *n.* The state of being roundish. Imp. Dict.

roundle (roun'dl), *n.* Same as *roundel*.

round-leaved (roun'dlēvd), *a.* Having round leaves.—Round-leaved cornel, horsemint, spinach. See the nouns.

roundlet (roun'dlet), *n.* [< F. *rondelet*, dim. of OF. *roundel*, *roundel*: see *roundel*. Cf. *roundlet*, *roundlet*, *roundlet*.] 1. A little circle; a roundel.

Like roundlets that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 60.

2†. Same as *roundlet*.—3. In her., same as *roundel*.—4. *pl.* The fuller rounded part of the hood worn as a head-dress in the middle agos. See *hood*.

roundly (roun'dli), *adv.* [< *round* + -ly².] 1. In a round form. [Rare].—2. In a round or positive manner; frankly, bluntly, vigorously,

earnestly, energetically, or tho like. See *round*¹, a, 9.

What a bold man at war! he hyltes me *roundly*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, III. 2.

He *roundly* and openly avows what most others studiously conceal.
Dacon, Political Fables, II., Expl.

Not to weary you with long preambles, . . . I will come *roundly* to the matter.

Let me beg you, Mrs. Malaprop, to enforce this matter *roundly* to the girl.
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

3. In round numbers; without formal exactness; approximately.

The destructors now consumed, *roundly*, about 500 loads of refuse a week.
Lancet, No. 3451, p. 931.

4. Briskly; hastily; quickly.

She has mounted on her true love's steel, . . .
And *roundly* she rode frae the town.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

Two of the outlaws . . . walked *roundly* forward.
Scott, Ivanhoe, XI.

To come off *roundly*. See *come*.

roundmouth (round'mouth), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a lamprey or a lug: a book-name translating the technical name of the order, *Cyclostomi*.

round-mouthed (round'moutht), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a mouth without any lower jaw; cyclostomous: specifically noting the *Cyclostom*, or lampreys and lugs.

roundness (round'nes), *n.* [*ME.* *roundnes*, *roundenesse*; < *round* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being round, or circular, spherical, globular, cylindrical, curved, or convex: circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; convexity: as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, of a hill, etc.

Eggs they may eat in the night for their *roundness*.
Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

2. The quality of being well filled or rounded out metaphorically; fullness, completeness, openness, positiveness, boldness, or the like.

The whole period and compass of this speech is delightful for the *roundness*, and so grave for the strangeness.
Spenser, To Gabriell Harvey.

Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise.
Isaiah, Arts of Euphie, xv. (Latham.)

Syn. 1. *Roundness*, *Rotundity*, plumpness, globularity. *Roundness* applies with equal freedom to a circle, a sphere, a cylinder, or a cone, and, by extension, to forms that by approach suggest any one of these: as, *roundness* of limb or cheek. *Rotundity* now applies usually to spheres and to forms suggesting a sphere or a hemisphere: as, the *rotundity* of the earth or of a barrel, *rotundity* of abdomen.

round-nosed (round'nôz), *a.* Having a full blunt snout, as a female salmon before spawning; not hook-billed. — **Round-nosed chisel**, plane, etc. See the nouns.

round-ridge (round'rij), *r. t.* [*round* + *ridge*.] In *agri.*, to form into round ridges by plowing.

round-robin (round'rol'in), *n.* 1. A pancake. *Hamwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 2. A kind of ruff, apparently the smaller ruff of the latter part of the sixteenth century. — 3. Same as *cigar-fish*.

— 4. The angler, *Lupinus piscatorius*. — 5. A written paper, as a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, bearing a number of signatures arranged in a circular or eucentric form. This device, whereby the order of signing is concealed, is used for the purpose of making all the signers equally responsible for it. Also written as two words, *round robin*.

I enclose the *Round Robin*. This jeu d'esprit took its rise one day (to 1770) at dinner at our friend Sir Joshua Reynolds'. All the company present, except myself, were friends and acquaintances of Dr. Goldsmith. The Epitaph written for him by Dr. Johnson became the subject of conversation, and various emendations were suggested, which it was agreed should be submitted to the Doctor's consideration. But the question was, who should have the courage to propose them to him? At last it was hinted that there could be no way so good as that of a *Round Robin*, as the sailors call it, which they make use of when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let it be known who puts his name first or last to the paper.
Sir W. Forbes, in Boswell's Life of Johnson (ed. 1811), (111. 83.

round-shouldered (round'shöl'dôrd), *a.* Having the shoulders carried forward, giving the upper part of the back a rounded configuration.

roundsman (roundz'man), *n.*; pl. *roundsmen* (-men). A police officer, of a rank above patrolmen and below sergeants, who goes the rounds within a prescribed district to see that the patrolmen or ordinary policemen attend to their duties properly, and to aid them in case of necessity. [*U. S.*]

roundstone (round'stôn), *n.* Small round or roundish stones collectively, used for paving; cobblestone. [*Local*, U. S.]

Gangs of street paviors were seen and heard here, there, and yonder, swishing the pick and tamping the *round stone*.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxix.

round-tailed (round'tald), *a.* 1. Having a cylindrical or terete tail: as, the *round-tailed spermophile*, *Spermophilus tereticauda*. — 2. Having the end of the tail rounded by gradual shortening of the lateral feathers in succession, as a bird.

roundtop (round'top), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a platform at the masthead; a top. — 2. In *ker.*, an inclosed circular platform, like a large flat tub, set upon the top of a pole, which pole is shown to be a mast by having a small yard with furled sail attached put across it, usually at an angle—the whole being a conventional representation of an ancient round top of a ship.

round-up (round'up), *n.* [*round up*: see *round*¹, v.] 1. A rounding up; the forming of upward curves; curvature upward.

These curves are used in drawing the frames, the *round-up* of the forefoot, the rudder, and the other quick curves in the boat.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 204.

2. In grazing regions, the hording or driving together of all the cattle on a range or rangel, for inspection, branding, sorting, etc.; also, the bending up or gathering of any animals, as those of the chase.

His (a ranchman's) hardest work comes during the spring and fall *round-ups*, when the calves are branded or the herds gathered for market.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 11.

3. A rounding off or finishing, as of an arrangement or undertaking; a bringing round to settlement or completion. [*Colloq.*]

That exception . . . will probably be included in the general *round-up* [of an agreement among railroads] tomorrow.
Philadelphia Times, May 3, 1886.

4. In *ship-building*, the convexity of a deck; crown; camber. [*Eng.*]

roundure (round'dûr), *n.* Same as *roundure*.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faded walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
Shak., K. John, II. 1. 259.

round-winged (round'wingd), *a.* Having rounded wings, as an insect or a bird: as, the *round-winged muslin*, a British moth, *Nudaria sener*; the *round-winged white-wave*, another moth, *Cabera exanthemaria*; the *round-winged hawk*, as of the genera *Astur* and *Accipiter*.

roundworm (round'wôrm), *n.* 1. An intestinal parasitic worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, several inches long, infesting the human intestine: distinguished from the similar but much smaller pinworms or threadworms, and from the larger and more formidable flatworms, jointworms, or tapeworms. Hence — 2. Any member of the class *Nematelmintha*; a nematoid worm: distinguished from cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapeworms and flukes.

roundy (round'i), *a.* [*round* + *-y*.] *Roundy*; curving; rounded out. [*Rare.*]

Her *roundy*, sweetly swelling lips a little trembling, as though they kissed their neighbour's cheek.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

rounet, *c.* See *rounet*².

roun-tree (roun'trê), *n.* Same as *racan-tree* or *racan-tree*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

roup¹ (rûp), *r. and n.* Same as *roop*.

roup² (roup), *r. t.* [A particular use, in another pronunciation, of *roop*¹, *roop*: see *roop*.] To sell by outcry for bids; sell at public auction; auction. [*Scotch.*]

They had *rouped* me out of house and hold.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, II.

roup² (roup), *a.* [*roup*², *r.*] A sale of goods by outcry; a public auction. [*Scotch.*]

The tenements are set by *roup*, or auction.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland (1772), p. 201. (*Jamieson*.)

roup³ (rûp), *n.* [Also *roop*; < *roup*², *roop*, *r.*] An infectious disease of the respiratory passages of poultry, closely similar in character and origin to catarrh in man, but more virulent and rapid in its progress, and very commonly fatal. It begins with a slight cough or a discharge from the nostrils. The discharge quickly becomes fetid, and frequently fills the eyes. The head swells, the eyes are closed, and sight is often destroyed. Cheesy exudates of diptheritic character often form in the throat and mouth, frequently causing death by choking. As a remedy, injection of a weak solution of copper sulphate (1 ounce to 1 quart water) gives good results.

roupit, **roupet** (rû'pit, -pet), *a.* See *roupit*.

roupy, *a.* See *roupy*.

rousant (rou'zant), *a.* [*rouse* + *-ant*.] In *her.*, starting up, as from being roused or alarmed: noting a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight.

When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are indorsed. Also spelled *roussant*.



rouse¹ (rouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roused*, ppr. *rousing*. [*Early mod. E.* also *rouse*, *rouze*, *rouze*; < *ME.* *rousen*, *rouzen*, < *Sw.* *rusa* = *Dan.* *rusc*, *rush*; of *AS.* *hycosan*, fall, rush down or forward, come down with a rush: see *rusc*¹. Cf. *rush*², *v.*, and *arouse*.] *I. trans.* 1. To cause to start up by noise or clamor, especially from sleep; startle into movement or activity; in *hunting*, to drive or frighten from a lurking-place or covert.

The night outwatched made us make a night of the morning, until *rouz'd* from our groundbeds by the report of the Canon.
Sandys, Travels, p. 69.

We find them [the ladies] . . . in the open fields winding the horn, *rousing* the game, and pursuing it.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 70.

Your rough voice
(You spoke so loud) has *roused* the child again.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To raise or waken from torpor or inaction by any means; provoke to activity; wake or stir up: said of animate beings.

This rebound he *rouses* him it rather to rouse.
York Plays, p. 264.

He stooped down, he conched as a lion; . . . who shall *rouse* him up?
Gen. xlix. 9.

"For the heavens, *rouse* up a brave mind," says the fiend, "and run."
Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 12.

3. To ovoko a commotion in or about: said of inanimate things.

He should have found his uncle Gaunt a father,
To *rouse* his wrongs and chase them to the day.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 3. 128.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had *roused* the sea.
Milton, P. L., II. 287.

Hence — 4. To move or stir up vigorously by direct force; use energetic means for raising, stirring, or moving along. In this sense still sometimes written *rouse*.

We were obliged to sit down and slide about in the close hold, passing hides, and *rouse* about the great steves, ladders, and dogs.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 308.

5. To raise up; erect; rear; fix in an elevated position.

Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats,
Their neighing coursers daring of the spur.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 1. 118.

6. To put and turn over or work about in salt, as fish in the operation of rousing; roll.

Another earlies them [fish] off to be *roused*, as it is called: that is, cast into vats or barrels, then sprinkled with salt, then more herrings and more salt, and next a brassy arm plunged among them far above the elbow, thus mingling them together.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 259.

7. *Naut.*, to haul heavily.

The object is that the hawser may'n't slip as we *rouse* it taut.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

To *rouse* out, to turn out or call up (hands or the crew) from their berths to the deck. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To animate, kindle, stimulate, provoke, stir up.

II. intrans. 1. To start or rise up, as from sleep, repose, or inaction; throw off torpor or quietude; make a stir or movement.

Night's black agents to their preys do *rouse*.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 53.

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morphews *rouses* from his bed.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, I. 31.

2. To rise; become erect; stand up.

My tell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise *rouse* and stir
As life were in 't.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 12.

3. *Naut.*, to haul with great force, as upon a cable or the like. — *Rouse-about block*. See *block*¹.

rouse¹ (rouz), *n.* [*rouse*¹, *r.*] An arousing; a sudden start or movement, as from torpor or inaction; also, a signal for rousing or starting up; the roveille. [*Rare.*]

These fowles in their morning time, . . . their feathers be sick, and . . . so loose in the flesh that at any little *rouse* they can easilly shake them off.
Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

At five on Sunday morning the *rouse* was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight.
City Press, Sept. 30, 1885. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

rouse¹ (rouz), *adv.* [An exclamatory use of *rouse*¹, *v.*] As if suddenly aroused; rousingly; vehemently.

What, Sir! 'Stiffe, sir! you should have come out in eholer, *rouse* upon the stage, just as the other went off.
Buckingham, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), III. 2.

rouse² (rouz), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* *rouse*, also *rouca*; < *Sw.* *rus* = *Dan.* *rus*, drunkenness, a drunken fit, = *Icel.* *rüss*, drunkenness (*Handor-sen*), = *D.* *rocs*, drunkenness (*ceunen rocs drinken*, drink a rouse, drink till one is fuddled; cf. *G.* *rausch*, intoxication, adapted from *D.* *rocs*); connections uncertain.] 1. Wino or other liquor considered as an inducement to mirth or drunkenness; a full glass; a bumper.

Cas. Fore God, they have given me a *rouse* already.
Mon. Good faith, a little one; not past a pint, as I am a soldier.

I have took, since supper,
 A *rouse* or two too much, and, by [the gods],
 It warms my blood.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

Fill the cup and fill the can,
 Have a *rouse* before the morn.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Hence—2. Noise; intemperate mirth. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rouse³ (rōz), *v. t.* Same as *rouse*.

rousement (rouz'ment), *n.* [*< rouse*¹ + *-ment*.] Arousal; a rousing up; specifically, an arousing religious discourse; an awakening appeal or incitement. [Colloq.]

Deep strong feeling, but no excitement. They are not apt to indulge in any more *rousements*.

The Congregationalist, Sept. 27, 1883.

Dr. ——— was also present to add the *rousements*.

The Advance, Dec. 9, 1886.

rouser (rouz'zér), *n.* [*< rouse*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which rouses or excites to action.

All this which I have depaupered to thee are inciters and rousers of my mind.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 6. (*Latham*.)

2. That which rouses attention or interest; something exciting or astonishing: as, the speech was a *rouser*; that's a *rouser* (an astonishing lie). [Colloq.]—3. Something to rouse with; specifically, in *breeding*, a stirrer in the hop-copper.

rousey (rouz'zī), *a.* [Also *rowsey*; *< rouse*² + *-y*.] Carousing; noisy; riotous.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodness with the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these *rousey*, ragged rabblement of rake-hells. *Harman, Caveat for Cursetors*, p. ii.

rousing (rouz'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rouse*¹, *v.*] A method of curing herring; roiling. See *rouse*¹, *v. t.*, 6.

rousing (rouz'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rouse*¹, *v.*] Having power to rouse, excite, or astonish; surprisingly great, swift, violent, forcible, lively, or the like: as, a *rousing* fire; a *rousing* pace; a *rousing* meeting; a *rousing* lie or oath.

A Jew, who kept a sausage-shop in the same street, had the ill-luck to die of a strangury, and leave his widow in possession of a *rousing* trade.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

rousingly (rouz'zing-li), *adv.* In a rousing manner; astonishingly; excitingly.

rousant (rō'sant), *a.* In *her*, same as *rousant*.

Rousseauism (rō-sō'izum), *n.* [*< Rousseau* (see def.) + *-ism*.] That which distinguishes or is characteristic of the writings of the French author Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78), especially in regard to social order and relations, or the social contract (which see, under *contract*).

Rousseauist (rō-sō'ist), *n.* [*< Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ist*.] A follower or an admirer of J. J. Rousseau; a believer in Rousseau's doctrines or principles.

Rousseauite (rō-sō'it), *n.* [*< Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Rousseauist*.

Rousseau's laudanum. A fermented aqueous solution of opium, to which is added very weak alcohol: seven drops contain about one grain of opium.

Rousselot's caustic. A caustic composed of one part of arsenious acid, five parts of red sulphuret of mercury, and two parts of burnt sponge. Also called *Frère Comé's caustic*.

roussette (rō-set'), *n.* [Also *rosset*; *< F. roussette*, *< rousset*, reddish: see *russet*¹.] 1. A fruit-eating bat of a russet or brownish-red color; hence, any fox-bat of the genus *Pteropus* or family *Pteropodidae*. See cuts under *fruit-bat* and *Pteropus*.—2. Any shark of the family *Seyllidae*; a dogfish.

Roussillon (rō-sō-lyōn'), *n.* [*< Roussillon*, a former province in southern France.] A strong wine of very dark-red color, made in southern France. It is used for mixing with light-colored and weaker wines, a few of the better varieties being used as dessert-wines. It appears, too, that a great deal goes into the Spanish peninsula, where it is flavored and sold as port-wine.

roust¹ (roust), *v.* [Appar. *< rouse*¹ (with exerescent *t*).] I. *trans.* To rouse or disturb; rout out; stir or start up.

II. *intrans.* To stir or act briskly; move or work energetically. Compare *roustabout*. [Colloq. in both uses.]

roust², **roost**² (rōst), *n.* [Also *rost*; *< Icel. rōst* (pl. *rostir*), a current, a stream in the sea,

= Norw. *rōst*, a current, a line of billows.] A tidal current.

This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, . . . called the *Roost* of Sumburgh.

Scott, Pirate, i.

roust², **roost**² (rōst), *v. i.* [*< roust*², *n.*] To drive fiercely, as a current. [Rare.]

And in the .vi. degrees wee mette northerly wyndes and greute roostynge of tydes.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 332).

roustabout (roust'ā-bout'), *n.* [Cf. *E. dial. rousabout*, a restless, fidgety person; *< rouse*¹ or *roust*¹ + *about*.] A common wharf-laborer or deck-hand, originally one on the Mississippi or other western river. [U. S.]

In the middle of the group was an old Mississippi *roustabout* singing the famous old river song called "Limber Jim."

New York Sun, March 23, 1890.

rouster (rous'tér), *n.* Same as *roustabout*.

Men . . . who used to be *rousters*, and are now broken down and played out.

The American, VI. 40.

rusty (rōs'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *rusty*¹.

rust¹ (rust), *v. i.* [*< ME. routen, rowten, routen*, *< AS. hrutan*, also **hrcōtan, rēotan* (pret. *redit*), make a noise, snore, = *OFries. hrūta, rūta* = *OD. ruten*, *MD. ruyten*, make a noise, chatter, as birds, = *OHG. riuzan*, make a noise, weep, etc., = *Icel. rjōta, hrjōta*, roar, rattle, snore; cf. *OHG. ruzan, ruzan, ruzōn*, *MHG. ruzen, ruzsen*, make a noise, rattle, buzz, snore, = *Icel. rauta* = *Sw. ryta*, roar, secondary forms of the orig. verb.] 1. To make a noise; roar; bellow, as a bull or cow; snort, as a horse. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Sax poor ea's stand in the sta',
 A' routing loud for their minnie.

Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

The hum-cloek humm'd w' lazy drone,
 The kye stood routin' i' the loan.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

Some of the hulis keep traveling up and down, bellowing and routing, or giving vent to long, surly grumblings as they paw the sand.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 665.

2*t.* To snore.

Longe tyme I slepte: . . .

Reste me there, and route faste.

Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 7.

For travellie of his goost he groneth sore,
 And eft he routeth, for his heed mystay.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 461.

3*t.* To howl, as the wind; make a roaring noise.

The sterne wynde so loude gan to route
 That no wight other noyse myghte here.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 743.

The stormy winds did roar again,
 The raging waves did rout.

The Lowlands of Holland (Child's Ballads, II. 214).

rust¹ (rust), *n.* [*< ME. rowt, rowte*; from the verb.] 1. A loud noise; uproar; tumult.

Give me to know

How this foul rout began, who set it on.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 210.

They have many professed Phisicians, who with their charmes and Rattles, with an infernal rout of words and actions, will seeme to sucke their inward griefe from their navels.

Capt. John Smith, Works, l. 137.

Not school boys at a baring out
 Rals'd ever such incessant rout.

Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Sir Robert, who makes as much rout with him [a dog] as I do, says he never saw ten people show so much real concern.

H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

2*t.* Snoring. *Chaucer* (ed. Morris).—3. A stunning blow.

rust² (rust), *v.* [Formerly *wroot*; a var. of *root*², formerly *wroot*: see *root*².] I. *trans.* 1. To turn up with the snout; root, as a hog: same as *root*², 1.

Winder of the horn

When snouted wild-boars, routing tender eorn,
 Anger our huntsman.

Keats, Endymion, l.

2. In *mech.*, to deepen; scoop out; cut out; dig out, as moldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps, etc.

II. *intrans.* To root; rummage or poke about.

What 'll they say to me if I go a routing and rookling in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

rust³ (rust), *n.* [Formerly also *rowt*; *< ME. route, rute* = *MD. rote*, *D. rot* = *MHG. rote, rotte*, *G. rotte* = *Icel. rotte* = *Sw. rote* = *Dan. rode*, a troop, band, *< OF. route, roupte*, *rote* = *Pr. rota*, a troop, band, company, multitude, flock, herd, *< ML. rupta*, also, after *Rom., ruttā, ruta, rota*, a troop, band, prop. a division of an army, *< L. rupta*, fem. of *ruptus* (> *It. rotto* = *OF. rout, roupt*), broken, divided, pp. of *rumper*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *rust*⁴, *route*,

*rote, rut*¹, from the same ult. source.] 1. A troop; a band; a company in general, either of persons or of animals; specifically, a pack of wolves; any irregular or casual aggregation of beings; a crowd.

At the englene *rote*.

Ancren Ricle, p. 92, note.

Tukked he was, as is a frere, aboute,
 And evere he rood the hyndreste of our *rote*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 622.

Alle the *rote* [of ants]

A trayne of chalk or askes holdeth oute.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

The foresters . . . talk of the chase of the boar and bull, of a *rote* of wolves, etc. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

2. A disorderly or confused crowd of persons; a tumultuous rabble; used absolutely, the general or vulgar mass; the rabble.

You shall be cast

Into that pitt, with the ungodlie *rote*;
 Where the worm dies not, the fire ne're goes out.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Whence can sport in kind arise,
 But from the rural *rote*s and families?

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prolog.

A *rote* of saucy boys

Brake on us at our books, and marr'd our peace.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. A large social assemblage; a general gathering of guests for entertainment; a crowded evening party.

I have attended a very splendid *rote* at Lord Grey's.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 265.

He found everybody going away from his house, and all to Mrs. Dumplin's *rote*; upon which . . . he painted and described in such glowing colors the horrors of a *Dumplin rote*—the heat, the crowd, the bad lemonade, the ignominy of appearing next day in the *Morning Post*—that at last, with one accord, all turned back.

Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, iv.

4. At *common law*, an assemblage of three or more persons breaking or threatening to break the peace; a company which is engaged in or has made some movement toward unlawful action.

rust³ (rust), *v. i.* [*< ME. routen, routen* (= *Sw. rota* = *Dan. rotte*, *n.*)] I. *trans.* 1. To collect together; assemble in a company.

In al that lond no Cristen men durste *rote*.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 442.

The meaner sort *routed* together, and, suddenly assailing the earl [of Northumberland] in his house, slew him.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

rust⁴ (rust), *n.* [Formerly also *rust*; *< ME. route, rute*, *< OF. route, rote, rute* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. rota* = *It. rotta*, formerly also *rotto*, a defeat, rout, *< ML. rupta*, defeat, overthrow, rout, *< L. rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, broken: see *rust*³, which is in form and source identical with *rust*⁴, though differently applied.] A defeat followed by confused or tumultuous retreat; disorderly flight caused by defeat, as of an army or any body of contestants; hence, any thorough repulse, overthrow, or discomfiture: as, to put an army to *rust*.

Shame and confusion! all is on the *rust*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 21.

I hope this bout to give thee the *rust*,

And then have at thy purse.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 253).

Such a numerous host

Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
 With ruin upon ruin, *rust* on *rust*,

Confusion worse confounded. *Milton, P. L.*, ii. 905.

rust⁴ (rust), *v.* [*< rust*⁴, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put to *rust*; drive into disorderly flight by defeat, as an armed force; hence, to defeat or repulse thoroughly; drive off or dispel, as something of an inimical character.

Spur through Media,

Mesopotamia, and the shelters whither
 The routed fly.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 1. 9.

Come, come, my Lord, we're routed Horse and Foot.

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

O sound to *rust* the brood of cares,

The sweep of scythe in morning dew!

Tennyson, in Memoriam, lxxxix.

They were *routed* in the house, *routed* in the Courts, and *routed* before the people.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, iii.

2. To drive or force, as from a state of repose, concealment, or the like; urge or incite to movement or activity; hence, to draw or drag (forth or out): generally with *out* or *up*: as, to *rust out* a lot of intruders; to *rust up* a sleeper; to *rust out* a secret hoard or a recandite fact. See *router-out*.

Routed out at length from her hiding place.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 128.

=*Syn.* 1. *Overwhelm, Overthrow*, etc. See *defeat*.

II. *intrans.* 1*t.* To crowd or be driven into a confused mass, as from panic following defeat,

or from any external force.—2. To start up hurriedly; turn out suddenly or reluctantly, as from a state of repose. [Colloq.]

We have *routed* night after night from our warm quarters, in the dead of winter, to make fires, etc. *Good Housekeeping*, quoted in *The Advance*, Sept. 2, 1886.

route¹ (rout), *n.* See *route¹*.

route² (rout), *n.* [*< leel. hrotas*, the barnacle-goose, in comp. *hrotgas* = Norw. *rotgaas* = Dan. *rodgaas* (*> E. dial. (Orkneys) roodgaase*), the barnacle-goose. Cf. *routherock*.] The bent or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. *Encyc. Diet.*

route-cake (rout'kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake made for evening parties. [Eng.]

The audience . . . waited . . . with the utmost patience, being enlivened by an interlude of *route cakes* and lemonade. *Dickens*, *Sketches*, Mrs. Joseph Porter.

route¹ (rüt or rout), *n.* [Now spelled *route* and usually pron. rüt, after mod. F.; historically the proper spelling is *route* (rout), or, shortened, *rut* (rut), now used in a restricted sense (cf. *route¹*, a fourth form of the same word); *< ME. route*, *route*, a way, course, track (see *route¹*), *< OF. route*, *route*, a way, path, street, course, a glade in a wood, F. *route*, a way, course, route, = Sp. *ruta*, *ruta* = Pg. *ruta* (naut.), a way, course, *< ML. rupa*, also, after Rom., *rutia*, *rutia*, *rutia*, *n. way, path, orig. (see *via*)* a way broken or cut through a forest, fem. of *L. rupa*, broken; see *route¹*, *route¹*.] 1. A way; road; path; space for passage.

He gave the *route* to the blue-bloused peasant. *Shand*, *Shooting the Rapids*, I, 97.

2. A way or course of transit; a line of travel, passage, or progression; the course passed or to be passed over in reaching a destination, or (by extension) an object or a purpose; as a legal or engineering term, the horizontal direction along and near the surface of the earth of a way or course, as a road, a railway, or a canal, occupied or to be occupied for travel.

Wide through the *route* did their *route* they take, Their bleeding bosoms bore the thorny brake. *Gay*, *Rural Sports*, II, 100.

Ocean-lane route. See *lane-route*.—**Overland route.** See *overland*. **Star route.** In the United States, a post-road over which the mail is carried under contract by other means than steam, so called because the blank contracts for transportation of the mail over such routes have printed upon them three groups of four stars or asterisks each to identify them as coming under the terms of the act which refers only to "certain, certainty, and security" in the mode of transportation for which words the groups of stars respectively stand. The name became famous from the discovery of extensive frauds in the procurement and execution of star route contracts, which led in 1861 and in 1862 to the indictment and trial of many persons of whom a few were convicted. To get the *route* (*route*) to receive orders to quit our station for another.

The Colonel calls it in rose "Marching Orders" . . . When ever it settled and began to flower the regiment got the *route*. *J. H. Ewing*, *Story of a Short Life*, III.

route¹ (rout), *n.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *route¹*, *route²*, *route³*, *route⁴*.

router (rou'ter), *n.* [*< route¹ + -er*.] In carp., a sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on sashes. **Router-gage.** In blind work, a gage used in cutting out the narrow channels in which metal or colored woods are to be laid. It is similar to a common marking-gage, but instead of the marking-point has a narrow chisel as a cutter. **Router-plane.** A kind of plane used for working out the bottoms of rectangular cavities. The sole of the plane is broad, and carries a narrow cutter which projects from it as far as the intended depth of the cavity. This plane is vulgarly called *old woman's tooth*.

Router-saw. A saw used for routing. In setting it, every alternate tooth is left in the plane of the saw. In using it, the teeth which are set are filed much like those of the cross-cut hand-saw, while the teeth not set are filed more chisel-edged.

router (rou'ter), *v. t.* [*< router, n.*] In *router-working*, to cut away, or cut out, as material below a general surface, leaving some parts, figures, or designs in relief; rout.

router-out (rou'ter-out'), *n.* One who routs out, or drives or draws forth, as from repose, concealment, or the like. [Colloq.]

It is a fair scholar, well up in Herodotus, and a grand *router-out* of antiquities. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXV, 119.

route-step (rüt'step), *n.* An order of march in which soldiers are not required to keep step or remain silent, and may carry their arms at will, provided the muzzles are elevated.

route¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *route*.

route² (rout), *a.* [Also *routh*; cf. *W. rharth*, wide, gaping, *rhoth*, loose, hollow.] Plentiful; abundant. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

routh² (routh), *n.* [Also *routh*; see *route²*, *a.*] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

Lat never a man a wooling wend That lacketh things three: A *routh* o' gould, an open heart, Ay fu' o' charity. *King Henry* (Child's Ballads, I, 147).

routherock, *n.* [Also *routhrock*. Cf. *route¹*.] The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*.

routhie (rou'thi), *a.* [Also *routhie*; *< route² + -ie (-y)*.] Plentiful; well-filled; abundant. [Scotch.]

Wait a wee, an' cannie wale [choose] A *routhie* butt, a *routhie* ben; . . . It's plenty beets the luv'er's fire. *Burns*, *The Country Lassie*.

router (rüt-ti-n'), *n.* [F., *< OF. routier*, *< ML. raptarius, raptarius*, a trooper, mercenary soldier, a mounted freebooter, *< rupa*, a troop, band; see *route¹*; see also *router¹*, from the same source.] 1. One of a class of French brigands of about the twelfth century, who infested the roads in companies on horse or foot, and sometimes served as military mercenaries. They differed little from earlier and later organizations of the same kind throughout Europe, under various names.—2. Homer, any undisciplined, plundering soldier, or brigand.

routine (rüt-ti-n'), *n.* [*< routine + -ary*. Cf. *F. routinier*, *routinist*.] Involving or pertaining to routine; customary; ordinary. [Rare.]

He retreats into his *routine* existence, which is quite separate from his scientific. *Emerson*, *Works and Days*.

routine (rüt-ti-n'), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. *rutina* = Pg. *rutina*, *< F. routine*, *OF. routine*, *rotine*, *rotine*, a beaten path, usual course of action, dim. of *route*, *route*, a way, path, course, route; see *route¹* and *route¹*.] 1. *n.* 1. A customary course of action or round of occupation; a way or method systematically followed; regular recurrence of the same acts or kind of action; as, the *routine* of official duties; to weary of a monotonous *routine*.

The very ordinary *routine* of the day. *Brougham*, *Lord Chatham*.

2. Fixed habit or method in action; the habitual doing of the same things in the same way; unvarying procedure or conduct.

A restlessness and excitement of mind hostile to the spirit of *routine*. *Buckle*, *Hist. Civilization*, I, xiv.

That beneficent harness of *routine* which enables silly men to live respectably and unhappy men to live calmly. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, lxi.

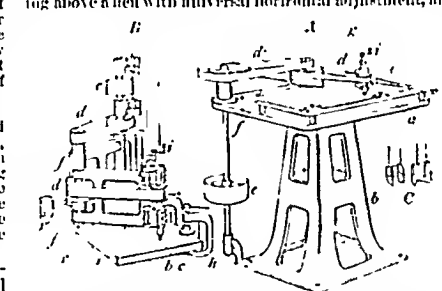
II. *a.* Habitually practised or acting in the same way; following or consisting in an unvarying round: as, *routine* methods or duties; a *routine* official.

The tendency of such a system is to make mere *routine* men. *J. R. Soley*, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 5.

router (rüt-ti-n'), *n.* [*< routine + -er*.] One who follows routine; an adherent of settled custom or opinion. [Rare.]

The mere *router* in gas-making has been shaken out of his complacency. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII, 259.

routing-machine (rou'ting-mashin'), *n.* A shaping-machine or shaper for wood, metal, or stone. It works by means of cutting apparatus revolving above a bed with universal horizontal adjustment, and



1. Routing machine for general purposes. 2. Stair router, used in cutting the grooves in the strings of stairs for the reception of the ends of the steps on treads. 3. Router tool. 4. Table. 5. Pedestal. 6. Cutter, whose spindle is driven by the belt at d; 7. In driving pulley; 8. 8, winging arms or frames by means of which the cutter can be moved to any place on the table; 9. Handle by which 7, 8 are operated by a workman who follows with the cutter a guiding line or pattern; 10. 10, a table sometimes used in manipulating the machine. 11. 11, a clamp which binds the work to the table. 12. 12, a screw, for regulating depth of cut.

cuts the work to a shape or grooves it to a fixed depth. It executes panning in relief or intaglio, lettering, slotting, key-seating, bevelling, bordering, etc. *L. H. Knight*.

routing-tool (rou'ting-töl), *n.* In *metal-working*, a revolving instrument used for routing or scraping out scores, channels, and depressions.

routinism (rüt-ti-nizm), *n.* [*< routine + -ism*.] The spirit or practice of routine; a rigid and

unvarying course of action or opinion; routine method or manner.

He deprecated *routinism*, automatism, mechanical prescription in medicine, and vindicated the value of living personal observation and opinion. *Lancet*, No. 3449, p. 703.

routinist (rüt-ti-nist), *n.* [*< routine + -ist*.] An adherent of routine; a follower of unvarying methods or prescribed principles; as, a *routinist* in medicine, in education, etc.

The mere *routinists* and unthinking artisans in most callings dislike whatever shakes the dust out of their traditions. *O. W. Holmes*, *Med. Essays*, Pref.

routish (rou'tish), *a.* [*< route¹ + -ish*.] Characterized by routing; clamorous; disorderly.

The Common Hall . . . became a *routish* assembly of sorry citizens. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 93. (*Davies*.)

route (ron'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *routled*, ppr. *routling*. [Var. of *route*, freq. of *route²*, var. *route²*.] To rout out; disturb. *Davies*. [Prov. Eng.]

A misadventure me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' *routling* out yon wasps' nest. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxlii.

routous (rou'tus), *a.* [*< route¹ + -ous*.] Noisy. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

routously (rou'tus-li), *adv.* [*< routous + -ly*.] Noisily. *Imp. Diet.*

roux (rö), *n.* [*< F. roux*, a sauce made with brown butter or fat, *< rouir*, red, reddish, *< L. rousus*, red; see *russet*.] In *cooking*, a material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

Roux's operation. See *operation*.

rouzel (rö), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *rouled*, ppr. *rouling*.

[A back formation, *< rover*, a robber, used generally in the sense of 'a wandering robber,' and hence taken as simply 'a wanderer.' The *leel. rān*, rove, stray about, is not related.] I. *intrans.* 1. To wander at pleasure or without definite aim; pass the time in going about freely; range at random, or as accident or fancy may determine; roam; ramble.

The Fauns forsake the Woods, the Nymphs the Grove, And round the Plain in sad Distractions rove. *Congreve*, *Death of Queen Mary*.

I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame, Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love, Constrains'd me from my native realm to rove. *Fenton*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, iv, 360.

Let us suppose a *roving* crew of these soaring philosophers, in the course of an aerial voyage of discovery among the stars, should chance to alight upon this outlandish planet. *Jirring*, *Knickelbocker*, p. 76.

2. To aim, as in archery or other sport, especially at some accidental or casual mark. See *roving mark*, below.

Fair Venus sonne, that with thy cruel dart At that good knight so cunningly didst rove, Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, *Prolog.*, st. 3.

Mont. How now, are thy arrows feather'd? I'et. Well enough for *roving*. *Shirley*, *Maid's Revenge*, i, 2.

And if you rove for a Perel with a minnow, then it is best to be alive. *L. Hallon*, *Complete Angler*, p. 157.

This *roving* archery was far prettier than the stationary game, but success in shooting at variable marks was less favored by practice. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xiv.

3. To act the rover; lead a wandering life of robbery, especially on the high seas; rob.

To *rove*, rob, rapt. *Lerns*, *Maup. Vocab.*, p. 179.

And so to the number of forepart of them departed with a barke and a pinnesse, spoiling their store of victuall, and taking away a great part thereof with them, and so went to the Islands of Hispaniola and Jamaica a *roving*. *Hallay's Voyages*, III, 517.

4. To have rambling thoughts; be in a delirium; rave; be light-headed; hence, to be in high spirits; be full of fun and frolic. [Scotch.]—**Roving mark.** In *archery*, an accidental mark, in contradistinction to hits and targets; trees, bushes, posts, mounds of earth, landmarks, stones, etc., are *roving marks*. *Harvard*, *Archery*, = *Syn.* 1. *Roam*, *handr*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To wander over; roam about.

For Arthur, long before they crown'd him King, Roving the trackless realms of Iyonesse, Had found a glen. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. To discharge or shoot, as an arrow, at rovers, or in roving. See *rover*, 5.

And well I see this writer roves a shaft Nero fairest mark, yet happily not hit it. *Harington*, *Ep.*, iv, 11. (*Nares*.)

3. To plow into ridges, as a field, by turning one furrow upon another. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rove¹ (röv), *n.* [*< rove¹, r.*] The act of roving; a ramble; a wandering.

In thy nocturnal rove, one moment halt. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ix.

Sordello's paradise, his roves
Among the hills and valleys, plains and groves.
Browning, Sordello.

rove² (rōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [Perhaps an irreg. var. of *reeve*³ (< *reef*²), due to confusion with the pret. *rove*, or of *rive*¹, due to the former pret. *rove*: see *reeve*³, *rive*¹. Some take *rove* to be a form of *roll*¹ through Sc. *row*. Others refer to *ruff*¹ = *D. ruif*, a fold.] 1. To draw through an oye or aperture; bring, as wool or cotton, into the form which it receives before being spun into thread; card into flakes, as wool, etc.; slub; sliver.—2. To draw out into thread; ravel out.

rove² (rōv), *n.* [Cf. *rove*², *v.*] 1. A roll of wool, cotton, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.—2. A diamond-shaped washer placed over the end of a rove clench-nail, which is riveted down upon it.—Rove clench-nail. See *clench-nail*.

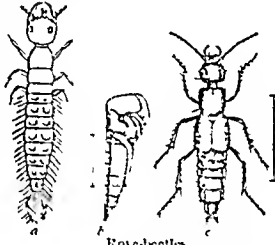
rove³ (rōv). Preterit and past participle of *reeve*³.

rove⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *roof*¹. *Chaucer*.
rove⁵, *n.* [A reduced form of *arroba*.] A unit of weight, the arroba, formerly used in England. The arroba was 25 pounds of Castile, and in England 25 pounds avoirdupois was called a rove. The arroba in Portugal contained 32 pounds.

Foreign wool, to wit, French, Spanish, and Estrich, is also sold by the pound or hundredweight, but most commonly by the rove, 25 pound to a rove.

Records, Grounds of Artes (1543), iii. 17.

rove-beetle (rōv-bē'tl), *n.* A brachelytrous coleopterous insect of the family *Staphylinidae*, especially one of the larger species, such as the devil's coach-horse. The name is sometimes extended to all the brachelytrous beetles, when several of the leading forms are distinguished by qualifying terms. Large-eyed rove-beetles are *Stenidae*; burrowing rove-beetles, *Oxytelidae*; broad-bodied rove-beetles, *Omalidae*; small-headed rove-beetles, *Tachyporidae*. The *Psephenidae* are sometimes known as more-loving rove-beetles. See also cuts under *devil's coach-horse* (at *devil*), *Homalidina*, and *Peelaphus*.



a, larva of *Oxytelus olens*, enlarged three times; b, pupa of *Oxytelus molochinus*; c, imago of *Philonthus apicatus*. (Lines show natural sizes of b and c.)

rover (rō'vēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roaver*; < ME. *rorer*, *rorare*, a var. < D. *roerer*, a robber, a pirate, = AS. *roðferc*, ME. *rerere*, E. *rearer*, a robber. Doublet of *rearer*.] 1. A robber, especially a sea-robber; a freebooter; a pirate; a forager.

Robare, or robar yn the see (rorare, or theif of the see, K. rocar, as they on the see, P.). *Pirata. Prompt. Par.*, p. 437.
And they helped David against the band of the rorers; for they were all mighty men of valour. 1 Chron. xii. 21.
The Maltese rovers take away every thing that is valuable both from Turks and Christians.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 51.

She may be neither more nor less than the ship of that nefarious pirate the Red Rover. *Cooper, Red Rover, II.*

2. One who roves; a wanderer; one who rambles about, or goes at random from point to point.

Next to thyself and my young rover, he's
Apparent to my heart. *Shak., W. T., I. 2. 176.*

I'd be a Butterfly; living, a rover,
Dying when fair things are fading away!
T. II. Bayly, I'd be a Butterfly.

Hence—3. A fickle or inconstant person.

Man was formed to be a rover,
Foolish women to believe.
Mendez, Song in the Chapellet. (Latham.)

4. In *archery*: (a) A person shooting at a mark with a longbow and arrow, or shooting merely for distance, the position of the archer being shifted with every shot, and not confined to a staked-out ground. The flight-arrow was used by the rover. (b) An arrow used by a rover. See *flight-arrow*.

O yes, here be of all sorts—flights, rovers, and butt-shafts.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(c) An irregular or uncertain point to be aimed at; also, a mark at an uncertain or indefinite distance.

The *Rouer* is a marke incertaine, sometimes long, sometimes short, and therefore must have arrows lighter or heavier, according to the distance of the place.

G. Markham, Country Contentments (ed. 1615), p. 108.

6. In *arch.*, any member, as a molding, that follows the line of a curve.—7. In *croquet*: (a) A ball that has gone through all the hoops, and

only needs to strike the winning-stake to be out of the game. (b) A player whose ball is in the above condition.—To shoot at rovers, in *archery*: (a) To shoot an arrow for distance or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point-blank; or to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not the butt, which was nearer. (b) To shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

Providence never shoots at rovers. *South, Sermons.*

rover (rō'vēr), *v. i.* [*< rover, n.*] To shoot at rovers; shoot arrows at other marks than the butt; shoot for height or distance.

rover-beetle (rō'vēr-bē'tl), *n.* A salt-water insect, *Bledius cordatus*.

rovery (rō'vēr-i), *n.* [*< rove*¹ + *-cry*. Cf. *reavery*, *robbery*.] The action of a rover; piratical or predatory roving.

These Norwegians, who with their manifold robberies and *roveries* did most hurt from the Northern Sea, took up their hunt into this land.

Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 205. (Davies.)

rovescio (rō-vesh'iō), *n.* [It. var. of *rivercio*, the reverse, the wrong side, = Sp. Pg. *roves* = F. *revers*, < L. *reversus*, reverse: see *reverse*.] The It. Sp. Pg. forms are irregular, and indicate confusion or borrowing from the F.] In *music*, imitation either by reversion or by inversion. See *imitation*, 3.

roving (rō'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rove*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of rambling or wandering.

The numberless roving of fancy, and windings of language.
Barrow, Sermons, I. 177. (Latham.)

2. Archery as practised by a rover. See *rover*, 4.

roving² (rō'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rove*², *v.*] 1. The process of giving the first twist to yarn, or of forming a rove.—2. A slightly twisted sliver of carded fiber, as wool or cotton; a rovo.

roving-frame (rō'ving-frām), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine in which a number of slivers from the carder are taken from the cans and united, stretched, and compacted into rovings. Sometimes called *roving-machine*. See *drawing-frame*.—2. In *worsted-manuf.*, a machine which takes two slivers from the cans of the drawing-frame, elongates them four times, and twists them together. Also called *roving-head*. *E. II. Knight.*

roving-head (rō'ving-hed), *n.* Same as *roving-frame*, 2.

rovingly (rō'ving-li), *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

roving-machine (rō'ving-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for winding slubbings on bobbins for ereels of spinning-machines.

rovingness (rō'ving-nes), *n.* A state of roving; disposition to rove.

roving-plate (rō'ving-plāt), *n.* An iron or steel scraper which is held at an inclination against the grinding-surface of a rotating grindstone, for giving it a true circular form, scraping off ridges, or obliterating grooves that may be formed in it by the grinding of pointed or curvilinear-edged tools.

roving-reel (rō'ving-rōl), *n.* A device for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn, etc. It consists essentially of two flat-faced wheels, between which the yarn is made to pass, the revolutions of one of the wheels, as turned by a crank, being recorded by a dial and serving to measure the yarn.

row¹ (rō), *v.* [*< ME. rowen, rowen* (pret. *rowede*, earlier (and still as a survival) *rew*, *reow*), < AS. *rōran* (pret. *rōwe*) = D. *roeyen* = MLG. *rōien, rōjen, rōen*, LG. *rojen* = MIG. *rōien, rōien, rōien* = Icel. *rōa* = Sw. *ro* = Dan. *roe*, row; akin to OIr. *rām*, an oar, L. *rēmus*, an oar, Gr. *ῥομήν*, an oar, *ῥομήν*, a rower, Skt. *aritra*, a rudder, paddlo, etc., *√ ar*, drive, push. Hence ult. *rudder*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To impel (a boat) along the surface of water by means of oars. In ancient times rowing was the chief means of propulsion for vessels of all sizes then existing; and large galleys in the Mediterranean continued to be rowed till the nineteenth century. The service on the galleys, both ancient and modern, was very laborious. In later times it was generally performed by slaves or criminals chained to the bars or benches.

Row the boat, my mariners,
And bring me to the land!
The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 108).

2. To transport by rowing: as, to row one across a stream.

II. *intrans.* 1. To labor with the oar; use oars in propelling a boat through the water; be transported in a boat propelled by oars.

Merle sungen the munneches binnen Ely
Tha [when] Cnut Ching rewe there by.

Historia Eliensis, quoted in Chambers's Eng. Lit., I. 8.

And thel rowiden to the cntre of Gerasenus, which is agens Galilee. *Myctif, Luke vii. 26.*

Prepostrous Wits, thnt cannot rowe at ease
On the smooth Chanell of our common Seas.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

2. To be moved by means of oars: as, the boat rows easily.—Rowed of all, an order given to oarsmen to stop rowing and unship the oars.—To row dry. (a) To handle the oars in rowing so as to avoid splashing water into the boat. (b) To go through the motions of rowing in a boat swung at the davits of a ship, as a sailor in punishment for some offense connected with boats or rowing. The forced exercise is called a *dry row*. [Colloq. in both uses.]

row¹ (rō), *n.* [*< row*¹, *v.*] An act of rowing; also, an excursion taken in a rowboat.

Wondering travelers go for an evening row on the Caspian, to visit the submarine oil-springs to the south of the town of Baku. *Pap. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 254.*

row² (rō), *n.* [Also dial. *row*; < ME. *rove, rewe, raw, rawe*, < AS. *rāw, rāw*, a row, line; akin to (a) OD. *rīge, rīg*, D. *rīj* = MLG. *rige*, LG. *rige*, *rege* = OHG. *rīga, rīga*, MHG. *rige*, a row; (b) MHG. *rīhe*, G. *reibe*, a series, line, row; from the verb, OHG. *rīhan*, MHG. *rīhen*, string together (Tent. *√ rihw*); cf. Skt. *rēkhā*, line, stroke.] 1. A series of things in a line, especially a straight line; a rank; a file: as, a row of houses or of trees; rows of benches or of figures; the people stood in rows; to plant corn in rows.

To hakke and heve
The okes olde and leye hem on a rewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 2008.

My wretchedness unto n row of pins,
They'll talk of state. *Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 26.*

The bright Seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow.
Milton, Solemn Music.

24. A line of writing.

Which whose willeth for to knowe,
He moste rede many a rove
In Virgile or in Claudian,
Or Daunte, that it telle can.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 448.

34. A streak, as of blood. Compare *roicy*.
The bloody rowes streamd doune over n,
They lhm assayed so malleously.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 120.

4. A hedge. *Hallwell. [Local, Eng.]—5.* A continuous course or extent; a long passage. [This sense, now obsolete in general use, appears in the unique *Rowe* of Chester in England, which are open public galleries or lines of passage running along the fronts of the houses in the principal streets, generally over the first stories, covered by the projecting upper stories, lined with shops on the inner side, and reached by stairs from the street.]

6. A line of houses in a town, standing contiguously or near together; especially, such a line of houses nearly or quite alike, or forming an architectural whole: sometimes used as part of the name of a short street, or section of a street, from one corner to the next.—7. In *organ-building*, same as *bank*¹, 7, or *keyboard*.—A hard or a long row to hoe. See *hoe*¹.—Harmonic row. See *harmonic*.—To hoe one's own row. See *hoe*¹.

row² (rō), *v. t.* [*< row*², *n.*] To arrange in a line; set or stud with a number of things ranged in a row or line.

Bid her wear thy necklace row'd with pearl.
Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

row³ (rou), *n.* [Of obscure slang origin; vaguely associated with *rowdy*, *rowdydow*, and perhaps due in part to *roul*¹. The Icel. *hrjá*, a rout, struggle, can hardly be related.] A noisy disturbance; a riot; a contest; a riotous noise or outbreak; any disorderly or disturbing affray, brawl, hubbub, or clatter: a colloquial word of wide application.

Next morning there was great row about it [the breaking of a window].
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

They began the row, . . . and then opened upon Germany a career of scepticism, which from the very first promised to be contagious. *De Quincey, Homer, i.*

We turned in about eleven o'clock, it not being possible to do so before on account of the row the men made talking.
E. Sartorius, in The Soudan, p. 92.

To kick up a row. Same as to *kick up a dust* (which see, under *dust*¹). = Syn. Uproar, tumult, commotion, broil, affray.

row³ (rou), *v.* [*< row*³, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by rough and wild treatment: as, to row a college room (that is, to damage the furniture in wild behavior). [Slang.]—2. To scold; abuse; upbraid roughly or noisily. [Colloq.]

Tell him (Campbell) all this, and let him take it in good part; for I might have named it into a review and rowed him.
Byron, To Mr. Murray, May 20, 1820.

II. *intrans.* To behave in a wild and riotous way; engage in a noisy dispute, affray, or the like.

If they are found out, the woman is not punished, but they row (probably a mild kind of fight).
Anthrop. Jour., XIX. 420.

More disposed to *rowing* than reading.

Bristed, Five Years in an English Univ.

row⁴, *v.* A Scotch form of *roll*.

row⁵, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rough¹*.

To certify vs whether our set clothes be vendible there or not, and whether they be *rowed* and shorne; because oftentimes they goe vnderest. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 298.

rowablet (rō'ā-bl), *a.* [*< row¹ + -able*.] Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [Rare.]

That long barren fen,
Once *rowable*, but now doth nourish men
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

rowan (ron'an), *n.* [Also *roan*, *roun*; *< OSw. rōun*, *runn*, *Sw. rōun* = Dan. *rōn* = Icel. *regnir*, the service, sorb, mountain-ash; cf. L. *ornus*, the mountain-ash.] 1. The rowan-tree.—2. The fruit or berry of the rowan-tree.

rowan-berry (ron'an-ber'i), *n.* Same as *rowan*, 2.

rowan-tree (rou'au-trō), *n.* The mountain-ash of the Old World, *Pyrus aucuparia*; also, less properly, either of the American species *P. americana* and *P. sambucifolia*. See *mountain-ash*, 1. Also *roan-tree*, *roun-tree*.

rowboat (rō'bōt), *n.* [*< row¹ + boat*.] A boat fitted for propulsion by means of oars; a boat moved by rowing.

row-cloth (rō'klāth), *n.* [*< row⁵ + cloth*.] A folding cloak, made of a kind of worm but coarse cloth completely dressed after weaving. *Halliw. 1871*. [Prov. Eng.]

row-de-dow (rou'dē-dan), *n.* Same as *rowdy-dow*.

row-dow (rou'don), *n.* The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *roo-doo*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowdy (rou'di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *rowdy-dow*, noise, confusion, an imitative word transferred to a noisy, turbulent person: see *rowdy-dow*. Cf. *row³*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *rowdies* (-diz). A riotous, turbulent fellow; a person given to quarreling and fighting; a rough.

"A murderer?" "Yes; n drunken, gambling cut throat rowdy as ever grew ripe for the gallows."
Kingley, Two Years Ago, x.

II. a. Having the characteristics of a rowdy; given to rowdyism; rough; coarse-grained; disreputable.

For a few years it [Victoria] was a very *rowdy* and noisy colony indeed. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 8.

rowdy-dow (rou'di-dou), *n.* [Also *roo-de-doo*; an imitative word, prob. orig. formed, like *rub-a-dub*, in imitation of the beat of a drum. Cf. *row³*, *rowdy*.] A continuous noise; a rumour; a row. [Colloq.]

rowdy-dowdy (rou'di-dou'di), *a.* [*< rowdy-dow + -y*; the two parts being made to rhyme.] Making a rowdy-dow; uproarious. [Colloq.]

rowdyish (rou'di-ish), *a.* [*< rowdy + -ish*.] Belonging to or characteristic of a rowdy; characterized by or disposed to rowdyism: as, *rowdyish* conduct; *rowdyish* boys.

They give the white people very little trouble, being neither *rowdyish* nor thievish. *The Century*, XXIX, 825.

rowdyism (rou'di-izm), *n.* [*< rowdy + -ism*.] The conduct of a rowdy or rough; coarse turbulence; vulgar disorderliness.

The presence of women in these places [barrooms] appears to have the effect of eliminating the element of *rowdyism*. You hear no loud conversation, oaths, or coarse expressions. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 121.

rowed (rōd), *a.* [*< row² + -ed*.] 1. Having rows; formed into rows.

In 1860 he sowed . . . seed from an 18-rowed ear [of maize]. *Amer Jour. Psychol.*, I. 178.

2. Striped: same as *rayed*, 3.

rowel (ron'el), *n.* [*< ME. rowel, rowelle, rowell*, *< OF. rowelle, rowle, rowle, rowle*, a little wheel or flat ring, a roller on a bit, F. *rouelle*, a slice, = Pr. Sp. *rodella*, a shield, target, = Cat. *rodella* = Pg. *rodella*, a round target, = It. *rotella*, a little wheel, a buckler, round spot, kneecap, *< ML. rotella*, a little wheel, dim. of L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota¹*. Cf. *rotella*.] 1. A small wheel, ring, or circle.

The *rouelle* was rede golde with ryalle stones
Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), I. 3263.

And then, for whigs, the golden plumes she wears
Of that proud bird [the peacock] which starry *Rowells* bears.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columns.

2. The wheel of a horseman's spur, armed with pointed rays.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the *rowels* caught hold of the ruffe of my boot.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Lord Marmion turn'd—well was his need—
And dash'd the *rowels* in his steed
Scott, Marmion, vi. 14.

3. A roller on the mouthpiece of an old form of bit for horses.

The yron *rowels* into frothy fume he blit.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

4. In *farricry*, a seton inserted in the flesh of an animal. Rowels are made of horsehair, leather, and sometimes of silk, as is the practice with setons inserted in the human body.

5. The spiked wheel of some forms of soil-pulverizers and wheel-harrows.—**Follated rowel**, a rowel without points, or very blunt, as distinguished from *star-rowel* and *rose-rowel*.—**Rose-rowel**, a rowel having short points, taking about one sixth of the diameter.—**Star-rowel**, a rowel having long points, taking at least one third of the total diameter of the circle.

rowel (ron'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roweled* or *rowelled*, ppr. *roweling* or *rowelling*. [*< rowel*, *n.*] 1. To use the rowel on; put spurs to.—2. In *farricry*, to apply a rowel to.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

He has been ten times *rowel'd*.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, III. 2.

3. To furnish with a rowel, as a spur.

rowel-bonet, *n.* A variant of *rowel-bone*.

rowel-head (ron'el-hed), *n.* The axis on which the rowel of a spur turns.

Bending forward, [he] struck his armed heels

Against the paunting sides of his poor jade

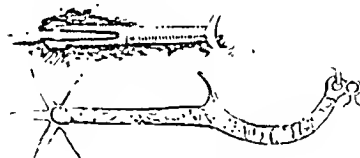
Up to the *rowel-head*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 40.

roweling, **rowelling** (ron'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rowel*, *v.*] The act of inserting a rowel.

roweling-needle (ron'el-ing-nē'dl), *n.* A needle with a large eye, for carrying the bundle of horsehair, silk, or the leather thong forming a rowel, and either straight or curved according to the nature of the part in which the rowel is required to be inserted.

roweling-scissors (ron'el-ing-siz'orz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A farrier's instrument for inserting rowels in the flesh of horses, for cutting the silk or other material forming the seton.

rowel-spur (ron'el-spēr), *n.* A spur having a rowel of several radiating points, as distinguished from the *good-spur*. This appears in medieval monuments during the thirteenth century, as in the



Rowel spur, 14th century.

first great seal of King Henry III. of England, but is extremely rare before the beginning of the fourteenth; it is probable that the earliest rowels did not turn upon a pivot. Pivoted rowel-spurs with very long spikes, not very sharp, are in common use in western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries generally. They are fastened to the heel of the riding-boot by a broad leather strap passing over the instep, and often have special devices to make them clank or jingle.

rowen (ron'en), *n.* [A dim. form, also *rouen*, *rowings* (and *rowet*, *rowett*), of *rouglings*: see *rouglings*.] 1. The lattermath, or second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.—2. A stubble-field left unplowed till late autumn, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage. [Prov. Eng.; usually in plural form.]

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens* till snow comes. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

rower¹ (rō'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. rowere, roware*; *< row¹ + -er¹*.] One who rows, or manages an oar in rowing.

The whole party being embarked, therefore, in a large boat, . . . the exertions of six stout *rowers* sped them rapidly on their voyage. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

rower² (ron'ēr), *n.* [*< row³ + -er¹*.] One given to rows; a quarrelsome or disorderly fellow.

rower³ (ron'ēr), *n.* [*< row⁵ + -er¹*.] A workman who roughens cloth preparatory to shearing; a rougher.

rowet, **rowett** (ron'et), *n.* Same as *rowen*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowet-work (ron'et-wēr), *n.* [*< F. rowet*, a wheel-lock, spinning-wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rowet*.] The lock and appurtenances of a wheel-lock gun. See the quotation under *snagwork*, and ent under *wheel-lock*.

rowey, *a.* See *rowy*.

rowiness (rō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rowy; streakiness; striation. [Now only technical.]

A process [ekhmmling] which demands very careful attention in the case of eurd soaps, lest any portions of lye

should be accidentally entangled in the soap, producing want of homogeneity, called *rowiness*.

W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 174.

The Karance Teak has alternate shades of dull brown and yellow colour, the grain being close and long, with occasionally a *rowiness* or figure in it, and is also very free from defects. *Lastell*, Timber, p. 116.

rowing (rō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rowyng*, *< AS. *rōw-ung*, *rōwing*, verbal *n.* of *rōwan*, row: see *row¹*, *v.*] The act or practice of propelling a boat by means of oars. See *row¹*, *v. t.*

rowing-feather (rō'ing-fēr'hēr), *n.* See *feather*. **rowing-gear** (rō'ing-gēr), *n.* Any device or contrivance used in rowing; especially, a mechanical device for facilitating the handling of the oars.

rowl, **rowlet**, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *roll*. **Rowland gratings**. In *optics*. See *diffraction*, 1. **rowlet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *roller*.

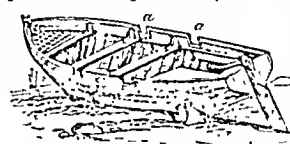
rowlet (ron'let), *n.* [*< F. roulette*, a little wheel, fom. of *roulet*, dim. of OF. *roule*, a roll, a little wheel: see *roll*, *rouel*, *roulette*. Doublet of *roulette*.] A small broad wheel; a wheel like a roller. [Now only dialectal.]

Rails of timber, laid down from the collieries to the river, . . . were worked with bulky carts made with four *rowlets* fitting the rails.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 64.

Rowley rag. See *rag¹*.

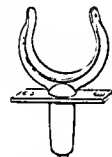
rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* [Also *rollock*, *rullock*; prob. a transposition (as if *< row¹ + lock¹*) of *oarlock*; *< ME. orlok*, *< AS. ārloc*, an oarlock, *< ār*, oar, + *loc*, a lock, bolt, bar, inclosed place (cf. *E. oarhole*, an oarlock):



Ship's Boat. a a, Rowlocks (notched).

see *oar¹* and *lock¹*.] A contrivance on a boat's gunwale in or on which the oar rests and swings freely in rowing. The principal kinds

of rowlocks are—(1) a notch in the gunwale (as in the first illustration), which may be either square or rounded, and is usually lined with metal; (2) two short pegs, called *thole-pins*, projecting from the gunwale, between which the oar is placed; (3) a strap-shaped swivel of metal pivoted in the gunwale (as in the second illustration), or on an outrigger. Sometimes a single pin set into the gunwale is used instead of a rowlock, the oar having a hole through which the pin passes, or vice versa, or being fastened to it by means of a thong or gromet.



Rowlock.

rowly-powly, *n.* Same as *roly-poly*.

row-marker (rō'mār'kēr), *n.* In *agri.*, an implement for marking out the ground for crops to be planted in rows.

rownet, *n.* An obsolete form of *rae²*.

row-port (rō'pōrt), *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels, near the water-line, for the passage of a sweep for rowing in a calm.

rows (rōz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, same as *roughs*. See *rough¹*, *n.*, 4.

rowsant, **rowsanti**, *a.* In *her.*, obsolete forms of *roustant*.

rowse, *v.* See *rouse*.

rowt, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rou¹*, *rou²*, etc.

rowth, **rowthie**. See *rou¹*, *rou²*.

rowy (rō'i), *a.* [*< row²*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Having rows or lines; streaked or striped; striated. Also spelled, improperly, *rowey*. [Now only technical. See the second quotation.]

Rowy or *stricky* [streaky], as some stiffs are.

Hovell. (*Halliw. 1871*.)

Is there such a word in the English language as *rowey*? . . . I frequently, through some fault in weaving, a piece of cloth will be thinner in some places than others; this occurs at regular intervals through the whole piece, for which reason it is styled *rowey*, as the thin places extend across the piece similar to the lines on writing-paper. In the several mills with which I have been connected, *rowey* was the technical term applied to such goods. . . . I have examined all the books at my disposal, but have been unable to find it. *Cor. Boston Evening Transcript*, June 4, 1888.

roxburghe (roks'bur-ō), *n.* [See *def.*] A binding for books, first used by the third Duke of Roxburghe (1740–1804), having a plain leather back lettered in gold near the top, and cloth or paper sides, with the leaves gilt at the top and uncut at the edge.

Printed at the Chiswick Press, on laid paper, with wide margins, in limp covers, 16s. 6d. net; in *roxburghe*, 13s. 6d. net. *The Academy*, May 24, 1890, p. ii.

Roxburghia (roks-bēr'gi-i), *n.* [NL. (Sir Joseph Banks, 1793), named after W. Roxburgh, a British botanist in India.] A genus of plants, now known as *Stemona*.

Roxburghiaceæ

Roxburghiaceæ (roks-bér-gi-û'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), < *Roxburghia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, now known as *Stemonaceæ*.

Roxbury waxwork. See *waxwork*.

royal, *n.* [ME. *roy*, also *ray*, < OF. *roy*, *rei*, *F. roi* = Pr. *roi*, *rey*, *re* = Sp. *rey* = Pg. *rey*, *rei* = It. *re*, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king, = OIr. *rig*, Ir. *Gael. righ*, a king, = Skt. *rajan*, a king: see *rex*, *raja*, *regent*, and *rich*, *richel*, *n.*] A king.

This *roy* with his *ryalle* men of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 3174.

royal (roi'al), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *roial* (also dial. or technically *rial*, *ryal*); < ME. *roial*, *roiall*, *royal*, *real*, *rial*, *ryal*, *riall*, < OF. *roial*, *royal*, *real*, *F. royal* = Pr. *reial*, *rial* = Sp. *Pg. real* = It. *regale*, *reale*, < L. *regalis*, *regal*, *royal*, *kingly*, < *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *roy*, and cf. *regal* and *real*, doublets of *royal*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a king; derived from or cognate to a king; belonging to or connected with the crown of a kingdom; *regal*: as, the *royal* family; a *royal* prince; *royal* domains; a *royal* palace.

And seide that he wolde holde court open and enforced, and sente by his messengers that alle sholde come to his court *roiall*.
Merlin (E. L. T. S.), lll. 479.

Why should thy servant dwell in the *royal* city with thee?
1 Sam. xlvii. 5.

Thou camest not of the blood *royal*, if thou darrest not stand for ten shillings.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 157.

2. Pertaining or relating to the sovereign power of a king; acting under, derived from, or dependent upon regnal authority, aid, or patronage: as, a *royal* parliament or government; the *royal* army or navy; *royal* purveyors. *Royal* enters into the names of many literary, scientific, artistic, and other associations in monarchical countries, implying their existence under royal charter or patronage: e. g., the Royal Academy of Arts in London, whose members are distinguished by the title R. A. (Royal Academician), and the associate members by the title A. R. A.; the Royal Institution of London, for the promotion of and instruction in scientific and technical knowledge; the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge (usually designated specifically the *Royal Society*), which takes charge of many scientific matters with which the government is concerned, and whose members or fellows are styled F. R. S.; the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and of Dublin, the Royal Antiquarian, Asiatic, Astronomical, and Geographical Societies, etc.

3. Of kingly character or quality; proper for or suitable to kingship; ideally like or characteristic of a king or royalty; royally eminent, excellent, or the like: used either literally or figuratively: as, *royal* state or magnificence; he proved a *royal* friend; a right *royal* welcome.

And they made the feste of the marriage so *riall* that neuer in that fonde was seyn soeche.
Merlin (L. E. T. S.), ll. 320.

A kyng shold *roiall* obsequie haue.
Rom. of Parthenay (L. E. T. S.), l. 1533.

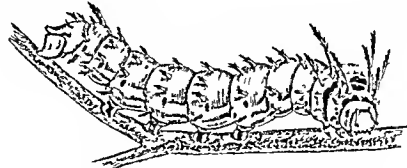
Hath she forgot already that brave prince.
Young, valiant, wise, and, no doubt, right *royal*?
Shak., Rich. III., l. 2. 245.

As at this day, to the Tarlars, Horseflesh is *royall* fare; to the Arabians, Camels; to some Americans, Serpents.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

Her step was *royal*, queen-like, and her face As beautiful as a saint's in Paradise.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, l. 1.

4. Large or superior of its kind; of more than ordinary size, excellence, or the like: used as a specific qualification, as in *royal* quarto or *royal* octavo in printing, a *royal* antler or stag, etc., or as an assertion of superiority for that to which it is applied, as in the names of some articles of trade.—*Amercement*, *antler*, *astronomer*, *ballade*, *battle*, *best*, *chapel*, *cygnet* *royal*. See the nouns.—*Convention* of *royal* burghs. See *convention*.—*Coroner* of the *royal* household. See *coroner*.—*Dean* of the *chapel* *royal*, *gentleman* of the *chapel* *royal*. See *dean*, *gentleman*.—*Hart* *royal*. See *hart* and *hartroyal*.—*Pair* *royal*. See *pair*.—*Peer* of the blood *royal*. See *peer*.—*Prince* *royal*, *princess* *royal*. See *prince*, *princess*.—*Royal* abbey. See *abbey*, l. —*Royal* agate, a mottled variety of obsidian.—*Royal* American Order. Same as *Order of Isabella the Catholic* (which see, under *order*).—*Royal* assent, *bark*. See the nouns.—*Royal* bay. (a) An East Indian bay-tree, *Malchilus odoratissima* (*Laurus Indica*). (b) The bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.—*Royal* Bengal tiger. See *tiger*.—*Royal* bistoury, a narrow, curved, probe-pointed bistoury: so called because used in an operation on Louis XIV.—*Royal* blue. See *blue* and *small*.—*Royal* bounty, in England, a fund from which the sovereign grants money to the female relatives of officers who die of wounds received when on duty.—*Royal* burgh, *cement*, *clove*. See the nouns.—*Royal* cashmere, a thin material, generally made of pure wool, used for garments for women and summer garments for men.—*Royal* charter. See *charter*, l. —*Royal* domaine. Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).—*Royal* fern. See *Osmunda*.—*Royal* fishes. See *regal* fishes, under *regal*.—*Royal* flush. See *flush*, l. —*Royal* folio. See *folio*, l. —*Royal* grant, a grant by letters patent from the crown.—*Royal* horned caterpillar, the larva of *Citheronia regalis*, a large bombycid moth of beautiful olive and crimson colors, which inhab-

its the United States. The larva feeds on the foliage of the black walnut, persimmon, butternut, hickory, and sumac,



Royal Horned Caterpillar (larva of *Citheronia regalis*). (About half natural size.)

and is the largest of all North American lepidopterous larvae. The moth is popularly known as the *regal* walnut-moth.—*Royal* household, the body of persons employed about the court or in the personal service of a reigning king or queen. In former times the royal household included all the chief officers of state, who were regarded as merely the king's servants, and often performed menial duties toward him; afterward, only persons who had special functions relating to the royal needs, dignity, or prerogatives. In the British royal household, as it has existed for several centuries, the chief officers are the lord steward, lord chamberlain, and master of the horse, who are always peers and members of the government of the time. Under each of them are many subordinate officers, among whom the different branches of their duty are distributed. Independent of them are the private secretary and the keeper of the privy purse to the sovereign, modern additions to the household, with their subordinates. When there is a queen consort, the queen's household is a separate establishment, similarly though less elaborately organized. On the accession of Queen Victoria the expenses of the royal household were permanently fixed at £303,760 per annum.—*Royal* letter. See *letter*, 3.—*Royal* marts. See *marts*.—*Royal* merchant. (a) One of those merchants of the middle ages who combined mercantile pursuits with princely power, as those of Venice who founded principalities in the Archipelago, the Grimaldi of Genoa, or the Medici of Florence. (b) A merchant who managed the mercantile affairs of or purveyed for a sovereign or state.—*Royal* mine, in monarchical countries, a mine of gold or silver—all such mines being by prescription the property of the crown.—*Royal* oak. (a) See *oak*, (b) [caps.] Another name for the constellation *Robur Caroli*.—*Royal* palm, *palmetto*. See the nouns.—*Royal* peacock-flower. See *Poinciana*.—*Royal* peculiar, *prerogative*, *purple*. See the nouns.—*Royal* regiment of artillery. See *artillery*.—*Royal* road to knowledge, a direct and easy method of attaining knowledge: so called because the royal roads were straighter and better than ordinary roads.—*Royal* Society. See *def.* 2.—*Royal* standard. See *standard*.—*Royal* stitch, an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia.—*Royal* fern, *touch*, *water-lily*, etc. See the nouns.—*Royal* Vienna, a name frequently given to Vienna porcelain.—*Royal* Worcester porcelain. See *porcelain*.—*The* *royal* doors or gates. See *door*, 5.—*Royal*, *Regal*, *kingly*. *Regal* is applicable primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office, and hence to what is proper to or suggestive of a king, and as now frequently used is nearly synonymous with *princely*, *magnificent*: as, *regal* state or pomp; *regal* power. *Royal* notes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person: as, his *royal* highness (applied to a prince of the blood); the *royal* family; the *royal* presence; the *royal* robes; a *royal* salute. It does not, like *regal*, necessarily imply magnificence. Thus, a *royal* residence may not be *regal* in its character, while on the other hand any magnificent mansion belonging to a subject may be described as *regal*, though it is not *royal*. The sway of a great Highland chief of old was *regal*, but not *royal*. Hence, in figurative use, *royal* is applied to qualities, actions, or things which are conceived of as superlatively great, noble, or admirable in themselves, or as worthy of a king: as, a *royal* disposition, *royal* virtues, *royal* entertainment, etc.; *regal*, to those which make an impression of the highest grandeur, stateliness, ascendancy, or the like: as, a *regal* bearing, *regal* manner, *regal* commands, etc. *Kingly* seems to be intermediate. It signifies literally like a king, hence proper to or befitting a king, and in its more general use resembling or suggestive of a king. Like *royal*, it has reference to personal qualities: as, a *kingly* bearing, presence, disposition, and the like; while, like *regal*, it is not restricted to the monarch or members of his house.—3. Imperial, august, majestic, superb, splendid, magnificent, illustrious.

II. n. 1. A royal person; a member of a royal family; a king or prince.

And also without the forsaide cyte metyng vs our moner onre wyll our chyldren or our cyrs or other *royals* to the same cyte comyng, etc.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 36.

Ho aniet for that *Rioll* all of Richo stones, A faire tounbe & a freshe, all of fro marbill.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 7159.

2. A gold coin formerly current in England: same as *ryal*.

The priest, purposing to gratify the dead, and with dave praise to commend his liberalitie, saith: surely he was a goodo manne, a vertuous man, yea, he was a noble gentleman. I thinke if it hadde been his happe to have had a *roiall*, he had called him a *roiall* gentleman.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Royals of Spaine are currant money there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 177.

They are incompetent witnesses, his own creatures, And will swear any thing for half a *royal*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III. 3.

3. *Naut.*, a small square sail, usually the highest on a ship, carried on the royalmast only in a light breeze.—4. One of the tines of a stag's antlers; an antler royal, or royal antler. See *antler*, 3.—5. A stag which has the antler royal.

royalty

A *royal* differs only in having an extra point on each horn.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 510.

6. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—7. That part of the beard which grows below the under lip and above the point of the chin, especially when the beard around it is shaved. This with the mustache has long formed the trim of the beard most in favor for military men, etc., on the continent of Europe. The term *royal* prevailed until the second French empire, when the name *imperial* was given to it, as it was worn by Napoleon III.

8. A writing-paper of the size 19 × 24 inches; also, a printing-paper of the size 20 × 25 inches. A *royal* folio has a leaf about 12 × 20 inches; a *royal* quarto is about 10 × 12½ inches; a *royal* octavo, about 6½ × 10 inches.—*Double* *royal*. See *double*.—*Quadruple* *royal*. See *quadruple*.—*The* *Royals*. (a) A name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army, now called the *Royal Scots* (Lothian Regiment). (b) A name sometimes given to other regiments in whose title the word *royal* occurs: as, the King's *Royal* Rifle Corps; the *Royal* Scots Fusiliers, etc.

royalet (roi'al-et), *n.* [< *royal* + *-et*. Cf. *roitelet*.] A petty king or prince. [Rare.]

There were, indeed, at this time two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. iv. 10.

Pallas and Jove! defend me from being carried down the stream of time among a shoal of *royalets*, and the rootless weeds they are hatched on!
Landor, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

royalise, *v.* See *royalize*.

royalism (roi'al-izm), *n.* [= *F. royalisme* = Sp. *Pg. realismo*; as *royal* + *-ism*. Cf. *regalism*.] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government or cause.

royalist (roi'al-ist), *n. and a.* [= *F. royaliste* = Sp. *Pg. realista* = It. *realista*, *regalista*; as *royal* + *-ist*.] *I. n.* A supporter of a king or of royal government; one who adheres to or upholds the cause of a king against its opponents or assailants. Specifically [cap.]—(a) In *Eng. hist.*, one of the partisans of Charles I. and of Charles II. during the civil war and the Commonwealth; a Cavalier, as opposed to a Roundhead.

Where Can'dlish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd.
Waller, Epitaph on Colonel Charles Cavendish.

(b) In *Amer. hist.*, an adherent of the British government during the revolutionary period. (c) In *French hist.*, a supporter of the Bourbons as against the revolutionary and subsequent governments.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Royalists or royalism; adhering to or supporting a royal government.

Royalist Antiquarians still show the rooms where Majesty and suite, in these extraordinary circumstances, had their lodging.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 1.

The battle of Marston Moor, with the defeat of the *Royalist* forces, . . . was the result. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 347.

royalize (roi'al-iz), *v.*; prot. and pp. *royalized*, ppr. *royalizing*. [(< *F. royaliser*; as *royal* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To make royal; bring into a royal state or relation.

Royalizing Henry's Albion With presence of your princely mightiness.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

To *royalize* his blood I split my own.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 125.

II. intrans. To exercise kingly power; bear royal sway. [Rare.]

Euen Ite (my Son) must be both lust and Wise, If long he look to Rule and *Royalize*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.

Also spelled *royalise*.

royally (roi'al-i), *adv.* [(< ME. **roially*, *rially*, *riolly*, *realliche*; < *royal* + *-ly*.] In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

In Ensample of this Cite, soethely to telle, Rome on a Riner *rially* was set.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 1610.

Did I not tell thee He was only given to the book, and for that How *royally* he pays?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II. 4.

royalmast (roi'al-mäst), *n.* The highest part of a full-rigged ship's mast, the fourth from the deck, above and now generally in one piece with the topgallantmast, for carrying the sail called the royal. See *under* *ship*.

royalty (roi'al-ti), *n.*; pl. *royalties* (-tiz). [(< ME. **roialte*, *realtee*, *realte*, *reante*, *rialle*, < OF. *roialte*, *royaulte*, *royaute*, *reialte*, *F. royauté* = It. *realità*, < ML. *regalita* (-t-s), < L. *regalis*, *royal*, *regal*: soo *royal*, *regal*. Cf. *regality*, *realty*, doublets of *royalty*.] 1. The state or condition of being royal; royal rank or extraction; existence as or derivation from a king or a royal personage.

Setting aside his high blood's *royalty*, And let him be no kinsman to my liege, I do defy him.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 58.

2. Royal personality; concretely, a royal personage, or member of a royal family; collec-

tively, an aggregate or assemblage of royal persons: as, *royalty* absented itself; disowned *royalties*.

As a branch and member of this *royalty*, . . .
We do salute you, Duke of Burgundy.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 5.

3. Royal authority; sovereign state; kingly rule or majesty; kingship, either as an attribute or as a principle.

Now, hear our English king;
For thus his *royalty* doth speak to me.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 129.

England, notwithstanding the advantages of polittic *royalty*, had fallen into trouble.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 365.

4. The character of being kingly, or proper to a king; royal quality, literally or figuratively; kingliness.

In his *royalty* of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 1. 50.

There is no true *royalty* but in the rule of our own spirits.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 111.

5. That which pertains or is proper to a king or sovereign; a sovereign right or attribute; regal dominion or prerogative; a manifestation or an emblem of kingship.

You were crown'd before,
And that high *royalty* was ne'er pluck'd off.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 5.

Wherefore do I [Satan] assume
These *royalties* and not refuse to reign?
Milton, P. L., II. 451.

6. A royal domain; a manor or possession belonging to the crown.

The titles of the several *royalties* which thus came to an end [when Cyprus was conquered by the Turks] were claimed, as titles easily may be claimed, by other competitors.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 251.

7. A royal due or prerogative; especially, a seigniorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord; a tax paid to the crown, or to a superior as representing the crown, as on the produce of a royal mine.

For to my Muse, if not to me,
I'm sure all game is free,
Heaven, earth, all are but parts of her great *royalty*.
Randolph, Ode to Master Anthony Stafford.

With the property [an estate in Donbushshire] were in separately connected extensive *royalties*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

Hence—8. (a) A compensation paid to one who holds a patent for the use of the patent, or for the right to act under it, generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured. (b) A proportional payment made on sales, as to an author or an inventor for each copy of a work or for each article sold.—9. In Scotland, the area occupied by a royal burgh, or (in the plural) the bounds of a royal burgh.—*Ensigns of royalty*. See *royals* 2.

royal-yard (roi'al-yard), *n.* *Arct.*, the yard of the royal mast, on which the royal is set.

Royena (roi'e-na), *n.* [NL. (Lamour, 1753), named after Adrian van Royen, a Dutch botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Elaeagnaceae*, the ebony family. It is characterized by flowers which are commonly bisexual (the family being chiefly dioecious), with a broad urn-like or bell-shaped five-lobed calyx enlarging under the fruit, five corolla-lobes and reflexed corolla lobes, stamens commonly ten and in one row, anthers and ovary usually bifurcate styles two to five, and the ovary cells twice as many and one ovuled. The 13 species are natives of southern Africa and beyond the tropics. They bear small leaves which are rarely or quite sessile, and axillary solitary or clustered urn-shaped flowers, followed by a coriaceous roundish or five-angled fruit. The wood of *R. pseudacacia* and other species resembles ebony, but the trees are small. *R. lucida*, known as *African myrtletree* or *African bladder tree*, is a pretty green house species with white flowers and shining leaves.

roylet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *roil* 2.

roynet, *n.* See *raun*.

roynist, *a.* See *raunish*.

roynoust, *a.* See *raunous*.

royster, roysterer, etc., *n.* See *roister*, etc.

Royston crow. [Formerly also *Roiston crow*.] The gray crow, *Corvus cornix*.

Coracilla emmanuelle, the *Roiston Crow*, or Winter Crow, whose back and belly are of an ash color. *Colgrave*.

roytelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *routelet*.

roytish (roi'tish), *a.* [Perhaps for *riotish* or *routhish*.] Wild; irregular.

No Weed presum'd to show its *roytish* face.

J. Beaumont, *Psyché*, v. 140.

rozelle, *n.* See *roselle*.

R. S. V. P. An abbreviation of the French phrase *Répondez s'il vous plaît* ('answer, if you please'), appended to a note of invitation or the like.

Rt. Hon. An abbreviation of the title *Right Honorable*.

Rt. Rev. An abbreviation of the title *Right Reverend*.

Ru. The chemical symbol of *ruthenium*.

ruana (rū-an'ā), *n.* A variety of viol used in India.

rub (rub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rubbed*, ppr. *rubbing*. [*ME. rubben*; origin uncertain; cf. Dan. *rubbe* (< E. ?); Gael. *rub*, *rub*, fr. Gael. *rubadh*, a rubbing, fr. *ruboir*, Gael. *rubair*, a rubber, W. *rubbin*, *rub*, *rhwb*, a rub. The Celtic forms may be original.] *I. trans.* 1. To apply pressure with motion to the surface of; apply friction to by chafing or fretting with something else: as, to *rub* the face with a towel; to *rub* one hand with the other.

Some this doctor,
As rody as a rose, *rubbed* his cheeks,
Coughed and carped. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 99.

His disciples plucked the ears of corn, and did eat, *rubbing* them in their hands.
Luke vi. 1.

2. To smooth, polish, clean, or coat by means of friction or frictional applications: as, to *rub* brasses or silver; to *rub* a floor; to *rub* furniture. Go, sir, *rub* your chain with crums.

Shak., T. N., II. 3. 128.

Let but these fits and flashes pass, she will shew to you
As jewels *rubbed* from dust, or gold new burnish'd.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, iv. 1.

As bees . . . on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their straw-built citadel,
New *rubbed* with balm, exultate, and confer
Their state affairs. *Milton*, P. L., l. 774.

3. To treat, net upon, or remove by frictional pressure; net with or upon by friction: with *out*, *off*, *in*, etc.: as, to *rub out* marks, spots, or stains; to *rub off* rust; to *rub in* a liniment; to *rub up* an ointment in a mortar.

In such cases, the painter's deep conception of his subject's inward traits . . . is seen after the superficial coloring has been *rubbed off* by time.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, iv.

4. To take an impression of by friction; apply frictional pressure to, as an engraved or sculptured figure or inscription, for the purpose of copying. See *rubbing*, 2.

I believe that . . . nearly all of them [monumental brasses in England] have been *rubbed*, so that if, by any untoward chance, the originals should perish a memorial of them will still remain. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 25.

5. Figuratively, to affect in any way as if by frictional contact or pressure; furbish; fret: as, to *rub* (usually *rub up*) one's memory; to *rub* one the wrong way. See phrases below.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world will know,
Will not be *rubbed* nor stopp'd.
Shak., L. or, II. 2. 151.

6. To cause to move over another body with friction: as, to *rub* one's hand over a mirror.—*Rubbed tints*, in *chromatography*, tints produced on the stone by rubbing freely upon it colored lumps formed into blocks or masses. The ink is distributed, the superfluous part removed, or in parts softened down as required, by means of a cloth or stamp. Where more force or detail is required, lumps in various forms are used.

Rubbed work, in *building*, work in stone or brick smoothed by rubbing with grist-stone aided by sand and water. To *rub* a thing in, to make a disagreeable thing still more disagreeable by repetition of it or exaggeration of it. (Follow 1.) To *rub* down. (a) To rub from top to bottom, from head to foot, or all over, for any purpose: as, to *rub* down a horse after a hard run.

Opportunities for petty thefts occur . . . which necessitate the large body of dock police, with the custom of *rubbing* down each prisoner [for the detection of stolen articles] as he passes the dock gates.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 457.

(b) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by friction; smooth or render less prominent by rubbing.

We *rub* each other's angles down.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

To *rub* elbows. See *elbow*.—To *rub off*, to clean or clear off, or get rid of, by or as if by rubbing: as, to *rub off* dust; to *rub off* one's merrily. See def. 2.—To *rub out*. (a) To erase or remove by rubbing: as, to *rub out* figures on a slate. (b) To spread by rubbing; diffuse over a surface with a rubbing instrument: as, to *rub out* paint.—To *rub* the hair (or fur) the wrong way, to excite or irritate by petty opposition or bickering or by an inopportune or ill-timed remark: in allusion to the effect produced on a cat by such a rubbing of its hair. Sometimes, by contraction, to *rub* the wrong way (with or without a person as object).

It is no unusual drawback to married life, this same knack of *rubbing* the hair the wrong way; and I think it helps to bring a very large proportion of cases into the "Court of Probate, &c."

W. H. Melville, *White Rose*, l. xxv.

"Your ladyship is kind to forewarn me," said Phillip, who was always *rubbed* the wrong way by Lady Flanders.
J. Hawthorne, *Inst.*, p. 291.

To *rub up*. (a) To furbish; furbish, polish, or clean by rubbing. (b) To blend or otherwise prepare by trituration: as, to *rub up* an ointment. (c) To awaken or excite by effort; rouse; freshen: as, to *rub up* the memory.

But, David, has Mr. De-la-grace been here? I must *rub* up my balancing, and chasing, and boring.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III. 4.

II. intrans. 1. To move or act with friction; exert frictional pressure in moving: as, to *rub* against or along something.

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it *rubbed* upon the sore.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, III. 132.

2. Figuratively, to proceed with friction or collision; do anything with more or less effort or difficulty: commonly with *on*, *along*, *through*, etc.

We had nearly consumed all my pistoles, and now just *rubbed on* from hand to mouth.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 73.

People now seem to think that they will *rub on* a little longer.

l'Alpole, *Letters*, II. 231.

They *rubbed through* yesterday
In their hereditary way,
And they will *rub through*, if they can,
To-morrow on the self-same plan.
M. Arnold, *Resignation*.

Most of us learn to be content if we can *rub along* easily with our life-partners.

R. T. Cooke, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 103.

3. In the old game of bowls, to touch or graze the jack or another ball with the bowl or played ball.

Colt. Challenge her to bowl.
Boyet. I fear too much *rubbing*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 141.

rub (rub), *n.* [*< rub*, *v.*; cf. W. *rhwb*, a rub.] 1. An act or the action of rubbing; an application or occurrence of frictional contact: as, to take a *rub* with a towel; to give something a *rub*.

The surgeon had been sitting with his face turned towards the fire, giving the palms of his hands a warm and a *rub* alternately.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, I.

The bolsters between the cheeks, to take the *rub* of the calve.

Thearle, *Naval Arch.*, § 232.

The relief is to be merely water, the *rub* [of race-horses] but half an hour, and then the judge is to bid them mount.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

2. A metaphorical rubbing or chafing; an irritating or disturbing net or expression; interference; affront; sarcasm; gibe, or the like.

Bristol can literary *rub* dispense;
You'll wonder whence the wisdom may proceed;
'Tis doubtful if her aldermen can read.
Chatterton, *Kew Gardens*.

I had the management of the paper; and I made bold to give our rulers some *rub* in it.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 31.

3. That which opposes or checks, as if from friction; any chafing or disturbing circumstance or predicament; an impediment, embarrassment, or stumbling-block; a pinch.

To lie, to sleep;

To sleep; perchance to dream: ay, there's the *rub*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 1. 65.

Perceiving that their power and authority would be a perilous *rub* in his way.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 243.

I have no crosses, no *rub* to stop my suite.

Mareton, *What you Will*, I. 1.

They are well inclined to marry, but one *rub* or other is ever in the way.

Burton, *Anat.*, of Mel., p. 555.

Upon the death of a prince among us, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption.

Swift, *Sentiments of Ch.*, of Eng. Man, II.

We sometimes had those little *rubs* which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, I.

4. An unevenness of surface or character; a roughness or inequality; an imperfection; a flaw; a fault.

To leave no *rubs* nor blotches in the work.

Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 1. 131.

A gentleman, excepting some few *rubs*, . . .
Fraughted as deep with noble and brave parts . . .
As any he alive. *Fletcher*, *Wit without Money*, I. 2.

5. Inequality of the ground in a bowling-green.

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves a help by hindering it.

Fuller, *Holy State*, I. 11.

6. In *card-playing*, same as *rubber*, 6. [*Colloq.*]

"Can you one?" Inquired the old lady. "I can," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Don't do, single, and the *rub*."

Dickens, *Pickwick*, vi.

7. A rubstone. [*Prov. Eng.*].—*Rub of the green*, in *golf*, something that happens to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the fore-candle. In the case of such a *rub* the ball must be played from where it lies.

rubadub, rub-a-dub (rub'a-dub), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of the drum; cf. *rataplan*, etc.] The sound of a drum when beaten; a drumming sound; hence, any disturbing clatter.

The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of *rub-a-dub-dub*, like that with which the tread starts the slumbering artisans of a Scotch burgh.

Scott, *Waverley*, xxxiv.

No drum-head, in the longest day's march, was over more incessantly beaten and smitten than public sentiment in the North has been, every month, and day, and hour, by the din, and roll, and rub-a-dub of Abolition writers and Abolition lecturers.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, July 17, 1850.

rubarb, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rhubarb*.
rubasse (rû-bas'), *n.* [*< F. rubace, rubasse, also dim. rubacelle, colored quartz, < L. rubcus, red, reddish: see ruby, red¹.*] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, limpid or slightly amethystine, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a bright red color. The best rubasse comes from Brazil. An artificial kind is made by heating rock-crystal red-hot, and then plunging it into a coloring liquid. The crystal becomes full of cracks, which the coloring matter enters. Also called *Ancora ruby* and *Mont Blanc ruby*.

rubato (rû-bû'tô), *a.* [*< It. rubato, lit. 'stolen' (timo), pp. of rubare, steal, rob: see rob¹.*] In music, in modified or distorted rhythm: especially used of the arbitrary lengthening of certain notes in a measure and the corresponding shortening of others, for the purpose of bringing some tone or chord into decided prominence without altering the total duration of the measure.

rubbage (rub'âj), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rubbish*.

rubbee (rub'ë), *n.* Same as *rabbi²*.

rubber (rub'ër), *n.* and *a.* [*< rub + -er¹.* (*c.f. Ir. rubair, Gael. rubair, a rubber.*)] *I. n.* 1. A person who rubs, or who practises rubbing of any kind as a business, as one employed in rubbing or polishing stone, one who attends and rubs down horses (as those used for racing), one who practises massage, etc.

The strike of the stone-workers . . . began . . . when the rubbers and mill men made a demand.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 23, 1853.

All the great trotters have had groomers, or rubbers, as they are technically called. *The Atlantic, LXIII, 701.*

2. An instrument, substance, or stuff used for rubbing, or cleaning or polishing by friction. Specifically—(a) A towel or piece of cloth for rubbing the body after bathing, rubbing down horses, cleaning or polishing household articles, etc.

The retting lower,
 So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy,
 The silver bathing-tub, the cambric rubbers
 The embroidered quilt. *Mackinger, Guardian, II, 5.*

Clean your plate, wipe your knives, and rub the dirty tables with the napkins and tablecloths used that day; for . . . it will save you wearing out the coarse rubbers.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

(b) A piece of caoutchouc used to erase pencil-marks from paper, etc. From this, the first use to which caoutchouc was put, it came to be called *rubber*, or *India rubber* (now *india-rubber*). See def. 3. (c) A brush consisting of wool, felt, chamomile-skin, or other substance fastened to a back, used for erasing chalk from a blackboard or slate.

(d) In stone-work: (1) An implement used in grinding or polishing. In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, heads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble. *E. H. Knight.* (2) An implement for polishing marble, consisting of a mass of rags compressed by screws in an iron frame. (c) A tool for rubbing or flattening down the seams of a fall in sail making.

(f) The cushion of an electric machine, by friction against which the plate becomes charged with one kind of electricity and the rubber with the opposite kind. The rubber is made of horsehair, and covered with leather overlaid with a metallic preparation, sometimes consisting of the bisulphide of tin, or an amalgam, usually of zinc, tin, and mercury. (g) A whetstone, rubstone, or rubbing-stone. (h) A coarse file, or the rough part of it. (i) A device for applying French polish to furniture, etc. It consists of a small ball of wadding covered with a linen rag. This is saturated with the varnish, and then covered with another rag moistened with oil. The varnish oozes gradually through the outside rag as the rubber is passed over the work with a uniform circular motion. (j) A grinding or abrading agent, as emery-cloth or glass-paper for surfacing plates. (k) The part of a wagon-lock which presses against the wheels.

3. India-rubber; caoutchouc. See def. 2 (b), and *india-rubber*.—4. Something made partly or wholly of india-rubber or caoutchouc. (a) An overshoe; usually in the plural. [U. S.] (b) A tire for the wheel of a bicycle.

5. An inequality of the ground in a bowling-green; a rub; hence, obstruction; difficulty; unpleasant collision in the business of life.

A man who plays at bowls . . . must expect to meet with rubbers.

Thackeray, Virginians, xxix.

6. *pl.* In the game of bowls, a contact or collision of two bowls. *Halliwel.*—7. A limited series of games, usually three, as at whist, in which the contest is decided by the winning of the greater number of games; also, the decisive game in such a series.

It is the trade of man, and ev'ry slapper
 Has play'd his rubbers; ev'ry soul's a winner.

Quarles, Emblems, f. 10.

Brazilian or Ceara rubber. See *india-rubber*.—Hard rubber, hardened india-rubber of which solid articles are made. See *ebonite* and *vulcanite*.—Para rubber. See *india-rubber*.—White rubber, a preparation of hard rubber colored by mixture of a white pigment. See *artificial ivory*, under *ivory*.

II. a. Made of caoutchouc or india-rubber; having caoutchouc as the principal component.

The feet and legs as high up as the hips [were] incased in rubber boots. . . . Rubber coats completed the outfit.

New York Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

Rubber cement. See *cement*.—**Rubber cloth.** (a) A fabric coated with caoutchouc. (b) Caoutchouc in sheets. —**Rubber dam,** a thin sheet of flexible caoutchouc, used by dentists to keep a tooth free from saliva while it is being filled.—**Rubber mold,** in *dentistry*, a vulcanite mold in which plates for artificial dentures are shaped. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber mop.** See *mop²*.—**Rubber mounting,** in *saddlery*, harness-mounting in which the metal is covered with vulcanized india-rubber in imitation of leather-covered work. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber stamp,** an instrument for stamping by hand with ink, having words or figures cast in slightly flexible vulcanized rubber.—**Rubber type,** a separate type cast in rubber, usually mounted on a metal body for use in stamping.

rubber-file (rub'ër-fil), *n.* A heavy file of square, triangular, or half-round section, used for the coarsest work.

rubber-gage (rub'ër-gäj), *n.* A device for measuring the amount of india-rubber needed to make a given article. It is a vessel in which a model of the article is submerged in water to ascertain its displacement, which is measured by an index or read off on a scale.

rubberide (rub'ër-id), *n.* [*< rubber + -ide¹.*] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanized rubber. The principal ingredient in this imitation is said to be shelline.

rubberite (rub'ër-it), *n.* [*< rubber + -ite².*] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanite or vulcanized rubber.

rubber-knife (rub'ër-nif), *n.* Same as *rubber-saw*.

rubber-mold (rub'ër-möld), *n.* A flask or form for slumping plastic rubber.

rubberoid (rub'ër-oid), *n.* A trade-name for an imitation of hard rubber.

rubbers (rub'ërz), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of rubber.*] 1. A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching. Also called *scab*, *shab*, or *ray*.—2. Same as *rubber*, 4 (a).

rubber-saw (rub'ër-sä), *n.* An incongruous name for a circular rotary knife used for cutting caoutchouc. In use it is rotated at high speed, and is kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water. Also called *rubber knife*.

rubber-tree (rub'ër-trë), *n.* Same as *india-rubber tree* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubber-vine (rub'ër-vin), *n.* Same as *india-rubber vine* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubbidge (rub'ij), *n.* An obsolete, dialectal, or vulgar form of *rubbish*.

rubbing (rub'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rubbyng; verbal n. of rub, v.*] 1. An application of friction by any means; a frictional movement, as of the hand over the surface of the body for remedial purposes.

There is, however, the scar of an old injury. . . . This is not to be reached by our rubbings, frictions, and cletrities.

Lancet, No. 3485, p. 389.

He was hardened sufficiently for a Northern winter by trunk and spine rubbings twice a day.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI, 296.

2. A copy of an inscribed, engraved, or sculptured surface procured by rubbing superimposed paper with something, as heel-ball or plumbago, that reproduces the outlines and saliences on its exposed side. Compare *squeeze*, *n.*

The walls at the head of the staircase . . . are now occupied by a fine series of rubbings of foreign brasses and incised slabs.

Athenaeum, No. 3244, p. 602.

The drawing is a copy of a rubbing, and is therefore correct.

Amer. Antiq., IX, 360.

rubbing-batten (rub'ing-bat'n), *n.* Same as *rubbing-panch*. See *panch*.

rubbing-bed (rub'ing-bed), *n.* In *marble-working*, a bench with a stone or marble surface, on which a slab of marble is placed to be subdivided by a grub-saw.

rubbing-block (rub'ing-blok), *n.* In *marble-polishing*: (a) A block of sandstone with which the preliminary operation of smoothing is done by hand. (b) A marble-polisher, marble-rubber, or marble-scourer.

rubbing-machine (rub'ing-mä-shën'), *n.* In *linen-bleaching*, a machine in which the cloth is subjected to friction between the corrugated surfaces of two planks, of which the upper is moved back and forth over the lower by a crank-shaft.

rubbing-panch (rub'ing-pänch), *n.* *Naut.* See *panch*.

rubbing-post (rub'ing-pöst), *n.* A post of wood or stone set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

These Kistvaens are numerous, but they have been generally deprived of their long covering stones, which have been converted to rubbing-posts (as they are termed in the west of England) for the cattle.

Archæologia, XXII, 434.

rubbing-stone (rub'ing-stön), *n.* In *building*, a gritstone for polishing or erasing the tool-marks on a stone, or on which bricks for gaged work, after they have been rough-shaped by the ax, are rubbed smooth.

rubbish (rub'ish), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *rubbidge, rubbage*; early mod. *E. rubys*, also *rubbrysshe, robrisshe* (with intrusive *r*, prob. due to confusion with similar forms of *rubric*); *< ME. *robous, robous, robex* (ML. *rubrosa*); *< OF. robous, robeuse, *robeux*, rubbish, pl. of **robel* (*> E. rubble*), dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = *OIt. roba, robba*, It. *roba*, rubbish, trash, lit. 'spoil' (*> robaccia*, old goods, trifles, trash, rubbish, *robaccia*, trifles, rubbish); see *robe, rob¹, rubble*. Not connected with *rub*.] 1. Waste, broken, or worn-out material; useless fragments or remains collectively, especially of stone; refuse in general.

Will they revive the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned?

Neh. IV, 2.

The reprobate . . . are but the rubbish wherewith the vessels of honour are scoured.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II, 392.

The earth is raised up very much about this gate, and all over the south end of the island, probably by the rubbish of a town of the middle ages.

Poecke, Description of the East, I, 118.

2. Any useless or worthless stuff; that which serves no good purpose, or is fit only to be thrown away; trash; trumpery; litter; used of both material and immaterial things.

What trash is Rome,
 What rubbish and what offal, when it serves
 For the base matter to illuminate
 So vile a thing as Cæsar! *Shak., J. C., I, 3, 109.*

Such conceits as these seem somewhat too fine among this rubbage, though I do not produce them in sport.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquim, p. 12.

There was enough of splendid rubbish in his life to cover up and paralyze a more active and subtle conscience than the Judge was ever troubled with.

Hutchinson, Seven Gables, xv.

That not one life shall be destroy'd,
 Or cast as rubbish to the void,
 When God hath made the pile complete.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

rubbish-heap (rub'ish-hëp), *n.* A pile of rubbish; a mass of worthless or rejected material.

The idol of to-day is often destined to find its place in the rubbish-heap of the future.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI, 781.

He yet found no difficulty in holding that the fragments of pottery accumulated in that great rubbish-heap in Rome, the Monte Testaccio, were works of nature, not of human art.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 116.

rubbishing (rub'ish-ing), *a.* [*< rubbish + -ing².*] Rubbishy; trashy; worthless; paltry.

This is the head, is it . . . of my taking notice of that rubbishing creature, and demeaning myself to patronize her?

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

Listen to the ringing this or that—sometimes a rubbishing proclamation, etc.

The Nation, Oct. 24, 1872, p. 257.

rubbish-pulley (rub'ish-pül'i), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block used with a rope in hoisting materials from a foundation or excavation; a gin-block. *E. H. Knight.*

rubbishy (rub'ish-i), *a.* [*< rubbish + -y¹.*] Worthless; trashy; paltry; full of rubbish; containing rubbish.

Rome disappoints me much; . . .

Rubbishy seems the word that most exactly would suit it. All the foolish destructions, and all the siffer sayings, All the incongruous things of past incompatible ages, seem to be treasured up here to make fools of present and future.

Clough, Amours de Voyage, I, 1.

On one side is a rubbishy church that has on the halustrade of the steps four plaster figures cut off at the waist and planted on posts.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 112.

rubble (rub'l), *n.* [Early mod. *E. rubble, rubbell*; *< ME. *robel*, *< OF. *robel*, in pl. **robex*, dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = *OIt. roba, robba*, It. *roba*, trash: see *rubbish*.] 1. Rough stones of irregular shapes and sizes, broken from larger masses either naturally or artificially, as by geological action, in quarrying, or in stone-cutting or blasting. Rubble is used in masonry both for rough, uncoursed work and for filling in between outer courses of squared stone. See *rubble-work*.

Cary away rubble or brokele of oldo decayed houses.

Huloet, 1552.

The sub-soil is the disintegrated portion of the rock below, and this often forms a "brash," a term applied to the rubble formed on the limestones, especially in the Oolitic strata. Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 51.

2. Masoury of rubble; rubble-work.—3. By extension, any solid substance in irregularly broken pieces. (a) A mass or aggregation of irregular pieces of ice broken off by the action of heavy flocs, as in the arctic seas.

By dint of extraordinary exertions the sledge was got through the rubble to a palaeocystic floe, but the rough work necessitated the relishing of the boat on the sledge.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 230.

(b) The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—Random rubble. See rubble-work.—Rubble drain. See drain.—Sneaked rubble, masonry laid up with rough or irregular stones, but so fitted as to preserve a strong bond. See rubble-work, sneaking.

rubble-ice (rub'l-ís), *n.* Fragmentary ice; rubble. See rubble, 3 (a).

Stopped by dense rubble-ice, which extended as far south as could be seen.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 216.

rubble-stone (rub'l-stōn), *n.* Same as rubble, 1.

rubble-walling (rub'l-wá'ling), *n.* Same as rubble-work.

rubble-work (rub'l-wérk), *n.* Masonwork built of rubble-stone. Rubble walls are either coursed or uncoursed: in the former the stones are roughly dressed and laid in courses, but without regard to equality in the height of the courses; in the latter (called random rubble) the stones are used as they occur, the interstices between them being filled in with smaller pieces, or with mortar or clay, etc.

rubby (rub'li), *a.* [*< rubble + -y*]. Abounding in small irregular stones; containing or consisting of rubble.

The rubby lavas of the basal series.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 87.

Rubea (rŭ'bē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), *< Rubus + -ea*]. A tribe of rosaceous plants, consisting of the genus *Rubus* (which see for characters).

Rubecula (rŭ-bek'ŭ-lā), *n.* [NL., dim., *< L. rubere*, be red: see *ruby*]. A name of the genus of birds of which *Erythacus rubecula*, the European robin-redbreast, is the typical species: same as *Erythacus*. Brewin, 1828.

rubedinous (rŭ-bed'ŭ-nus), *a.* [*< L. rubedo* (rubedin-), redness (*< rubere*, be red), + *-ous*: see *ruby*, red¹]. Reddish.

rubidity (rŭ-bed'ŭ-ti), *n.* [Irreg. *L. rubedo*, redness (see *rubedinous*), + *-ity*]. Ruddiness; redness; rubiginous coloration.

rubefacient (rŭ-bē-fā'shēnt), *a. and n.* [*< L. rubefacere* (t-s), ppr. of *rubescere*, make red: see *ruby*]. 1. *a.* Making red; producing redness, as a medicinal application on the skin.

II. *n.* An application which causes redness or hyperemia of the skin where it is applied, as a mustard plaster.

rubefaction (rŭ-bē-fak'shon), *n.* [Also *rubifaction*; *< F. rubéfaction = Sp. rubefacción*, *< L. rubefacere*, make red: see *ruby* and *rubefacient*]. Redness of the skin produced by a rubefacient; also, the action of a rubefacient.

rubelet (rŭ-bē-let), *n.* [As *ruby + -let*]. A little ruby.

About the cover of this book there went

A curious-comely, clean compartment;

And, in the midst, to grace it more, was set

A blushing, pretty-peeping rubelet.

Herrick, To his Closet-Gods.

rubella (rŭ-bel'ŭ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. rubellus*, reddish, dim. of *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*]. A usually insignificant contagious disease, with a rose-colored eruption, slight catarrhal symptoms in the mucous membranes of the head and larger air-passages of the chest, and usually slight pyrexia and cervical lymphadenitis. The incubation period is from one to three weeks; there is no prodromal period, or it is only for a few hours. The rash, which migrates, lasts in one place not more than half a day, but is present on the body somewhere from two to four days. Rubella protects against second attacks, but not against measles or scarlet fever, with one or the other of which it is sometimes confused. Also called *rubeola* and *German measles*.

rubellane (rŭ-bel-ān), *n.* [*< L. rubellus*, reddish (see *rubella*), + *-ane*]. A kind of mica having a reddish color.

rubellite (rŭ-bel-ŭt), *n.* [*< L. rubellus*, reddish, (see *rubella*), + *-ite*]. A red or pink variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba, in Siberia, in Brazil, and at Paris in Maine. The ruby in the imperial crown of Russia is believed to be a rubellite.

Rubensian (rŭ-ben'si-ān), *a. and n.* [*< Rubens* (see def.) + *-ian*]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640).

The composition is distinguished by the true Rubensian swing and emphatic movement. Athenæum, No. 3247, p. 90.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Rubens; one who belongs to the school or who imitates the style of Rubens, described by Fuseli as "a florid system of mannered magnificence."

Rubens's madder. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*¹.

rubeola (rŭ-bē'ŭ-lā), *n.* [NL., dim., *< L. rubens*, red: see *ruby*]. In med.: (a) Same as *measles*, 1. (b) Rubella.

rubeolar (rŭ-bē'ŭ-lār), *a.* [*< rubeola + -ar*]. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of rubeola or measles.

rubeoloid (rŭ-bē'ŭ-loid), *a.* [*< rubeola + -oid*]. Resembling rubeola.

ruberite (rŭ-bēr-ŭt), *n.* [*< L. ruber*, red (see *red*), + *-ite*]. Same as *cuprite*.

ruberythric (rŭ-be-rith'rik), *a.* [*< L. rubia*, madder, + *Gr. ἔρυθρός*, red, + *-ic*]. Derived from madder-root.—**Ruberythric acid**. Same as *rubianic acid*.

rubescence (rŭ-bes'ens), *n.* [*< rubescere* (t) + *-ce*]. A growing rubescent or red; the state of becoming or being red; a blush. Roget.

rubescens (rŭ-bes'ens), *a.* [= *F. rubescens*, *< L. rubescere* (t-s), ppr. of *rubescere*, become red, *< rubere*, be red: see *ruby*, red¹]. Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color; blushing.

Rubia (rŭ-bi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. rubia* (> *It. robbia = Sp. rubia = Pg. ruiva*), madder, *< rubens*, red, *< rubere*, be red: see *ruby*]. A genus of gamopetalous plants, including the madder, type of the order *Rubiaceae*, belonging to the tribe *Galiceae*, distinguished from the closely related and well-known genus *Gallium*, the bedstraw, by flowers with parts in fives instead of fours. It is further characterized by the absence of an involucre from the flowers, by a roundish calyx-tube without border, a wheel-shaped corolla, five stamens, a minute disk, and an ovary commonly two-celled and two-ovuled, forming a small fleshy twin fruit. There are about 35 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, tropical and temperate Asia, South Africa, and tropical and temperate South America. They are herbs with elongated angled stems, which are commonly rigid or minutely prickly, and with large thickened roots sometimes 3 feet long. They bear whorled lanceolate or obovate leaves, usually four at a node, and small flowers in axillary or terminal cymes, with their pedicels each jointed under the calyx. See *madder*¹ and *munjeet*.

Rubiaceae (rŭ-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rubia + -aceae*]. A very natural and distinct order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Rubiales*, typified by the genus *Rubia*. The flowers are commonly perfect, regular, and symmetrical, the corolla most frequently salverform or wheel-shaped, often funneliform or bell-shaped, usually with equal valvate lobes; the stamens borne upon the corolla-tube, of the same number as its lobes and alternate with them, the anthers two-celled and usually oblong-linear; the ovary, which is crowned with a disk, one- to ten-celled, with one or more, commonly very numerous, ovules in each cell. The fruit is from one- to ten-celled, capsular or fleshy, or separating into nutlets, the seeds with fleshy or corneous albumen. The order is one of the largest among flowering plants, containing about 4,500 species of 373 genera and 25 tribes, and surpassed only by the *Compositae*, *Leguminosae*, and *Orchideae*. The most important tribes are *Cinchonae*, *Nucleae*, *Rondeletieae*, *Hedyotideae*, *Mussaendeae*, *Gardenieae*, *Ixoreae*, *Morindeae*, *Psychotrieae*, *Padericeae*, *Spermacoceae*, and *Galiceae*. The species are more abundant in America, and are all tropical except two tribes, the *Galiceae* of the northern and the *Anthospermeae* of the southern hemisphere. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, and exhibit great variety of habit, being either erect, prostrate, or climbing, and sometimes thorny, but have remarkable uniformity of leaf-structure, varying from the entire- and opposite-leaved type in but very few cases. Stipules are well-nigh universal, and very various, being inter- or intra-petiole, simple or two-cleft or -divided, free or united with the petiole, etc.; in the tribe *Galiceae* resembling the leaves, and with them making out a whorl. The flowers are very often dimorphous or trimorphous in the length of their stamens and pistils; and in some genera they are capitately disposed, giving rise to a syncarpous fruit through the union of their calyxes. Some genera—as *Bourardia* and *Gardenia*—contain ornamental plants, and several supply important products, *Coffea* yielding coffee, and *Cinchona* the cinchona-bark; while *Rubia* (the type) contains the madder-plant, whence the order is often called the *madder family*.

rubaceous (rŭ-bi-ā'shius), *a.* In bot., belonging to or characteristic of the *Rubiaceae*.

rubiacin (rŭ-bi-ā-sin), *n.* [*< Rubiac(eae) + -in*]. A yellow crystallizable coloring matter (C₂₂H₂₂O₁₀) found in madder-root.

Rubiales (rŭ-bi-ā'lez), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), *< L. rubia*, madder: see *Rubia*]. A cohort of gamopetalous plants. They are characterized by opposite leaves, a calyx-tube adherent to the inferior ovary, a calyx-border toothed, lobed, or rarely obsolete, stamens fixed upon the corolla, alternate with and commonly equal to its lobes, the anthers separate, the ovary commonly two- to eight-celled, each cell sometimes with one, more often with two or more ovules, the seeds with copious fleshy albumen. It includes the two orders *Rubiaceae* and *Caprifoliaceae*, the madder and honeysuckle families, the former commonly with and the latter without stipules.

rubian (rŭ-bi-an), *n.* [*< L. rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-an*]. A bitter principle and color-

producing matter (C₂₈H₂₄O₁₅) of madder. It is a glucoside, amorphous, very soluble in water and alcohol, and has a yellow color and a slightly bitter taste. It is a very weak dye by itself, but is decomposed on boiling with an acid, and deposits insoluble yellow flocks, which, after being separated by filtration and well washed, serve as dye for the same colors as those given by madder. The tinctorial power of these flocks is due to alizarin.

rubianic (rŭ-bi-an'ik), *a.* [*< rubian + -ic*]. Pertaining to or derived from rubian.—**Rubianic acid**, C₂₆H₂₈O₁₄, a weak acid obtained from madder, *Rubia tinctorum*.

rubiate (rŭ-bi-āt), *n.* [*< L. rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-ate*]. A pigment obtained from madder.—**Liquid rubiate**, a concentrated tincture of madder, very transparent and of a fine rose-color. Combined with all other madder colors, it works well in water and produces beautiful effects. It acts as a drier in oil. Also called *liquid madder-lake*.—**Purple rubiate**. See *purple*.

rubilet, *n.* Same as *ribble* for *ribble*.

rubican (rŭ-bi-kan), *a.* [*< F. rubican = Sp. rubican = Pg. rubicão*, rubicane, rubican, = *It. rubicano*, roan, a roan horse (cf. "*rabbican*", a horse that is fashioned in the bodie like a greyhound, or that hath a white taile or rump"—Florio, 1611); perhaps (irreg.) *< L. rubicare*, color red: see *rubricate*]. Noting the color of a bay, sorrel, or black horse with light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. Bailey, 1727.

rubicative (rŭ-bi-kā-tiv), *n.* [Appar. for **rubricative*, or for **rubificative* = *It. rubificativo*, *< rubificare*: see *ruby*]. That which produces a reddish or ruby color. Imp. Diet.

rubicel, **rubicelle** (rŭ-bi-sel), *n.* [*< F. rubicelle*, also *rubacelle*, dim. of *rubace*, a species of ruby: see *rubasse*]. An orange or flame-colored variety of spinel.

A pretty rubicelle of three quarters of a carat.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 825.

rubicund (rŭ-bi-kund), *a.* [*< OF. rubicundus*, *rubicund*, *F. rubicund = Sp. Pg. rubicundo = It. rubicundo*, *< L. rubicundus*, very red, *< rubere*, be red: see *ruby*]. Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red: said especially of the face; in bot., turning rosy-red.

He had, indeed, all the outward signs of a sot: a sleepy eye, a rubicund face, and carbuncled nose.

Smollett, Travels, II.

Falstaff alludes to Pistol's rubicund nose.

Douce, Illustrations of Shakespeare, p. 30.

=*Syn. Rosy*, etc. See *ruby*.

rubicundity (rŭ-bi-kun'di-ti), *n.* [*< ML. rubicunditas* (t-s), redness, *< rubicundus*, red: see *rubicund*]. The state of being rubicund; redness. [Rare.]

I do not wish you to parade your rubicundity and gray hairs.

H. Walpole. (Imp. Diet.)

rubidic (rŭ-bid'ik), *a.* [*< rubidus + -ic*]. Of or pertaining to rubidium.

rubidin (rŭ-bi-din), *n.* [*< L. rubidus*, red, reddish, + *-in*]. A basic coal-tar product (C₁₁H₁₇N), which is also found as a product in tobacco-smoke.

rubidium (rŭ-bid'ŭ-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. rubidus*, red, reddish, *< rubere*, be red: see *ruby*]. Chemical symbol, Rb; atomic weight, 85.44. A metal belonging to the group of elements which includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cesium: so named from the reddish tint of its salts. It is very soft, is silver-white in color, has a specific gravity of 1.52, and melts at about 101° F. When thrown into water it burns, forming rubidium hydrate, RbOH. Rubidium was first detected by the spectroscopic, together with cesium, in the mineral water of Dürkheim, in which it exists to the amount of two parts in ten million. It has since been found in considerable quantity, together with cesium and lithium, in several other saline waters, and most abundantly in that of Bourbonne-les-Bains in France. It is also found in several lepidolites: that of Rozema, in Moravia, contains 0.24 per cent. of rubidium, with only a trace of cesium; that of Hebron, in the State of Maine, 0.24 per cent. of rubidium and 0.3 per cent. of cesium. The two metals likewise occur, though in smaller quantity, in the lepidolite of Prague, the petalite of Uto in Finland, the lithia-mica of Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge, and other lithia minerals. It has been found also in the ashes of many plants, and in the saline or crude potash obtained from the residue of the beet-sugar manufacture. It has been found in tobacco-leaves, and in coffee, tea, cocoa, and crude tar. In minerals and mineral waters rubidium and cesium are always associated with lithium, and generally also with potassium and sodium; but plants have the power of assimilating two or three of these metals to the exclusion of the rest; thus, tea, coffee, and the saline of beet-root contain potassium, sodium, and rubidium, but not a trace of lithium.

rubied (rŭ-bid), *a.* [*< ruby + -ed*]. Having the color of the ruby; ruby-red: as, a *rubied* lip.

Twin with the *rubied* cherry.

Shak., Pericles, v., Prol., l. 8.

rubifaction (rŭ-bi-fak'shon), *n.* Same as *rubefaction*.

rubific (rŭ-bif'ik), *a.* [*< L. rubere*, be red, + *-facere*, make. Cf. *rubify*]. Making red; communicating redness.

The several species of rays, as the *rubific*, *cerulifick*, and others.
N. Grew, *Cosmologia Sacra*, ii. 2.
rubification (rō'bi-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< rubify + -ation* (see *-fication*). Cf. *rubefaction*.] The act of making red.

All the Degrees and Effects of Fire, as distillation, sublimation, . . . *rubification*, and fixation.
Howell, *Letters*, ii. 42.

rubiform (rō'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< ruby + -form*.] Having or exhibiting some shade of red; characterized by redness. [Rare.]

Of those rays which pass close by the snow the *rubiform* will be the least refracted.
Newton.

rubify (rō'bi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubified*, ppr. *rubifying*. [*< F. rubifier = Sp. rubificar = It. rubificare*, *< L. as if "rubificare, for rubificare, make red, redder, redder, be red, + facere, make."* To make red; redder.

Deep-scarletted, *rubified*, and carbuncled faces.
Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, ii. 1.

rubiginose (rō-bij'i-nōs), *a.* [*< LL. rubiginosus*, rusty; see *rubiginous*.] Having the color of iron-rust; brown-red; rubiginous; in *bot.*, usually, noting a surface whose peculiar color is due to glandular hairs. *Treas. of Bot.*

rubiginous (rō-bij'i-nūs), *a.* [*< F. rubigineux* (= *Sp. rubinoso = It. rugginoso*), *< LL. rubiginosus*, *< L. rubigo*, *rubigo* (-gin-), rust; see *rubigo*. Cf. *rouinous*.] 1. Rusty; having a rusty appearance, as the sputa in some cases of pneumonia. *Dunglison*.—2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, rust-colored; brownish-red; ferruginous.—3. Affected by *rubigo*, as a plant.

rubigo (rō-bī'gō), *n.* [= *It. rubigine*, *< L. rubigo*, *rubigo*, rust, *< rubere*, be red; see *ruby*, red¹. Cf. *rohu*.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew.

rubijervine (rō-bi-jēr'vin), *n.* [*< L. rubicus*, red, + *E. jervine*, *q. v.*] An alkaloid (C₂₆H₄₃NO₂) found in *Veratrum album*.

rubint, **rubine**¹ (rō'bin), *n.* [= *D. rubin* = *MHG. G. Dan. Sw. rubin* = *Sp. rubin* = *Pg. rubim* (= *Russ. rubin*) = *NGr. ροβιν*, *ροβιν*), *< It. rubino*, *rubino*, *< ML. rubinus*, a ruby; see *ruby*, the older and now exclusive *E. form*.] Same as *ruby*.

rubine² (rō'bin), *n.* [*< L. rub-eus*, *rub-er*, red, + *-ine*².] An aniline dye: same as *fuchs-in*.—*Rubine S.* Same as *acid-magenta*.

rubineous (rō-bin'e-us), *a.* [*< rubine*¹ + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, of a glassy or semi-transparent deep-crimson red, resembling a ruby, as the eyes of an insect; less exactly, in *zool.*, of any bright, rich, or vivid red: as, the *rubineous* flycatchers (*Pyrocephalus*).

rubious (rō'bi-us), *a.* [More prop. **rubeous*; = *Sp. rubio* = *Pg. rubro* = *It. rubino*, *< L. rubens*, *ML. also rubius*, red, reddish; see *red*¹. Cf. *rouge*.] Red.

Is not more smooth and *rubious*
Shak., *T. N.*, i. 4. 32.

rubiretin (rō-bi-ret'in), *n.* [*< L. rubens*, red, + *Gr. ρητιν*, resin.] A resinous coloring matter (C₂₇H₄₆O₂), isomeric with benzoe acid, existing in madder, and formed from rubian under the influence of acids or of a soluble ferment found in madder.

rub-iron (rub'ī-ern), *n.* A plate attached to a carriage- or wagon-bed to protect it from abrasion by a fore wheel when making a sharp turn; a wheel-guard or wheel-guard plate.

ruble (rō'bl), *n.* [Also *rouble* (as *F.*); early mod. *E.* also *ruble*, *roble*; = *F. rouble* = *G. Dan. Sw. rubel* = *NGr. ροβελ*, *< Russ. rubl*, a ruble (100 copecks); generally explained as lit. 'a piece cut off,' *< rubiti*, cut; but perhaps derived, through Turk., *< Pers.*



Obverse.



Reverse.
Ruble, rō'bl—British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

rūpiya, rupee: see *rupee*.] A silver coin of Russia, current since the seventeenth century. The ruble of the present day, the legal unit of money in Russia, is equal to about 3s. 2d. English, or 77 United States cents. Little actual coin, however, now circulates in Russia, paper money of the nominal value of 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rubles taking its place. The paper ruble is discounted at about 50 cents.

rubric (rō'brik), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. rubricke, rubrik, rubrike, rubryke, robryk, rubriche, robrych, rubryec, rubrysshe*, *< OF. rubriche, rebliche, rubrique, F. rubrique* (= *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. rubrica* = *D. rubrik* = *G. Sw. Dan. rubrik*), *< L. rubrica*, red ocher, red earth, the title of a law written in red, a law, *ML. (eccl.)* a rubric; fem. (*sc. terra*, earth) of **rubricus*, red, *< ruber*, red; see *red*¹.] 1. *n.* 1. Red ocher; red chalk; reddish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take *rubrik* poured in sunn litel shelle,
And therewithall the bak of every bee
A pencil touche as that drynk atte the welle.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

The same in sheeps milke with *rubricke* and soft pitch,
drunke every day or eaten to your meate, helpeth the
pilsicke and obstructions.
Topsell, *Beasts* (1607), p. 132. (*Hallivell*.)

Once a dwelling's doopost marked and crossed
In *rubric* by the enemy on his rounds
As eligible, as fit place of prey,
Baffle him henceforth, keep him out who can!
Browning, *Ring and Book*, i. 74.

2. In old manuscripts and printed books, and still sometimes in the latter, some small part distinguished from the rest of the matter by being written or printed in red, as an initial letter, a title or heading, a liturgical direction, etc.

These *rubrics* (initial letters written with minium or red lead), as they were called, gradually received many fanciful adornments at the hands of the illustrators.
Amer. Cyc., N. E. 599.

3. Anything of a kind which in manuscripts or books it was formerly customary to put in red, as the title of a subject or division, the heading of a statute, a guiding rule or direction, the first letter of a chapter, etc.

After thy text, no after thy *rubricke*,
I wol not write as moche as a quat.
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 316.

They [Maclean's "Centuries"] divide the material by centuries, and each century by a uniform Procrustean scheme of not less than sixteen *rubrics*.
Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Ch.*, i. § 7.

Specifically—4. A liturgical direction or injunction in an office-book such as a prayer-book, missal, or breviary; a rule prescribed for the conduct of religious worship, or of any part of a religious service, printed in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and sometimes other office-books in red characters; also, collectively, the body of such rules.

They had their particular prayers, according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubrics* to instruct them.
Stillingfleet.

Our obligations to observe the *rubric*, how indispensable soever, are subject to this proviso.
Hook, *Church Dict.*, p. 663.

For processions, . . . the *rubrics* according to the Salisbury use direct the chief celebrant, at least, to have on a cope.
Hook, *Church of our Fathers*, ii. 45.

5. A flourish after a signature; a paraph.

Madre de Dios! the other day she makes me a *rubric* of the Governor, Pio Pico, the same, identical.—[Foot-note.] The Spanish *rubric* is the complicated flourish attached to a signature, and is as individual and characteristic as the handwriting. Bret Harte, *Story of a Mine*, p. 39.

Ornaments rubric. See *ornament*.

II. a. 1. Red; of a red or reddish color.

What though my name stood *rubric* on the walls,
Or plaster'd posts, with claps, in capitals?
Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, l. 215.

2. Pertaining to rubrics; made the subject of a rubric; rubrical; marked in red characters.

I don't know whether my father won't become a *rubric* martyr, for having been persecuted by him.
Walpole, *To Mann*, Dec. 1, 1751.

Rubric lakes, the pigments of various colors commonly known as madder lakes.

rubric (rō'brik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricated*, ppr. *rubricating*. [*< ME. *rubricen, rubrissen, rubryeen*, *< OF. rubricer, F. rubriquer* = *Sp. Pg. rubricar* = *It. rubricare*; *< L. rubricare*, color red, *< rubrica*, red earth, red ocher; see *rubine*, *n.*] 1. To adorn with red; rubricate. Johnson.

Item, for *rubricshing* of all the booke, . . . *His. Higd.*
Paston Letters, ii. 335.

2. To make the subject of a rubric; enjoin observances regarding, as a saint of the calendar. Stretching his [the Pope's] arm to heaven, in *rubricating* what saints he list; to hell, in freeing what prisoners he list.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, ii. 255.

rubrical (rō'bri-kāl), *a.* [*< rubric + -al*.] 1. Same as *rubric*, 1.

You thus persecute ingenuous men over all your booke, with this one over-tir'd *rubrical* conceit still of blushing.
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonstr.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a rubric or rubrics: as, a *rubrical* direction.

rubricality (rō-bri-kāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rubricalties* (-tiz). [*< rubrical + -ity*.] The character of being rubrical; that which is rubrical; a matter having relation to rubrics or ritual; agreement with a rubric or rubrics.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vlenxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms and model smell-traps, *rubricalties* and sanitary reforms."
Kingsley, *Yeast*, vi. (Davies.)

rubrically (rō'bri-kāl-i), *adv.* In a rubrical manner; according to a rubric or the rubrics; over-conventionally or formally. [Rare.]

A lady-like old woman, . . . slight of figure, and *rubrically* punctual in her uprisings and down-sittings.
J. S. Le Fanu, *Tenants of Mallory*, i.

rubricate (rō'bri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricated*, ppr. *rubricating*. [*< L. rubricatus*, pp. of *rubricare*, color red; see *rubric*, *v.*] 1. To mark or distinguish with red; illuminate with red letters, words, etc., as a manuscript or book. See *rubrication* and *rubricator*.

Curroone *rubricates* this in the Kalendar of his greatest dangers and deliverances.
Sir T. Herbert, *Travels into Africa* (ed. 1638), p. 90.

There [on an old map of Burma] we see *rubricated* not only Ava, but Poehang.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 217.

2. To formulate as a rubric; arrange as rubrics or precepts; provide with rubrics.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be . . . *rubricated* forever after. *Hare*. (Webster.)

Rubricated letters or matter, capital letters or separate words or lines written or printed in red.

rubricate (rō'bri-kāt), *a.* [*< L. rubricatus*; see the verb.] Represented in red; having red coloring, in whole or in part.

Other festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan's, and the rest that stand *rubricate* in the old Kalendar.
Spelman, *Orig. of Terms*, ii.

rubrication (rō'bri-kā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. rubricacion* = *It. rubricazione*; *< ML. *rubricatio(n)-*, *< L. rubricare*, color red; see *rubricate*.] 1. A making red; specifically, the act of illuminating with red or colored letters, words, etc., as old manuscripts and books.—2. That which is rubricated, or done in red; a letter, word, or other part of a text separately executed in red, or, in general, in color.

These are but a few of the subjects of these fine *rubrications* of the "Book of Wedding Days."
Athenæum, No. 3236, p. 603.

3. The act of formulating, as a rubric; arranging as or with rubrics.

rubricator (rō'bri-kā-tor), *n.* [= *F. rubricateur* = *Pg. rubricador* = *It. rubricatore*; *< ML. *rubricator*, *< L. rubricare*, color red; see *rubricate*.] One who rubricates; formerly, a person employed to insert red or otherwise colored letters, words, etc., in the text of a manuscript or book.

The *rubricator's* work consists of the names of the speakers, . . . a rule between every speech, and a touch upon the initial letter of every line of poetry.
York Plays, Int., p. xvi.

We find in a good many MSS. as well as early printed books small letters written either in the margin or in the blank left for the initial, to guide the *rubricator*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 656.

rubrician (rō-brish'an), *n.* [*< rubric + -ian*.] One who is versed in or who adheres to the rubric. *Quarterly Rev.* (Imp. Dict.)

rubricist (rō'bri-sist), *n.* [*< rubric + -ist*.] Same as *rubrician*.

rubricity (rō-bris'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. *rubricus*, red (see *rubric*), + *-ity*.] 1st. Redness.

The *rubricity* of the Nile. *Geddes*. (Encyc. Dict.)

2. The character of being rubrical; accordance with the rubrics; rubricality.

Rubricity . . . is the sheet-anchor of the Church. . . . The rubric is explicit here, and settles the case.
H. A. Butler, *Mrs. Limber's Raffle*, iv.

rubricose (rō'bri-kōs), *a.* [*< L. rubricosus*, full of red earth or red ocher, *< rubrica*, red earth, red ocher; see *rubric*.] In *bot.*, marked with red, as the thallus of some lichens; rubricate.

rubrisher (rō'brish-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. *rubrisshe* (*rubric*), *v.*, + *-er*¹.] A painter of ornamental or directing letters in early manuscripts.

Thus in Bruges we find there were . . . Verlichters or *rubrisshe* who probably confined their attention to illuminated capitals.
Blades, *William Caxton*, ix.

rubrisset, *v.* See *rubric*, *v.*

rùbsen-cake (rùb'sen-kāk), *n.* [*< G. rùbsen, rùb-samen, rape-seed (< G. rùbe, rape: see rape⁴, + samen, seed, = L. semen: see semen), + cake (see cake¹).]* An oil-cake much used on the continent of Europe, made from the seeds of the summer rape. *Imp. Diet.*

rubstone (rub'stōn), *n.* 1. A kind of close-grained sandstone or gritstone used for sharpening instruments and for polishing metallic surfaces. A hard variety is made into whetstones for scythes and similar tools, and is also used for smoothing engravers' copper plates, etc. A softer variety, distinguished as *carpenters' rubstone*, is sent into suitable pieces for quickly giving a rough edge to knives or the like, to be finished on finer stones.

2. A whetstone; a rub.

A cradle for barley, with rubstone and sand.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 14.

Rubus (rō'būs), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), *< L. rubus, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush (> It. Sp. Pg. rubo, bramble), so called with ref. to the color of the fruit of some species, < rubere, be red: see ruby, red¹.]* A genus of rosaceous plants, constituting the tribe *Rubae*. It has flowers with a broad flattened five-lobed calyx, five petals, numerous subterminal filiform styles, and a fleshy fruit (a drupelet) consisting of small drupes on a common receptacle. Nearly 800 species have been described, of which about 100 may be admitted as valid. They are most abundant in Europe, northern Africa, and Asia, are moderately numerous in North America and the West Indies, and occur in nearly all other regions, but less com-



Branch with Flowers of Common or High Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)
a, the fruit, b, leaf from the first year's shoot

monly in southern tropical Africa, Madagascar, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands. About 10 species are found in the eastern United States, 5 in California, and 6 in Alaska. They are commonly prickly shrubs, sometimes creeping herbs, either with or without hairs, sometimes glandular, woolly or hoary. Their leaves are scattered and alternate, sometimes simple and either undivided or lobed, generally compound, with five or three leaflets. The flowers are white, pink, or purplish, usually disposed in terminal or axillary corymbs or panicles. A section in which the drooping fall from the receptacle at maturity, together or separately, is represented by the raspberry; a second, in which they remain attached, comprises the blackberries. Various species produce the well-known fruits of these names: the roots of *R. Canadensis* and *R. villosus* afford a useful tonic astringent; some are ornamental plants. See *raspberry, blackberry, blackcap, b. bramble, cloudberry* (with cut), *redblack-berry*, and *deuberry*.

ruby (rō'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rubie*; *< ME. ruby, rubi, rubeye, < OF. rubi, also rubis. F. rubis = Pr. rubi, robina, = Sp. rubi, rubin = Pg. rubi, rubim = It. rubino (> E. rubin), < ML. rubinus, also rubius, rubium, n. ruby, so called from its red color, < L. rubens, red, < rubere, be red: see red¹. Cf. rubin.] I. *n.*; pl. *rubies* (-biz). 1. The clear rich-red variety of corundum. (See *corundum*.) It is highly prized as a gem, and ranks even above the diamond, fine examples of from one to five carats selling at a price from three to ten times greater than that of a diamond of corresponding size and quality. The finest rubies, those of a pigeon's blood color, are found in Upper Burma, near Mogoke, north of Mandalay; they occur there in place in a crystalline limestone, also in gem-bearing gravels; the spinel ruby is a common associate. Rubies of a dark-red color, sometimes with a tinge of brown, are found in the region about Chantabun, Siam; others, of a dark-pink or purplish tint, in Ceylon. A magenta-colored ruby from Victoria, in Australia, is locally known as *barklyite*. In Great Britain rubies of a dark-red or beef's-blood color are highly prized. The red variety of corundum described above is the true or oriental ruby, but the name *ruby* is also sometimes given to a red variety of spinel; this spinel ruby varies in color from the deep-red to the rose-red balsam ruby and the yellow or orange red rubicel. The pale-red topaz from Brazil is also sometimes called *Brazilian ruby*, and a red variety of garnet, *rock-ruby*.*

Fetisch hir fyngres were fretted with gold wyre,
And there-on red rubies as red as any glede.

Piers Plowman (B), ii. 12.

Of fine rubies [var. *rubins*, Tyrrvliitt] and of diamants.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1239.

Paled pearls and rubies red as blood.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 198.

2. A pure or somewhat crimson red color.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 115.

3. Something resembling a ruby; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.—4. In *her.*, the tincture red or gules, when blazoning is done by means of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—5. In *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl, about the size of American agate, or 5½ points in the new system of sizes. [Eng.]—6. In *horol.*: (*a*) Any variety of ruby used as jewels in watchmaking, as in the finest watches. Hence—(*b*) The jewel of the roller of the balance-staff of a watch, irrespective of the material of which it is made. Compare *jewel*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red bird of paradise, *Paradisaea rubra* or *sanguinea*. (*b*) The ruby hummer, *Clytolasma rubineus* of Brazil, and some related humming-birds with ruby gorget.

—Cape ruby, one of the rich ruby-red garnets found associated with diamonds in the South African diamond mines. These are larger than the so-called Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado rubies, all of which are identical with the so-called Australian rubies, which are a variety of pyrope garnet.—Cat's-eye ruby, a variety of ruby exhibiting more or less distinctly the cat's-eye effect of the cat's-eye.—Ruby of arsenic or sulphur, the protosulphid of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur.—Ruby of zinc, the sulphid of zinc, or red blende.

II. *a.* Of a color resembling that of the ruby; of a rich red color inclining toward crimson.

Over thy wounds now do I prophesy—
Which, like dumb mouths, do ope their ruby lips,
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue.

Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 260.

Butler, fetch the ruby wine,
Which with sudden greatness fills us.

Emerson, From Hafiz.

Ruby glass. See *glass*.—**Ruby luster,** one of the varieties of metallic luster. The name is given to all lusters of any shade of red, even approaching purple or maroon.

—**Ruby silver.** Same as *prossite* and *pyrrargyrite*.—**Ruby spinel.** See def. 1, above.—**Ruby sulphur.** Same as *realgar*.

ruby (rō'bi), *r. t.*: pret. and pp. *rubied*, ppr. *rubying*. [*< ruby, n.*] To make red.

With sanguine drops the walls are rubied round.
Penton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 420.

ruby-blende (rō'bi-blend), *n.* 1. A clear red variety of zinc sulphid, or sphalerite.—2. Ruby silver; a red silver ore, or sulphid of arsenic (as antimony) and silver. These ores include the mineral species *prossite* and *pyrrargyrite*.
ruby-copper (rō'bi-kop'ēr), *n.* Same as *cuprite*.
ruby-crowned (rō'bi-kround), *a.* Having a red patch on the poll: as, the *ruby-crowned kinglet*, *Regulus calendula*.

ruby-mica (rō'bi-mī'kij), *n.* Same as *goethite*.
rubytail (rō'bi-tāl), *n.* A gold wasp or cuckoo-like of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididae*, as *Chrysis ignita*, having the abdomen of a ruby color.

ruby-tailed (rō'bi-tāl), *a.* Having the abdomen red: specifically noting the rubytails or *Chrysididae*. See cut under *Chrysididae*.

ruby-throated (rō'bi-thrō'ted), *a.* Having a ruby gorget of feathers like metallic scales, as a humming-bird. The common ruby-throated humming-bird is *Trochilus colubris*, the only member of the *Trochilidae* which is generally distributed in the eastern part of the United States. The male is 3½ inches long and 5 inches in extent of wings, golden-green above, white below with green sides and ruby throat, the wings and tail dark-purplish. The female is smaller, and has no gorget, and the tail-feathers are varied with black and white. See cut under *humming-bird*.

ruby-tiger (rō'bi-tī'gēr), *n.* A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*.

ruby-wood (rō'bi-wūd), *n.* The red sanders-wood or sandalwood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*. See *sandalwood*.

ruet (ruk), *n.* Same as *rocl*.

rucevaine (rō'sēr'vin), *a.* [*< Rucervus + -ine¹*.] Relating or belonging to the genus *Rucervus*; having characteristics of *Rucervus*.

Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate *rucevaine* type.
Cassell's Nat. Hist., III. 61. (Encyc. Diet.)

Rucervus (rō'sēr'vus), *n.* [NL. *< Ru(sa) + Cervus*.] A genus of East Indian *Cervidae*, having doubly dichotomous antlers with a large brow-tine. There are several species. *C. schomburgkii* inhabits Siam; *C. duraoi* is the Burmese deer of Asia; *C. eldi*, the thamin, is found in Burma.

ruche (rōsh), *n.* [Also *rouche*; *< F. ruche*, quilling; cf. *F. rouche*, the hull of a ship, *< OF. rouche*,

rousche, rusche, rucque, a beehive, = *Pr. rusca*, a beehive; prob. of Celtic origin, and so called as once made of bark, *< Bret. rusk = W. rhysg = Gael. rusg = Ir. rusc*, bark.] 1. A full quilling, frilling, or plaiting of ribbon, muslin, grenadine, net, lace, or other material, used as a trimming for women's garments, or worn at the neck and wrists.—2. A loose pile of arched tiles to catch and lodge oyster-spawn.

ruching (rō'shing), *n.* [*< ruche + -ing*.] Same as *ruche*.

ruck¹ (ruk), *v.* [Also *rook, rounk*; *< ME. rouken, rukken*, crouch, bend, lie close; cf. *Dau. ruge*, brood.] I. *intrans.* To squat, like a bird on its nest or a beast crouching; crouch down; cower; hence, to huddle together; lie close, as sheep in a fold. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

What is mankynde more unto yow holde
Than is the sheep that rucketh in the folde?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 450.

But now they rucken in hire neste,
And resten as hem liken beste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114. (Halliwell.)

The furies made the bride-groom's bed, and on the house
did rucke
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and luke.

Golding, tr. of Ovid (ed. 1603), p. 73. (Nares.)

II. *trans.* To perch; seat, as a bird when roosting: used reflexively.

The raven rook'd her on the chimney's top.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 47.

ruck² (ruk), *n.* [*< Icel. hrukka*, a wrinkle on the skin or in cloth; cf. *Icel. hrökkin*, curled, wrinkled, pp. of *hrökka*, recoil, give way, curl; cf. *Sw. rynka*, Dan. rynke, a wrinkle (see *rinkle*, *wrinkle*); *Gael. roc*, a wrinkle.] 1. A fold, crease, or pucker in the material of a garment, resulting from faults in the making.

The leather soon stretched and then went into rucks and folds which hardened, and as a natural consequence, produced great discomfort. *Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 238.*

2. In *printing*, a crease or wrinkle made in a sheet of paper in passing from the feed-board to impression.

ruck³ (ruk), *v.* [= *Icel. rykkja*, draw into folds: see *ruck², n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; crease; pucker: usually with *up*: as, to *ruck up* cloth; to *ruck up* a silk skirt. [*Colloq.*]

A rucked barke oregrewe their bodye and face,
And all their lymbes grewe starke and stiffe also.
The Nerve Metamorphosis (1600), MS.

2. To ruffle the temper of; annoy; vex: followed by *up*. [*Colloq.*]

II. *intrans.* 1. To become creased and wrinkled; draw up in wrinkles or puckers: as, this stuff *rucks* easily.

The paper . . . rucked up when inserting the cartridge in the chamber of the gun, and has been superseded by coil brass. *W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 290.*

2. To be ruffled in temper; be annoyed, vexed, or excited: followed by *up*. [*Colloq.*]

ruck⁴ (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rick¹*.] 1. Same as *rick¹*.

Your bowt may die; the spate may bear away
Frae all the howms your dainty rucks of lay.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, l. 2.

2. A vague unit of volume, a stack, about 5½ cubic yards of bark. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ruck⁵ (ruk), *n.* [*< ME. rok, ruke*; *< OSw. ruka*, a heap, prob. connected with *Icel. hrakr* = *AS. hrad*, a heap, *rick*: see *reck², rick¹, ruck³*.]

1. A crowd or throng; especially, a closely packed and indiscriminate crowd or mass of persons or things; a jam; a press.

There watz rynnng, on rygt, of ryche metalles
Quen renckes lu thut ryche rok rennen hit to cnehe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1514.

Now for the spurs! and as these, vigorously applied,
screwed an extra stride out of Tétel, I soon found myself
in the ruck of men, horses, and drawn swords.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 112.

2. The common run of persons or things; the commonplace multitude, as contrasted with the distinguished or successful few; specifically said of the defeated horses in a race.

One [story] however, if true, is somewhat out of the ordinary ruck, and it is told of the same Lord Mohun ("Dog Mohun," as Swift calls him) who fought the Duke of Hamilton.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 218.

3. Trash; rubbish; nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

He's stuck up and titled, and wears gloves, and takes
his meals private in his room, and all that sort of ruck.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 159.

ruck⁶ (ruk), *v. t.* [*< ruck⁴, n.*] To gather together into heaps. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

ruck⁷ (ruk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small heifer. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

ruck⁶ (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rut*¹.] A rut in a road. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck⁷ (ruk), *n.* Same as *rook*.
ruckerizer (ruk'ér-iz), *v. i.* [*Rucker* (the name of a citizen of Tennessee who, being in Baltimore at the time of the Democratic convention in 1835, took it upon himself to represent his State in it) + *-ize*.] To assume a position or function without credentials. [U. S. political slang of about 1835 and later.]

ruckle (ruk'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *rochelen*, clear the throat, spit out; MHG. *ruohelen*, *ruhelen*, *rücheln*, *rühelen*, *rücheln*, *rücheln*, whinny, roar, rattle, G. *röcheln*, rattle, freq. of OHG. *rohön*, MHG. *rohen*, roar, grunt; Icel. *hrygla*, a rattling in the throat, Sw. *ruckla*, haw, or clear the throat; L. *rugire*, roar, Gr. *ῥοῦρος*, a roar; all prob. more or less imitative.] A rattling noise in the throat, as from suffocation. See *death-ruckle*. [Scotch.]

ruckle (ruk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruckled*, ppr. *ruckling*. [*Ruckle*, *n.*] To make a rattling noise; rattle. [Scotch.]

The deep ruckling groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last.

Scott, *St. Roman's Well*, xxviii

ruckling (ruk'ling), *n.* and *a.* Same as *reckling*.
ructation (ruk-tā'shən), *n.* [*LL. ractatio* (*n.*).] *< L. ructare*, belch; see *cructate*.] The act of belching; eructation. *Cockeram*.

Absteyne from meat(s) that ingender botches, inflammations, fumes ructations, or vapours.

Sir T. Elyot, *Castle of Health*, iv 12 (*Richardson*).
 There are some little symptoms of this inordinatiō, by which a man may perceive himself to have transgressed his measures; "ructation, uneasy loads, singling, looser prattling."

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 701.

ruction (ruk'shən), *n.* [Prob. a dial. perversion of *eruption*.] A vexation or annoyance; also, a disturbance; a row or rumpus. [Slang.]

rud¹ (rud), *n.* [Also *rud*; *< ME. rud*, *ruddle*, *rude*, *rode*, redness, *< AS. rudu*, redness (of complexion), *< rōdian*, be red; see *red*¹. (*f. ruddy*.)] 1. Redness; blush; flush.

Her cheekes full chioise, as the chalke white,
 As the rose was the red that talked him in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 3018.

2. Complexion; face.

His rode was reed, his eyen greye as goos.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, i, 131.

Olympias the onorable oter all hue hyght.
 Rose red was hur rode, full riill of schape.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I, 178.

3. Red eel; reddle for marking sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

rud¹ (rud), *a.* [An adj. use of *rud*¹, *n.*, or var. of *red*¹; see *rud*¹, *n.*, *red*¹, and cf. *ruddy*.] Red; ruddy.

Sweet blushes stay'd her red-red cheekes,
 Her eyen were blacke as sloe.
Percy's Reliques, p. 327.

rud¹ (rud), *v.* [*ME. rudden*, *ruden*, *rodden*, *roden*, a secondary form or a var. of *red*¹, *v.*, *< AS. rōdian*, be or become red, *rōdian*, redder, stain with blood; see *red*¹, *c.*] I. *trans.* To make red.

Her cheekes lyke apples which the sun hath rudded
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 173.

II. *intrans.* To redder.

As rody as a rose ruddede his cheekes.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi, 103.
 The apple rudded from its palie greene.
Chatterton, An Excellent Balade of [Charlotte].

rud² (rud), *n.* A dialectal variant of *red*¹.

rud³ (rud), *v. t.* [A var. of *red*³, *rid*³ (?).] To rub; polish. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

rudas (rō'das), *n.* and *a.* [*Al-so roudes*; cf. *Se. roudoch*, *roodyoch*, sulky-looking.] I. *n.* A foul-mouthed old woman; a randy; a beldam; a hag. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Bold; coarse; foul-mouthed; applied to women. [Scotch.]

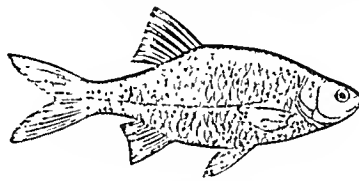
But what can all them to bury the
 and earl (a rudas wife she was) in
 the night time?
Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

Rudbeckia (rud-bek'i-i), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1737)*, named after Olaus Rudbeck (1630-1702), his son Olaus (1660-1740), and a relative, Olaus John, all Swedish botanical writers, the first the founder (1637) of the Bo-

tanical Garden of Upsala.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoidæ* and subtribe *Verbesinæ*, consisting of rigid, mostly perennial herbs with large or middle-sized (often showy) heads borne on long stalks. The heads are marked by a hemispherical involucre, commonly with two rows of partly or wholly herbaceous bracts, long spreading sterile ray-flowers, and a conical or cylindrical receptacle, with concave chaff embracing the numerous disk-flowers. The fruit consists of many long compressed or four-angled smooth achenes, often tipped with an irregular crown-like pappus. The species now classed in this genus, including those of *Echinacea*, number about 25, natives chiefly of the eastern and central United States, with a few in California and Mexico. They are tall or low plants, sparingly branched, rough and often bristly, the leaves alternate, simple and divided or otherwise, or compound. The rays are in some species purple or violet, in one species crimson, but in many, including the most familiar, yellow or orange, contrasting with a commonly dark purple-brown disk. A general name for the species is *cone-flower* (which see). The most common is *R. hirta*, a coarse but brilliant plant of meadows and pastures. *R. speciosa* is a similar plant long cultivated in gardens, often wrongly called *R. fulgida*, which name belongs to a more southern species with shorter rays.

rudd¹, *n.* and *a.* Another spelling of *rud*¹.

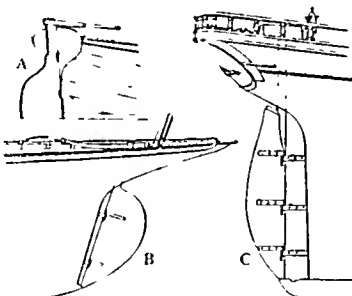
rudd² (rud), *n.* [A particular use of *rud*¹, *rudd*¹.] The redeye, a cyprinoid fish of Europe. *Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*.



Rudd (*Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*).

It has a high back, deep body, and comparatively small head. The back is olivaceous, the sides and belly are yellowish marked with red, and the ventral and anal fins are deep-red. It is common in Great Britain and on the Continent, and attains a length of a foot or more.

rudder¹ (rud'ér), *n.* [*< ME. ruder*, *rother*, *< AS. rōðer*, *rōðor*, *rōðer*, an oar, a paddle (*rōðres blad*, 'rudder-blade,' *stōr-rōðer*, 'a steering-rudder' or paddle, *scip-rōðer*, 'a ship-rudder'); (*cf. rōðer*, *rōðra*, *rēðra*, *gerēðra*, a rower, sailor, *gerēðra*, helm, rudder) (= MD. *roeder*, *roer*, D. *roer*, an oar, rudder (MD. *roeder*, a rower), = MLG. *roder*, LG. *roeder*, *roer* = OHG. *ruodar*, MHG. *ruoder*, G. *rader* = Icel. *ræðri* = Sw. *ruder*, *ror* = Dan. *ror*, rudder), with formative *-der*, *-ther*, of agent, *< rōvan*, row; see *row*¹.] 1. That part of the helm which is abaft the stern-post, and is turned



Rudders.
 A, rudder of rowboat; B, yawl's or cutter's rudder; C, rudder of sailing vessel.

by the tiller so as to expose its side more or less to the resistance of the water and thus direct the ship's course. It is usually hinged on the stern-post by pintles and gudgeons.

Discretion . . . is the carter of virtues, use zayth sant bernard, and the *rother* of the stile of the zangle.

Agonybite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

In danger hit [Noah's ark] samed,

With-ouen . . . hande-helme hapned on *rother*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 410.

The Antioch, the Egyptian admiral,

With all their sixty, fly and turn the rudder.

Shak., A. and C., III, 10, 3.

2. That which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the rudder is of verses,

With which, like ships, they steer their courses.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I, l. 163.

3. A kind of paddle to stir with.

A rudder or instrument to stir the meash fat with, motaculum. *Withals' Dict.* (ed. 1603), p. 173. (*Nares*.)

4. A bird's tail-feather; a rectrix; as, "rectrices, rudders, or true tail-feathers," *Cones*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 115.—*Checks of the rudder*. See *check*⁴.—*Equipoise-rudder*. Same as *balance-rudder*.

rudder² (rud'ér), *n.* [A dial. form of *ridder*¹.] A riddle or sieve.

rudder³ (rud'ér), *n.* An obsolete form of *rother*².

Boote, a serpent living by milk of rudder beasts. *Florio*.

rudder-band (rud'ér-band), *n.* A gearing with which the rudder is braced or made fast while the ship lies at anchor.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder bands. *Acts* xxvii, 40.

rudder-brace (rud'ér-brās), *n.* A strap to receive a pintle of the rudder; a gudgeon.

rudder-brake (rud'ér-brāk), *n.* A kind of compressor for controlling the rudder in a seaway or in case of accident to the wheel-rope.

rudder-breeching (rud'ér-brē'ching), *n.* A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons. *Encyc. Dict.*

rudder-case (rud'ér-kās), *n.* Same as *rudder-trunk*.

rudder-chain (rud'ér-chān), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong chains often shackled to the after part of a rudder, near the water-line. Each chain is about 6 feet long, and into its end is spliced a rope pendant, which is stopped to eyebolts along the ship's counter, some slack being allowed for the working of the rudder. In case of damage to the rudder-head, the ship can be steered by these pendants worked by tackles.

rudder-chock (rud'ér-chok), *n.* See *chocks of the rudder*, under *chock*⁴.

rudder-coat (rud'ér-kōt), *n.* A piece of canvas put round the rudder-head to keep the sea from rushing in at the tiller-hole.

rudder-duck (rud'ér-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Eristmatrinæ*: so called from the narrow stiff rectrices, denuded to their bases. See *cut* under *Eristmatrinæ*.

rudder-feather (rud'ér-fēth'ér), *n.* See *feather*, and *rudder*, 4.

rudder-fish (rud'ér-fish), *n.* 1. A stromateid fish, *Lirus pereiformis*; the log- or barrel-fish. —2. A carangoid fish, *Naucrates ductor*; the pilot-fish. —3. A carangoid fish (nearly related to the pilot-fish), *Seriola zonata*, or allied species; the amber-fish.

rudder-hanger (rud'ér-hang'ér), *n.* A device for hanging or shipping a rudder.

rudder-head (rud'ér-hed), *n.* The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

rudder-hole (rud'ér-hōl), *n.* A hole in a ship's deck through which the head of the rudder passes.

rudder-iron (rud'ér-ī'érn), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pintle*, 1 (*d*). *Fallows*.

rudderless (rud'ér-less), *a.* [*< rudder* + *-less*.] Having no rudder; as, a *rudderless* craft.

rudder-nail (rud'ér-nāl), *n.* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

rudder-pendant (rud'ér-pen'dant), *n.* See *pendant* and *rudder-chain*. *Hearle*, *Naval Art.*, § 233.

rudder-perch (rud'ér-pérch), *n.* Same as *rudder-fish*, 1.

rudder-port (rud'ér-pōrt), *n.* See *port*².

rudder-post (rud'ér-pōst), *n.* *Naut.*, in a screw ship, an after stern-post, on which the rudder is hung, abaft of the propeller.

A pair of legs short and sturdy as *rudder-posts*. *The Century*, XXXIX, 225.

rudder-stock (rud'ér-stok), *n.* The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-post by the pintles and gudgeons.

rudder-tackle (rud'ér-tak'el), *n.* Tackle attached to the rudder-pendants.

rudder-trunk (rud'ér-trunk), *n.* A casing of wood, fitted or boxed firmly into a round hole called the port, through which the rudder-stock is inserted.

rudder-wheel (rud'ér-hwēl), *n.* In *agri.*, a small wheel sometimes placed at the rear end of a plow to bear part of the weight and to aid in steering or guiding the plow.

ruddied (rud'id), *a.* [*< ruddy* + *-ed*.] Made ruddy or red. *Scott*.

ruddily (rud'id-ly), *adv.* In a ruddy manner; with a reddish appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

ruddiness (rud'id-ness), *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness; rosiness; especially, that degree of redness of complexion which denotes good health: as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3, 81.

ruddle¹ (rud'l), *n.* [Also *reddle*, *raddle*, *< ME. rudel*, 'rodel' (in comp. *rodelwort*).] *< AS. rēde*, redness, *< redd*, red; see *rud*¹, *red*¹.] 1. Same as *reddle*.

Of all other sorts of red earth, the *ruddle* of Egypt and Affricke is fittest for carpenters: for if they strike their line upon timber with it . . . it will take colour and be marked verie well. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 6.*

24. Ruddiness; redness.

His skin, like blushes which adoru
The bosom of the rising morn.
All over ruddle is, and from
His flaming eyes quick glances come.

Baker's Poems (1937), p. 11. (Halliwell.)

Lemnian ruddle. See *Lemnian*.

ruddle¹ (rud'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruddled*, ppr. *ruddling*. [*< ruddle¹, n.*] To mark with ruddle.

Over the trap-doors to the cellars were piles of market-gardeners' sieves, *ruddled* like a sheep's back with big red letters. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 576.*

ruddle² (rud'1), *n.* A dialectal variant of *rid-dle²*.

The holes of the sieve, *ruddle*, or try.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (Trench.)

ruddle² (rud'1), *v. t.* [See *ruddle², n.*] To sift together; mix as through a sieve.

ruddle³ (rud'1), *v. t.* [A var. of *raddel¹*; prob. due to *ruddle²*.] To ruddle; interweave; cross-plait, as twigs or split sticks in making lattice-work or wattles. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ruddleman (rud'1-mn), *n.*; pl. *ruddlemen* (-men). Same as *reddleman*.

Besmeared like a *ruddleman*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 467.

ruddock (rud'ok), *n.* [Formerly also *ruddle*, *raddock*; also dial. *reddock*, *raddock*; < ME. *rud-docke*, *ruddok*, *roddok*, < AS. *ruddac*, *ruduc*, a ruddle; appar. with dim. suffix *-uc*, E. *-ock*, < *rudu*, redness (see *rud¹, n.*); otherwise < W. *rhuddog* = Corn. *raddoc*, a redbreast; but these may be from the AS., and are in any case ult. connected with *rud¹, ruddy*.] 1. The bird *Erythacus rubecula*, the robin-redbreast of Europe. See *robin¹, 1*.

The tame *ruddock* and the coward kyte.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 349.

The *ruddock* would,

With charitable bill, . . . bring thee all this.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

That lesser pelican, the sweet

And shrilly *ruddock*, with its bleeding breast.

Hood, Men of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 55.

24. A gold coin: also called *red ruddock* or *golden ruddock*. [Old slang.]

In the second pocket he must have his *red ruddocks* ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will not set penne to paper without them.

Choice of Change (1585). (Nares.)

If one bee olde, and have silver hairens on his beard, so he have *golden ruddocks* in his bagges, hee must bee wise and honourable.

Lyly, Midas, ii. 1.

The greedie Carle came there within a space
That ownd the good, and saw the Pot behinde
Where *Ruddocks* lay, . . . but *Ruddocks* could not finde.

Turberville, Of Two Desperate Men.

There be foure Sea-captaines. I believe they be little better then prats, they are as flash of their *ruddocks*.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 277).

3. A kind of apple. *Howell. (Halliwell.)*
ruddy (rud'i), *a.* [*< ME. ruddy, rody, rodi, rudi*, < AS. **rudig, rudi*, reddish, ruddy, < *rudu* (= Icel. *rothi*, redness), roil, redness, < *reódan* (pret. pl. *rudon*), make red, < *redd*, red: see *rud¹, red¹*.] 1. Of a red color; reddish; inclining to red; rosy; as, a *ruddy* blaze; *ruddy* clouds; *ruddy* gold; *ruddy* cheeks.

Than hadde the lady grete shame, and wax all *rody*, but noon he knewe the cause. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 181.*

Now he [David] was *ruddy*, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. *1 Sam. xvi. 12.*

You are my true and honourable wife,

As dear to me as are the *ruddy* drops

That visit my sad heart. *Shak., J. C., II. 1. 289.*

Like a furnace mouth

Cast forth redounding smoke and *ruddy* flame.

Milton, P. L., II. 889.

The *ruddier* orange and the paler lime.

Cooper, Task, iii. 573.

His face was *ruddy*, his hair was gold.

Tennyson, The Victim.

2. Glowing; cheery; bright.

With the best will, no man can be twenty-five for ever. The old *ruddy* convictions deserted me, and, along with them, the style that fits their presentation and defence.

R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, Ded.

Ruddy diver. Same as *ruddy duck*.—**Ruddy duck.** See *duck²*.—**Ruddy gold.** gold so alloyed as to be reddish in color, used in the jewelry and goldsmiths' work of Cashmere and Burma. *S. K. Handbook, Indian Arts.*—**Ruddy plover.** See *plowr.*—**Syn. 1.** *Ruddy, Rubicund, Rosy.* *Ruddy* indicates a fresh and healthy red upon the human skin, or, by extension, upon skies, etc. *Rubicund* indicates an unnatural red in the face or some part of it, as the cheeks or the nose; it is especially associated with high living or intemperance in drink. *Rosy* generally indicates a charming, blooming red: as, *rosy* cheeks; but it is occasionally used in a bad sense.

ruddy (rud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rudded*, ppr. *ruddying*. [*< ruddy, a.*] To make red or ruddy. [Rare.]

O'er Roslin all that dreary night

A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam; . . .

It glared on Roslin's castled rock,

It *rudded* all the copse-wood glen.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

ruddy-rudder (rud'i-rud'er), *n.* The long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*: so called from the red color of the tail. [New Jersey and Delaware.]

rude (röd), *a.* [*< ME. rude*, < OF. *rude*, F. *rude* = Pr. Pg. It. *rude* = Sp. *rudo*, < L. *rudis*, rough, raw, rude, wild, untilled; root unknown. From the same source are *rudiment*, *crudite*, *crudition*, etc.] 1. Rough; crude; unwrought; unfashioned; ill-fashioned; without finish or shapelessness: as, a *rude* mass of material.

And I my selfe sawe a masse of *rude* goulde (that is to say, such as was neuer molten), lyke unto suche stones as are founde in the bottomes of ryuers, weighinge nyne ownces.

Peter Martyr, tr. in Eden's First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 72.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born

To set a forna upon that indigest

Which he hath left so shaplesse and so *rude*.

Shak., K. John, v. 7. 27.

This *rude* plot, which blind chance (the ape Of counsel and advice) hath brought forth blind.

Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

It was the winter wild,

While the heaven-bora child

All meanly wrapt in the *rude* manger lies.

Milton, Nativity, 1. 31.

2. Lacking cultivation, refinement, or elegance; clumsy; uncouth: as, *rude* verses; *rude* art.

He sung, in *rude* harsh-sounding rhymes.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 150.

One example may serve, till you review the *Ænëids* in the original, unblemished by my *rude* translation.

Dryden.

His *rude* oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourses of great logicians and Hebraists.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

With untaught *rudest* skill

Yeking a treble from the slender strings

Thin as the locust sings.

O. W. Holmes, Even-Song.

3. Mean; humble; little known or regarded; hence, as said of persons, low by birth or position.

Al were it that myne ancestors weren *rude*,

Yet may the hye God, and so hope I,

Grante me grace to lyven virtuously.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 310.

Jest not with a *rude* man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.

Æolus, viii. 4.

From a *rude* isle his *ruder* lineage came.

Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 39.

4. Barbarous; uncivilized; unpelished; ignorant.

The Spanyard that nowe is is come from as *rude* and savage nations as they [the Irish].

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge.

2 Cor. xi. 6.

When men were but *rude* in sea-causes in regard of the great knowledge which we now have.

Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Among the *rudest* savages personal interests are very vaguely distinguished from the interests of others.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 91.

Over the seas

With n crew that is neither *rude* nor rash.

Tennyson, The Islet.

5. Having a fierce or cruel disposition; ferocious; sanguinary; savage; brutal.

Strength should be lord of imbecility,

And the *rude* son should strike his father dead.

Shak., T. and C., 1. 3. 115.

O but the Johnstones were wondrous *rude*,

When the Biddes-burn ran three days blood!

Lads of W'napthray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).

Now timely slug, ere the *rude* bird of hate

Foretell my hopeless doom. *Milton, Sonnets, 1.*

6. Marked by or expressing fierceness or savageness; ferocious, fierce, or cruel in quality.

The werwolf full wight went to him enene,

With a *rude* roaring as he him roud wold.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1851.

He lelde a-boute hym so grym strokes and *rude* that noon durste hym a-bide, but disparted n-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 106.

Even thy song

Hath a *rude* martial tone, a blow in every thought!

Whittier, To J. P.

7. Ill-bred; boorish; uncivil; discourteous; impolite.

A *rude* despler of good manners.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 7. 92.

There was, indeed, in far less polish'd days,

A time when rough *rude* man had naughty ways.

Burns, Rights of Woman.

Young Braughton, who had been apparently awed by the presence of so fine a gentleman, was again himself, *rude* and familiar.

Miss Burney, Evelina, xlvii.

8. Marked by incivility; contrary to the requirements of courtesy: as, *rude* conduct; a *rude* remark.

Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch!

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

I'm quite ashamed—'tis mighty *rude*

To eat so much—but all's so good.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 206.

9. Rough; tempestuous; stormy: as, a *rude* gale; *rude* weather.

The *rude* sea grew civil at her [a mermaid's] song.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 152.

The storm

Of his *rude* misfortunes is blown over.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, III. 3.

The *rude* inclemency of wintry skies.

Cooper, Truth, 1. 133.

10. Robust; sturdy; rugged; vigorous.

Here and there smiled a plump rosy face enough; but the majority seemed under-sized, under-fed, utterly wanting in grace, vigour, and what the penny-a-liners call "rude health."

Kingsley, Yeast, xiii.

How it disgusts when weakness, false-refined,

Censures the honest *rude* effective strength!

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 149.

When people in the *rudest* physical health are sick of life,

they go to her for the curative virtue of her smiles.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 55.

Rude respiration. See *respiration*.—**Syn. 1.** Ill-shaped, raw, uncouth, unformed.—7 and 8. Vulgar, loutish, boorish, ill-bred, insolent, surly, churlish, gruff, brusque.—9. Harsh, inclement, violent, turbulent.

rude (röd), *adv.* [*< ME. rude*; < *rude, a.*] Rudely.

Then to the abbot, which that balled was,

Hath Gaifray spokyn *rude* and busterly.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3257.

And Caledon threw by the drone,

And did her whistle draw, man;

And swoor fu' *rude*, thro' dirt and blood,

To mak' it guid in law, man.

Burns, American War.

rude-growing (röd'grö'ing), *a.* Rough; wild.

Whose mouth is cover'd with *rude-growing* briars.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 3. 199.

rudely (röd'li), *adv.* [*< ME. rudely, rudly, rude-liche*; < *rude* + *-ly²*.] In a rude manner. (a) Roughly; clumsily; unskillfully: as, work *rudely* done; an object *rudely* formed.

That war full grete and *rudely* wrought,

Bot tharfore that forsake thaim noght,

Bot sone, when thair thail had,

Furth thair went with hert full glad.

Hoely Wood (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

I, that am *rudely* stamp'd, and want love's majesty.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 16.

The savage who in his nocturnal prowlings guides himself by the stars has *rudely* classified these objects in their relations of position.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., 1. 23.

(b) Inelegantly; awkwardly.

If yow be borne or brought vp in a *rude* countrie, ye shall not close but speake *rudely*.

Aecham, The Scholemaster, p. 117.

(c) With offensive bluntness or roughness; uncivilly; impolitely.

Who spekith to the in any maner place,

Rudely cast nat thyn ye adowne,

But with a sadde chiere loke hym in the face.

Rebeck Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

You ne'er consider whom you shove,

But *rudely* press before a duke

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 59.

(d) Impetuously; fiercely; savagely.

He romed, he rared, that roggede alle the erthe!

So *rudely* he rappid at to ryot hym selve!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 785.

They found the king's army in order to receive them, and were so *rudely* attacked that most of those who had penetrated into the camp were left dead upon the spot.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 123.

(e) Violently; stormily; boisterously: as, the wind blew *rudely*.

Ther com renaynge so grete a water, . . . so depe and brode and ther-to blakke, that com down fro the sides of the mounteynes so *rudely*, that ther was noon so hardy but he ther-of hadde drede.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 350.

(f) Vulgarly; broadly; coarsely.

Al speke he never so *rudelyche* or large.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., 1. 734.

God hath swich favour sent hir of his grace,
That it ne semed nat by iylkynesse
That she was born and fed in rudeness.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 341.

(d) Barbarism; lack of civilization or enlightenment; ignorance.

"Hermit poore" and "Chiny Chese" was all the musique we had; and yet no ordinary fiddlers get so much money as our's do here, which speaks our rudeness still.
Pepys, Diary, III. 62.

(e) Coarseness of manners or conduct; boorishness; churlishness; discourtesy; incivility.

The rudeness that hath appeared in me hince I learned from my entertainment.
Shak., T. N., I. 5. 230.

He chooses company, but not the squire's,
Whose wit is rudeness, whose good breeding tires.
Corper, Retirement, l. 438.

(f) Roughness of weather; tempestuousness; storminess; inclemency.

The rudeness of the Winter Season kept me in for some time.
Lyster, Journey to Paris, p. 5.

(g) Impetuosity; brunt; fierceness: as, the rudeness of a conflict.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 207.

=Syn. (a) Ruggedness. (c) Impertinence, Efrontery, etc. (see *impudence*), surliness, insolence, uncouthness.

rudented (rū-den'ted), *a.* [Accom. < F. *rudenté*, rudented, < L. *rudens* (-t), a rope, cord, appar. orig. ppr. of *rudere*, roar, rattle (with ref. to the noise made by cordage).] In *arch.*, same as *cabled*.

rudenture (rū-den'tūr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudenture*, < *rudenté*, rudented: see *rudented*.] In *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. Also called *cabling*.

ruderal (rū-de-rāl), *a.* [< L. *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish, stones broken small and mixed with lime, for plastering walls.] In *bot.*, growing in waste places or among rubbish.

rudery (rū-de-rī), *a.* [< L. *ruderarius*, of or belonging to rubbish. < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] Belonging to rubbish. *Bailey*, 1727.

ruderation (rū-de-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *rudération*, F. *rudération*, < L. *rudération* (-n-), a paving with rubbish, < *rudere*, cover or pave with rubbish, < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] The act of paving with pebbles or small stones and mortar. *Bailey*.

rudeshby (rūdz'bi), *n.* [< *rude* + *-s* + *-by*, a termination, found also in *idlesby*, *sneaksby*, and *swesby* (also *sureby*), by some taken to be a reduced form of *boy*, but prob. an arbitrary addition, suggested perhaps by such surnames as *Catesby*, *Ilghy*, etc., which are orig. local names (see *by*²).] A rude, boisterous, or turbulent fellow.

To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudeshby* full of spleen.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 210.

Rüdesheimer (rū'des-hi-mér), *n.* [< G. *Rüdesheimer*, < *Rüdesheim*, name of a town in Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine, near Bingen.] One of the white Rhine wines, most highly esteemed after Johannisberger. It is made near Rüdesheim. The wine-growing district is very large, and there are many varieties and qualities of the wine. Rüdesheimer Berg, wine produced in the vineyard of that name on the hillside facing the south, and considered the best of the vineyards of Rüdesheim.

rudge (rūj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A partridge. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rudge-gown, *n.* See *rug-gown*.

rudge-wash (rūj'wosh), *n.* [< **rudge*, var. of *ridge*, back, + *wash*.] Kersey cloth made of fleece-wool worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn. *Hallivell*.

rudiment (rū'di-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudiment* = Sp. *rudimento* = It. *rudimento*, rudiments, elements, < L. *rudimentum*, a first attempt, a beginning, pl. *rudimenta*, the elements, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] 1. Anything which is in an undeveloped state; the principle which lies at the beginning or bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

When nature makes a flower or living creature, she formeth rudiments of all the parts at one time.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 301.

But first I mean
To exercise him in the wilderness;
There he shall lay down the rudiments
Of his great warfare.
Milton, P. R., I. 157.

The sappy houghs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest.
J. Phillips, Cider, II.

2. An element or first principle of any art or science; especially, in the plural, the beginning, first steps, or introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.

Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, . . . after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.
Col. II. 8.

To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 1. 66.

3. In *biol.*: (a) That which is rudimentary; that which is in its first or an early stage of development, which may or may not be continued; the beginning or foundation of any part or organ: as, the rudiment of the embryo which is to go on to maturity; the rudiment of an organ whose further development has been arrested or aborted. (b) That which is vestigial; a vestigial or aborted part, organ, or structure; an abortion; a vestige. = Syn. 3. *Fetus*, *Germ*, etc. See *embryo*.

rudiment (rū'di-ment), *v. t.* [< *rudiment*, *n.*] To furnish with first principles or rules; ground; settle in first principles.

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry to be rudimented in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 37.

rudimental (rū-di-men'tl), *a.* [< *rudiment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rudiments; rudimentary.

Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours.
Spectator.

rudimentarily (rū-di-men'tl-ri-lī), *adv.* In a rudimentary manner or state; elementarily.

Every such event brings him [man] into relation with the unknown, and arouses in him a feeling which must be called rudimentarily religious.
Mind, 2. 22.

rudimentary (rū-di-men'tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *rudimentaire* = Sp. *rudimentario* = Pg. *rudimentar*; as *rudiment* + *-ary*.] 1. Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; consisting in or dealing with first principles; elementary; initial: as, rudimentary teachings; rudimentary laws. — 2. Of the nature of a rudiment; elementary; undeveloped.

It ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] is a capital example of farce, just as Ralph Rolister Doister is of a rather rudimentary kind of regular comedy.
Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Literature, III.

The revelation of a rudimentary and imperfect science would be unworthy of God, and would require continual correction as knowledge advanced.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 21.

3. Specifically, in *biol.*: (a) Pertaining to or of the nature of a rudiment; rudimental; beginning to be formed; elementary; embryonic. (b) Vestigial; abortive; aborted or arrested in development; having no functional activity.

Organs, however little developed, if of use, should not be considered as rudimentary; they may be called nascent, and may hereafter be developed by natural selection to any further extent.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 406.

= Syn. 3. *Rudimentary*, *Vestigial*, *Abortive*. These three words, in their biological application, are commonly used interchangeably, and may mean exactly the same thing. But there is a clear and proper distinction in most cases, since that which is rudimentary in one organism may be fully developed in another organism, and that which is rudimentary in a given organism may or may not proceed to develop in that organism. So that which is developed in one organism but remains rudimentary in another is vestigial for the latter—that is, it affords a mere trace or hint of the former; and that which might have developed but did not develop in the same organism is abortive. Thus, all embryonic parts and organs are properly rudimentary; all functionless organs are vestigial which in another case have become functional; those which are normally functional but fail to become so in a given case are abortive. Rudimentary is the most general and comprehensive term for that which is rude, raw, crude, unformed, in an absolute sense; vestigial is a relative term, implying comparison with something else, of which that which is vestigial is a mere trace; abortive is likewise a relative term, but one implying arrest or fallure of development in the thing itself, without reference to any other thing. Few if any organs can be described with equal accuracy by all three terms, though the distinctions are often ignored. Vestigial is a more technical term than either of the other two, implying a broad view of the thing described, derived from comparative anatomy and physiology, according to the theory of evolution. Abortive is specially applicable to pathological and teratological cases. A hunch or cleft palate is abortive, but neither vestigial nor rudimentary. The thyms of the adult is vestigial, but neither abortive nor rudimentary. The brain-bladders of the embryo are rudimentary, but neither vestigial nor abortive. Most of the functionless and apparently useless organs of adults of the higher animals are most properly to be designated as vestigial.

rudimentation (rū'di-men'tā'shon), *n.* [< *rudiment* + *-ation*.] The making rudimentary; reduction to or representation by mere rudiments. [Rare.]

Rudista (rū-dis'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Acephalophora*, composed of the genera *Spherulites*, *Hippurites*, *Radiolites*, *Birostrites*, and *Calceola*. These have been mostly referred next to the *Chamidae* or to the superfamily *Chamacea* by most modern writers, and to the families *Hippuridae*, *Radiolidae*, and *Caprinidae*. *Calceola* is a coralligenous zoantharian. Also called *Rudistae*, *Rudistes*.

rudistan (rū-dis'tan), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the Rudista.

II. *n.* One of the Rudista.

rudity (rū'di-ti), *n.* [= It. *rudità*, < L. *rudis* (-t)-s, ignorance, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] Rudeness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rudmas-day, *n.* [ME. **rodmasse-day*; < *rood* + *mass* + *day*.] Holy-rodd day (May 3d or September 14th). See *rood*.

Rudolphine (rū-dol'fin), *a.* [< *Rudolph* (see *def.*) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the emperor Rudolph (Rudolf) II. (1576–1612): an epithet applied to a set of planetary and other astronomical tables composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe.

rue (rū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rued*, ppr. *ruing*. [Early mod. E. also *rew*; < ME. *rewen*, *reoven*, *ruwen*, *ruen* (prot. *rew*, *ren*, also *rewede*, *revide*, *rewed*, *reude*), < (a) AS. *hrewan* (a strong verb, pret. *hredw*), make sorry, grieve (often used impersonally, like L. *penitet*), = OS. *hrewan* (pret. *hraw*) = D. *rouwen* = MLG. *ruwen*, LG. *ruwen*, *rouwen*, *ruen* (the D. and LG. forms being weak, but orig. strong) = OHG. *hriuan*, MHG. *riuen*, make sorry, grieve; (b) also weak, AS. *hrewian* = OS. *hriwōn* = OHG. *hriuwōn*, MHG. *riuwen*, G. *reuen*, feel pain or sorrow, = Icel. *hryggja*, make sorry, grieve, refl. *rue*; (c) with formative -s, AS. *hrewsian* = OHG. **hriuwisōn*, *riuwisōn*, intr., be sorry, repent; cf. AS. *hrewē*, sad, mournful (= Icel. *hryggj*, grieved, afflicted), *hrewē*, sorrow, grief (see *rue*¹, *n.*). Connection with L. *crudelis*, cruel, *crudus*, crude, etc., is improbable: see *crude*, *cruel*. Hence *ult. rudi*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to grieve; make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful; afflict: often used impersonally with a personal pronoun.

Not we find this tales crew,
Ful sare it sall thi selten rew.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

By seint Thomas!

Me reweth soore of hende Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 276.

Deare dame, your suddain overthrow
Much rueth me.
Spenser, F. Q., I. II. 21.

2. To repent of; feel remorse for; regret; hence, to suffer in expiation of: as, to rue one's folly or mistakes.

France, thou shalt rue this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive thy treachery.
Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 2. 36.

I came
Breathing self-murder, frenzy, spite,
To rue my guilt in endless flame.
M. Arnold, St. Brandan.

3. To feel sorrow or suffering on account of; suffer from or by; experience loss or injury from.

Oonys he bad mo "go, foulo Satan!"
Euere-more that repley y reue.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Orphans, for their parents' timeless death,
Shall rue the hour that ever thou wast born.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 43.

I am bound to rue such knaves as you.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 377).

Whose Crowns lay all before his Helmet broke;
Whose lopped Sceptres ru'd his faulchion's stroke.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 84.

4. To have or take pity on; feel sorry for; compassionate.

All folk hem migte reue
That louted hem so trewe.
Nu bene hi bothe dede.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1521.

Who shall him rew that swimming in the malne
Will die for thirst, and water doth refuse?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

Victorious Titus, rue the tears I shed.
Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 105.

5. To repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from: as, to rue a bargain. See *rue-bargain*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be sorrowful; experience grief or harm; suffer; mourn.

zit muste y rue til that he rise,
Quia amre languco.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 117.

2. To repent; feel remorse or regret.

To late is now for me to *reue*.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1070.

O gin ye winna pay me,
I here sall mak a vow,
Before that ye come lame again,
Ye sall ha'e cause to *reue*.

Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

3. To have pity; have compassion or mercy: often followed by *on* or *upon*.

In bittir bale nowe art thou boune,
Out-castyn shal thou be for care,
No man shal *reue* of thy misfaine.

York Plays, p. 39.

Therfor axe thou merci, & y schal thee saue,
With pitce y *reue* upon thee so.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Farnivall), p. 150.

Reuech on this olde caytif in distresse.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 104.

Rue on thy despairing lover!

Canst thou break his faithful heart?

Burns, Turn again, thou fair Eliza.

rue¹ (rō), *n.* [*ME. reue, reawe*, < *AS. hreōw*, sorrow, regret, penance, repentance, = *D. rouw* = *OHG. hriwa, riwa*, *MHG. riuwe*, *G. reue*, sorrow, regret, repentance; from the verb: see *rue*¹, *r.*] Sorrow; repentance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

"I'm a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it until he can make better. I'm for no *rues* and after-claps." *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 29.

rue² (rō), *n.* [*ME. rue, ruwe*, later *reue*, < *OF. (and F.) rue* = *Pr. ruda, rutha* = *Sp. ruda* = *Pg. ar-ruda* = *It. ruta* = *AS. rūde* = *D. LG. ruit* = *OHG. rūta*, *MHG. rūte*, *G. raute* = *Sw. ruta* = *Dan. rude*, *ruo*, < *L. rūta*, < *Gr. routh*, *rue*, a Peloponnesian word for the common *Gr. πηγανον*, *rue*.] Any plant of the genus *Ruta*, especially *R. graveolens*, the common or garden rue, a native of the Mediterranean region and western Asia, and elsewhere common in cultivation. It is a woody herb of bushy habit, 2 or 3 feet high, with decomposed leaves, the leaflets of a bluish-green color, strongly dotted. The flowers are greenish-yellow and corymbed, and are produced all summer. The plant has a strong disagreeable odor, and the leaves are extremely acrid, even producing blisters. In antiquity and the middle ages rue was highly esteemed as a medicine, and was believed to ward off contagion. It has the properties of a stimulant and antispasmodic, but accompanied by excitant and irritant tendencies. It is not now official, but continues somewhat in popular use. In medieval folk-lore it was a common witches' drug. From its supposed virtues, or by association with the word *rue*, repentance, it was formerly called *herb-of-grace*.



Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).

Here in this place
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace:
Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 105.

African rue. Same as *Syrian rue*.—**Black rue**, the common *Podocarpus spicata* of New Zealand. See *matui*.—**Fen-rue**, a European meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Goat's rue**, *Galega officinalis* (see *Galega*); also, the related *Tephrosia virginiana* or catgut in the United States, and *T. cinerea* in the West Indies.—**Oil of rue**. See *oil*.—**Syrian rue**. See *larmel* and *Peganum*.—**Wall rue**. See *Asplenium*.

rue-anemone (rō'-a-nem'ō-nē), *n.* A little American wild flower, *Anemone thalictroides*, resembling both anemone and meadow-rue.

rue-bargain (rō'-bär'-gän), *n.* 1. A bad bargain. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony, before he could get it back again.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.

rue-fern (rō'-fēr'n), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.

rueful (rō'-fūl), *a.* [*ME. ruful, reuful, reuful*, < *rue*¹, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1. Full of pity or compassion; pitying.

Criste of his curtesie shal conforte ȝow atte laste,
And rewarde alle dowble richesse that *rueful* hertes habbeth.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 148.

2. Worthy of pity or sorrow; lamentable; pitiable; deplorable; sorry.

"That was a *rueful* restitution," quath Repentaunce, "for sothe;
Thow wolt hongy [hang] heye ther-fore her other in helle!"

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 237.

A *rueful* spectacle of death and ghastly dreere.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 40.

"Alas!" said I, "what *rueful* chance

Has twin'd ye o' your stately trees?"

Burns, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig.

3. Expressive of regret, sorrow, or misfortune; mournful; sad; melancholy; lugubrious.

The accident was loud, and here before thee
With *rueful* cry, yet what it was we hear not.

Milton, S. A., I. 1553.

The wo-begone heroes of Communipaw eyed each other with *rueful* countenances. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

=*Syn.* 3. Doleful, lugubrious, regretful.

ruefully (rō'-fūl-i), *adv.* [*ME. rufully, reufullieh, reufulliehe*; < *rueful* + *-ly*.] In a *rueful* manner. Specifically—(a) Compassionately; pityingly; mercifully.

Cryst giueth heuene

Botlie to riche and to nouȝte riche that *ruefullich* lybbeth.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 152.

(b) Pitifully; lameably; deplorably.

To see this ferly foode

Thus *ruefully* dight,

Rugged and rente on a roode,

This is a *rueful* sight. *York Plays*, p. 425.

(c) Sorrowfully; mournfully; lugubriously.

Troilus hym cladd

And *ruefulliche* his lady gan byholde.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1091.

Dejected all, and *ruefully* dismayed.

Dryden and Tate, Abs. and Achit., ii. 929.

ruefulness (rō'-fūl-nēs), *n.* [*ME. reowfulnessse, reowfulnessse*; < *rueful* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *rueful*.

ruell-bonet, *n.* Same as *ruel-bone*.

ruelle (rō'-el'), *n.* [*ME. ruel*, < *OF. ruelle*, *F. ruelle*, older *rule*, a little street, path, lane; *ruelle du liet*, or later simply *ruelle*, the space left between a bed and the wall; hence later an alcove in a bedroom; dim. of *rue*, street, path, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. rua* = *Olt. ruga*, < *ML. ruga*, also *rua*, place, street, path, perhaps < *L. ruga*, wrinkle: see *ruga*, *ruga*. The *ML. ruta*, *rutia*, a way, is a reflex of the *Rom.* forms of *rupta*, a way, path: see *ruel*¹, *route*¹.] 1. The space between a bed and the wall.

And wo in winter-tyae with wakyge a nyghtes
To ryse to the *ruel* to rocke the erdel.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 79.

The space thus left between the bed and the curtains was perhaps what was originally called in French the *ruelle*. . . of the bed, a term which was afterwards given to the space between the curtains of the bed and the wall. *Wright*, Homes of Other Days, quoted by Skeat, [Notes on Piers Plowman, p. 122.]

2. Hence, a bedchamber in which persons of quality, especially ladies, in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries held receptions in the morning, to which persons distinguished for learning, wit, etc., as well as those constituting society, were invited; hence, such a reception, where the events of the day, etc., were discussed. In the seventeenth century the character of the *ruelles* was distinctively literary and artistic; but in the following century they degenerated into mere occasions for gossip and frivolity.

The poet who flourished in the scene is damned in the *ruelle*.

Dryden, Ded. of the Æneid.

A Voice persuades.

Whether on Theatres loud Strains we hear,

Or in *Ruelles* some soft Egyptian Air.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady received her visitors reposing on that throne of beauty, a bed placed in an alcove; the toilet was magnificently arranged. The space between the bed and the wall was called the *Ruelle*, the diminutive of *la Rue*; and in this narrow street, or "Pop's alley," walked the favoured. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 413.

Ruellia (rō'-el'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Plumier, 1703)*, named after Jean *Ruel*, a French botanist of the 16th century.] A large genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceae*, type of the tribe *Ruellieae* and subtribe *Eruellieae*. It is characterized by a corolla with slender base, enlarged throat, and five lobes above, which are equal or posteriorly united, by a style received at the awl-shaped apex, and by a two-celled ovary with three to ten ovules in each cell, followed by an oblong-linear or club-shaped capsule, which is roundish or furrowed, and often contracted at the base into a long solid stalk. There are about 150 species, principally tropical and American, with a few extratropical in North and South America, 2 species extending into the northern United States. They are herbs or shrubs, generally hairy, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves. Their flowers are often of large size and are nearly or quite sessile in the axils of leaves or bracts, sometimes forming a scattered cyme or panicle. They are commonly violet, lilac, white, or red, rarely yellow or orange. Some species are desirable in greenhouses. *R. tuberosa* is the manyroot, also called *spirited* and (*Jamaica*) *snaydragon*. *R. paniculata*, a trailing plant with blue corollas an inch long, is found in Mexico, etc., and in Jamaica, where it is called *Christmas-pride*. *R. ciliosa* is a pretty-flowered hardy species of the interior and southern United States. For the plant formerly called *R. indigotica*, see *room*.²

Ruellieae (rō'-el'i-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832)*, < *Ruellia* + *-eae*.] A large tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceae*, characterized by contorted corolla-lobes, by ovules commonly from two to eight in number in each ovary-cell, and by compressed seeds. It embraces 37 genera, containing about 533 species, three

fifths of which belong to the large genus *Strobilanthes* or to the type, *Kuella*.

ruer (rō'-ēr), *n.* [*ME. reuere*; < *rue*¹ + *-er*.] One who *rues* or pities.

ruet, *n.* [*ME. ruet, ruett, ruwet, ruwet*, < *AF. ruet*, a trumpet; prob. for *OF. rouet*, which is found in the sense of 'a spring of a gun,' lit. 'a little wheel'; cf. *rouette*, *f.*, a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rouel*.] A small trumpet.

He . . . blew his roundo *ruet*.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 400.

ruewort (rō'-wért), *n.* A plant of the rue family, or *Rutaceae*. *Lindley*.

rufescence (rō'-fēs'-ens), *n.* [*ME. rufescen(t) + -ce*.] Tendency to be rufous; reddishness; a reddish color.

rufescent (rō'-fēs'-ent), *a.* [*L. rufescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *rufescere*, become reddish, < *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] Tending to be rufous; somewhat rufous, or verging toward a dull-red color.

ruff¹ (ruf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruffe*; not found in earlier use, and prob. an abbr. of *ruffle*: see *ruffle*¹, *n.*] 1. A projecting band or frill, plaited or bristling, especially one worn around the neck. In the sixteenth century ruffs of muslin or lawn, often edged with lace, plaited or goffered, and stiffly



Ruff.—Close of 16th century.

starched, were worn by both men and women, some of them very broad, projecting six inches or more in all directions; narrower ruffs of similar material have formed a part of the costume of women at different epochs, down to the present day.

Our bombast hose, our treble double *ruffles*,

Our sutes of Silke, our comely garded capes.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

We shall have him here to-morrow with his best *ruff* on.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 111.

Ruffs, often of exaggerated amplitude and of a painfully severe stiffness, were worn by both sexes; sometimes open in front and rising like an expanded fan around the throat and head; more generally they completely encircled the throat, and rested, nearly at right angles to it, on the shoulders.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 472.

2. Something resembling a ruff in form or position. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, a packet, collar, or other set of lengthened, loosened, peculiarly colored, or otherwise distinguished feathers on the neck of a bird, as the condor, the ruff, certain grebes and grouse, etc. Also called *ruffle*. (b) A band of long hair growing round the neck of certain dogs.

A *ruff*, as the loose skin covered with long hair round the neck [of the English pointer] is called.

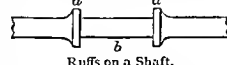
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 88.

(c) The loose top of the boot worn in the seventeenth century turned over and made somewhat ornamental: same as *boot-top*, 2 (b). Sometimes the top was of a different leather from the rest of the boot. Spanish leather is especially mentioned, and the edge was sometimes ornamented with gold lace or similar passement.

He will look upon his boot and sing; mend the *ruff* and sing. . . I know a man that had this trick of melancholy sold a goodly manor for a song. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 7.

(d) In *mach.*, an annular ridge formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent motion endwise.

Thus, in the cut, *a, a* are ruffs limiting the length of the journal *b*, to which the pillows or brasses are exactly fitted, so that the shaft is prevented from moving on end. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set-screws, etc. They are then called *loose ruffs*.



Ruffs on a Shaft.

3. Figuratively, that which is outspread or made public; an open display; a public exhibition, generally marked by pride or vanity.

It were not greatly amiss a little to consider that he, which in the *ruff* of his freshest jollity was fain to cry M. Churchyard a mercy in print, may be orderly driven to cry more peccaviss than one. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons; a kind of Jacobin having a ruff.

ruff¹ (ruf), *v. t.* [*ME. ruff*¹, *n.*, or abbr. of *ruffle*¹, *v.* Cf. *It. arruffare*, disorder, ruffle the hair.] 1. To plait, pucker, or wrinkle; draw up in plaits or folds.

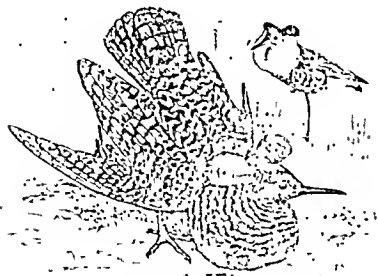
His upper garment is of cloth of gold, . . . the sleeves thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme, *ruffed* vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

2t. To ruffle; disorder.

Thenceforth the fether in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of love, gan lowly to availle.
Spenser, F. Q., III. li. 27.

3. In falconry, to hit without trussing. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. To applaud by making a noise with hands or feet. [*Scotch*.]

ruff² (ruf), *n.* [Formerly also *ruffe*; said to be < *ruff*¹, *n.*, and so named because the male has a ruff round its neck in the breeding season; but this is doubtful. The female is called a *revere*, a name supposed to be formed from *ruff* by some change left unexplained, but prob. from a different source.] The bird *Paruscella* or *Machetes pugnax* (the female of which is



Ruff (*Paruscella* et *Machetes pugnax*)

called a *revere*, a kind of sandpiper belonging to the family *Scelopacidae*, having in breeding-plumage an enormous frill or ruff of feathers of peculiar texture on the neck, and noted for its pugnacity. It is widely distributed in the Old World, and occurs as a straggler in America. The length is about 12 inches. Besides the curious ruff, the bird has at the same season a pair of ear-tufts and the face studded with fleshy tubercles. The general plumage is much variegated, and the feathers of the ruff sport in several colors and endlessly varied patterns. When these feathers are erected in fighting, they form a sort of shield or buckler. Also called *combatant* and *fighting sandpiper*.

It has often been said that no one ever saw two *Ruffs* alike. This is perhaps an over-statement; but . . . fifty examples or more may be compared without finding a very close resemblance between any two of them.

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 54.

ruff³ (ruf), *n.* [*ME. ruffe*, a fish, glossed by *L. sparrus* for *sparus*; origin obscure.] *Accrina* or *Gymnocephalus cernua*, a fish of the family *Percidae*, distinguished by the muciferous channels of the head, the villiform teeth of the jaws, and the connected dorsal fins. It is a freshwater fish of Europe, living in families or schools, and mostly frequenting rather deep and cold waters. In habits and food it much resembles the common perch.

There is also another fish called a *lope*, and by some a *Ruffe*, a fish that is not known to be in some rivers. It is much like the *Pearch* for his shape, but will not grow to be bigger than a Gudgeon; he is an excellent fish, no fish that swims is of a pleasanter taste.

I. Walton, *Compliment Angler* (ed. 1653), xi.

ruff⁴ (ruf), *n.* [Prob. *acc.* < *ll. roufa*, "a game at cards called *ruffe* or *trump*" (*Florio*) (whence also *F. rousle*, "hand-ruff, at cards" —*Cotgrave*); prob. a reduced form of *trunfo* "a trump at cards, or the play called trump or ruff" (*Florio*): see *trump*². The *Pg. rufa*, *rifa*, a set of cards of the same color, a sequence, is perhaps < *E.*] 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

And to confounde all, to amende their hadde games, having never a good earde to their hundes, and leaving the ancient game of England (*Trumpe*), where every coate and sute are sorted in their degree, are runnug to *Ruffe*, where the greatest sorte of the sute earthe away the game *Martins Months Minde* (1589), Ep. to the Reader, quoted in *Peele's Old Wives Tale*, note.

What, shall we have a game at trump or ruff to drive away the time? how say you? *Peele*, *Old Wives Tale*.

2. In card-playing, the act of trumping when the player has no cards of the suit led.

ruff⁴ (ruf), *v. t.* [*< ruff*⁴, *n.*] In card-playing, to trump when holding none of the suit led. Also, erroneously, *rough*.

Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond, or led the club, or *roughed* the spade, or finessed the heart. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxxv.

ruff⁵ (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [An obs. spelling of *rough*¹.] I. *a.* Same as *rough*¹. *Palgrave*.

II. *n.* A state of roughness; ruggedness; hence, rude or riotous procedure or conduct.

To ruffle it out in a riotous ruff. *Latimer*.
As fields set all their bristles up, in such a ruff wert thou.
Chapman, *Blind*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

ruff⁵ (ruf), *v. t.* [A phonetic spelling of *rough*¹, *v.*] 1. To heckle (flax) on a coarse heckle called a *ruffler*.

The *ruffed* work is taken to the tool called a "common 8," the pins of which are much closer placed than those of the ruffer, and are only 4 or 5 inches long.
Ure, *Diet.*, II. 421.

2. In hat-manuf., to nap.

The known impossibility of napping or *ruffing* a hat by any means with machinery.

J. Thomson, *Hats and Felting*, p. 37.

ruff⁶, *n.* An obsolete form of *rough*².

ruff⁷ (ruf), *n.* A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle. See *ruffle*³.

The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed; that's all, the ceremony is concise. *Farguhar*, *Recruiting Officer*, v. 2.

ruff⁸, *n.* A dialectal form of *roof*¹.

ruff-band (ruf'band), *n.* Same as *ruff*¹, 1.

What madness did possess you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that onely a blacke or evill suit of apparell, with a *ruffe-band*, was onely the plagues livery? *John Taylor*, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

ruff-cuff (ruf'kuf), *n.* A rufflo for the wrist.

ruffet, *n.* An obsolete form of *roughie*².

ruffed¹ (ruf't), *a.* [*< ruff*¹ + *-ed*².] In *zool.*, having a ruff or ruffle: as, the *ruffed* grouse. See *ruff*¹, 2 (*a.*), (*b.*).—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbella*, a common gallinaceous game-bird of North America, nearly related to the hazel-grouse of Europe (*B. betulina*), called *partridge* in the northern and *pheasant* in the middle and southern United States, having a pair of ruffs, one on each side of the neck. This grouse, either in its typical form or in some of its varieties, inhabits nearly all the woodland of North America. It ranks high as a game-bird; the flesh of the breast is white when cooked, like the bobwhite's. The head has a full soft crest; each ruff is composed of from fifteen to thirty broad soft feathers, glossy-black in the adult male, overlying a rudimentary tympanum. The wings are short and rounded; the tail is long, fan-shaped, normally of eighteen broad soft feathers; the tarsi are partly feathered, partly scaly. The plumage is intimately varied with brown, gray, and other shades; it is nearly alike in both sexes. This grouse is 17 inches long, and 23 in extent, the wing and tail from 7 to 8 inches each. It lays creamy or buff eggs, usually immaculate, sometimes speckled, 1½ inches long by 1¼ inch, of pyriform shape. The characteristic drumming sound for which this bird is noted is not vocal, but is produced by rapidly beating the wings. See *grouse*, *pheasant*, *partridge*, and *quail* for other names, and cut under *Bonasa*.—**Ruffed lemur**, the black and white lemur, *Lemur varius*. See cut under *lemur*.—**Ruffed mouflon**. Same as *oudad*.

ruffed² (ruf), *p. n.* [*P. of ruff*⁵, *v.*] Heckled on a ruffer.

ruffent, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

ruffer (ruf'er), *n.* [*< ruff*⁵ + *-er*¹.] A coarse heckle, formed of a board sheathed with tin plate, and studded with round and pointed teeth about 7 inches long. Compare *heckle*, *n.* and *r. t.*

The teeth or needles of the rougher or *ruffer* heckle.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 665.

ruffian (ruf'ian), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *rufyan*, *ruffen*, *ruffin*; = *MD. ruffian*, *ruffian*. < *OF. ruffian*, *ruffian*, *ruffien*, *F. ruffien* = *Wall. ruffian* = *Pr. ruffian*, *ruffian* = *Sp. ruffian* = *Pg. ruffido* = *It. ruffiano*, *Olt. ruffiano* (*ML. ruffianus*), a pander, bully, ruffian; with *Rom. suffix*, < *OD. raffen*, *ruffelen* = *LG. ruffelen*, a pander; cf. *LG. ruffeler*, a pander, intrigant, = *Dan. ruffler*, a pander (see *ruffler*²): see *ruffe*². Cf. *ruff*⁵, *rough*².] I. *n.* 1t. A pimp; a pander; a paramour.

No [her husband] is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at home, revelling with her *ruffians*.
Reynolds, *God's Revenge against Murderer*, iii. 11.

2. A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cutthroat; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will swear, drink, dance,
Revel the night, rob, murder?
Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 5. 125.

See that your polli'd arms be primed with care,
And drop the night-bolt; *ruffians* are abroad.
Corcoran, *Task*, iv. 568.

3t. The devil. [Old slang.]

The *ruffian* ely thee, the devil take thee!
Harman, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 116.

II. *a.* 1t. Licentious; lascivious; wanton.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick,
Shouldst thou but I ear I were licentious,
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By *ruffian* lust should be contaminated!
Shak., *C. of E.*, II. 2. 135.

2. Lawless and cruel; brutal; murderous; inhuman; villainous.

The chief of a rebellious clan,
Who in the Regent's court and sight
With *ruffian* dagger stabbed a knight.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, v. 6.

3. Violent; tumultuous; stormy.

In the visitation of the winds,
Who take the *ruffian* billows by the top.
Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 1. 22.

So may no *ruffian*-feeling in thy breast
Discordant jar thy bosom-chords among.
Burns, To Miss Graham of Fintry.

ruffian (ruf'ian), *v. i.* [= *It. ruffianare*, *Olt. ruffianare* = *Pg. ruffiar* = *Sp. ruffianar*, act as a pander or ruffian; from the noun.] To play the ruffian; rage; raise tumult.

Eschewe disobedience and seditious assembling, repent of light *ruffianing* and blasphemous carnal gossiping.
Udal, *Peter* (John Olde to the Duchesse of Somerset). (*Richardson*.)

If it (the wind) hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise?
Shak., *Othello*, ii. 1. 7.

ruffianage (ruf'ian-ij), *n.* [*< ruffian* + *-age*.] The state of being a ruffian; rascaldom; ruffians collectively.

Rufus never moved unless escorted by the vilest *ruffian*.
Sir F. Palgrave.
Driven from their homes by organized *ruffianage*.
The American, XIII. 244.

ruffianhood (ruf'ian-hud), *n.* [*< ruffian* + *-hood*.] Ruffianago; ruffianism. *Literary Era*, II. 148.

ruffianish (ruf'ian-ish), *a.* [*< ruffian* + *-ish*¹.] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

ruffianism (ruf'ian-izm), *n.* [*< ruffian* + *-ism*.] The character, habits, or manners of ruffians. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

The lasagnone is a loafer, as an Italian can be a loafer, without the admixture of *ruffianism* which blemishes most loafers of northern race. *Hewells*, *Venetian Life*, xx.

ruffianly (ruf'ian-li), *a.* [*< ruffian* + *-ly*¹.] 1. Having the character of a ruffian; bold in crime; brutal; violent; rough.

The *ruffianly* Tartar, who, sullen and impracticable to others, acquired a singular partiality for him.
C. Bronte, *Shirley*, xxvi.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a ruffian. (*at*) Lascivious; wanton; unseemly.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute and licentious living; his fond disguising of a Master of Art with *ruffianly* hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company?
G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

Some frenchified or outlandish monsieur, who hath nothing else to make him famous, I should say infamous, but an effeminate, *ruffianly*, ugly, and deformed look.
Primmer, *Unloveliness of Love-Loeks*, p. 27. (*Trench*.)

(*b*) Villainous; depraved: as, *ruffianly* conduct; *ruffianly* crimes.

ruffin¹, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.
ruffin² (ruf'in), *n.* [*< ruff*³ + *dim. -in*.] Same as *ruff*³. [Rare.]

Him followed Yar, soft washing Norwich wall,
And with him brought a present joyfully
Of his owne fish unto their festivity.
Whose like none else could shew, the which they *Ruffins* call.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 33.

ruffing (ruf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ruff*⁵, *v.*] In hat-manuf., same as *napping*.

ruffinoust (ruf'i-nus), *a.* [*< ruffin*¹ + *-ous*.] Ruffianly; outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the *ruffinoust* pride
Of storms and tempests. *Chapman*, *Blind*, vi. 456.

ruffle¹ (ruf'l), *v.*: pret. und pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [Early mod. *E. ruffe*, < *ME. ruffelen*, < *MD. ruyffelen*, *D. ruyffelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle; cf. *ruyffel*, a wrinkle, ruffle. Cf. *ruff*¹.] I. *trans.* 1t. To wrinkle; pucker; draw up into gathers, folds, or plaits.

I *ruffle* clothe or sylked, I bring them out of their playne
foldynge, Je plonne.
Palgrave, p. 695.

2. To disorder; disturb the arrangement of; rumple; derange; disarrange; make uneven by agitation: as, *ruffled* attire; *ruffled* hair.

Where Contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings.
Pope, *Satires of Donne*, iv. 186.

Thou wilt not gash thy flesh for him; for thine
Fares richly, in fine linen, not a hair
Ruffled upon the scarfskin.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. To disturb the surface of; cause to ripple or rise in waves.

The Lake of Nemi lies in a very deep bottom, so surrounded on all sides with mountains and groves that the surface of it is never *ruffled* with the least breath of wind.
Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (*Works*, ed. Bohn, I. 485).

As the sharp wind that *ruffles* all day long
A little bitter pool about a stone
On the bare coast.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

4t. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fall'n leaves in heap.
Chapman, *Odyssey*, vii. 366.

5. To disquiet; discompose; agitate; disturb; annoy; vex: as, to *ruffle* the spirits or the temper.

Business must necessarily subject them to many neglects and contempt, which might disturb and *ruffle* their minds.
Bacon, *Moral Fables*, iii., Expl.

Lord Granby's temper had been a little *ruffled* the night before.
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 214.

But fortunately his ill tidings came too late to *ruffle* the tranquillity of this most tranquil of rulers.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 205.

As I sat between my cousins, I was surprised to find how easy I felt under the total neglect of the one and the semi-sarcastic attentions of the other — Eliza did not mortify, nor Georgiana *ruffle* me.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

6. To furnish or adorn with ruffles: as, to *ruffle* a shirt.

A thousand lamd heteroclitics more, that cozen the world with a gilt spur and a *ruffled* boot.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

To *ruffle* one's feathers or plumage. (a) To irritate one; make one angry; disturb or fret one. (b) To get irritated, angry, or fretted. *Farrar*.

II. *intrans.* To be in disorder; be tossed about; hence, to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,

Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 135.

ruffle¹ (ruf'l), *n.* [*MD. ruyffel*, wrinkle, a ruffle, *< ruyffelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle: see *ruffle*¹, *r.* Cf. *ruffl*, *n.*] 1. A strip of any textile material drawn up at one edge in gathers or plaits, and used as a bordering or trimming; a full, narrow flounce; a frill; a ruff. The term is used for such a plaited strip when much narrower than a ruff, even when worn around the neck, but it especially applies to the wrist and to the front of the shirt-bosom, as in men's dress of the early part of the eighteenth century. Such dainties to them [poets] their health it might hurt, It's like sending them *ruffles* when wanting a shirt.

Goldsmith, Launch of Venison.

2. Something resembling a ruffle in form or position. (a) The top of a boot.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the rowels caught hold of the *ruffle* of my boot, and, being Spanish leather, and subject to tear, overthrows me.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(b) In *ornith.*, same as *ruff*¹, 2 (a). (c) The string of egg-capsules of the periwinkles, whelks, and related gastropods. (d) In *mech.*, a series of projections, often connected by a web, formed on the inner face of a flange of a metal gudgeon for a wooden shaft or roller, and fitted to a corresponding series of recesses in the end of such shaft or roller, to secure a rigid attachment of the flange and prevent its turning except as the shaft or roller turns with it.

3. Disquietude or discomposure, as of the mind or temper; annoyance; irritation.

Make it your daily business to moderate your aversions and desires, and to govern them by reason. This will guard you against many a *ruffle* of spirit, both of anger and sorrow.

Watts, Doctrine of the Passions, § 23.

In this state of quiet and unostentatious enjoyment there were, besides the ordinary rubs and *ruffles* which disturb even the most uniform life, two things which particularly chequered Mrs. Butler's happiness.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvii.

Neptune's *ruffles*, a reticere.

ruffle² (ruf'l), *v.* [*ME. ruffelen*, be quarrelsome, *< MD. ruffelen* = *LG. ruffeln* = *G. dial. ruffeln*, pander, pimp; freq. of *MD. ruffen*, pander; cf. *ruffian*. In some senses this verb is confused with fig. uses of *ruffle*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To act turbulently or lawlessly; riot; play the bully; hence, to bluster.

To Britaine I address an army great, perdy,

To quail the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.

Mir. for Mags., I. 317.

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;

One fit to bandy with thy lawless sous,

To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 313.

2. To put on airs; swagger: often with an indefinite *it*.

Lady, I cannot *ruffle* it in red and yellow.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

In a handsome suit of Tressilian's livery, with a sword by his side, and a buckler on his shoulder, he looked like a gay *ruffling* serving-man.

Scott, Kenilworth, xiii.

3. To be rough or boisterous: said of the weather.

Alack, the night comes on, and the bleak winds

Do sorely *ruffle*.

Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 304.

II. *trans.* To bully; insult; annoy.

Can I not go about my private meditations, ha!

But such companions as you must *ruffle* me?

Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 3.

Now the gravest and worthiest Minister, a true Bishop of his fold, shall he revild and *ruffed* by an insulting and only-Canon-wife Prelate, as if he were some slight paltry companion.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

ruffle² (ruf'l), *n.* [*< ruffle*², *v.*] A brawl; a quarrel; a tumult.

Sometime a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew

Of court, of city. *Shak., Lover's Complaint*, I. 55.

The captain was so little out of humour, and our company was so far from being soured by this little *ruffle*, that Ephraim and he took a particular delight in being agreeable to each other for the future.

Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

ruffle³ (ruf'l), *n.* [Also *ruff*; origin uncertain; cf. *Pg. ruffa*, *ruso*, the roll of a drum.] *Milit.*, a low vibrating beat of the drum, less loud

than the roll, and used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

The very drums and fife that played the *ruffles* as each battalion passed the President had called out the troops to numerous night alarms, had sounded the onset at Vicksburg and Antietam. *The Century*, XXXIX. 670.

ruffle³ (ruf'l), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [*See ruffle*³, *n.*] To beat the rulle on: as, to *ruffle* a drum.

ruffled (ruf'ld), *a.* [*< ruffle*³ + *-ed*.] Having a ruffle; ruffed: as, the *ruffled* grouse.

ruffleless (ruf'l-less), *a.* [*< ruffle*³ + *-less*.] Having no ruffles. *Imp. Dict.*

rufflement (ruf'l-ment), *n.* [*< ruffle*³ + *-ment*.] The act of ruffling. *Imp. Dict.*

ruffler¹ (ruf'lér), *n.* [*< ruffle*³ + *-er*.] A machine for making ruffles, sometimes forming an attachment to a sewing-machine.

ruffler² (ruf'lér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ruffeler*; *< LG. ruffeler* (cf. Dan. *ruffler*), a pander, pimp, *< ruffeln*, pander, pimp: see *ruffle*².] 1.

A bully; a swaggerer; a ruffian; a violent and lawless person.

Here's a company of *rufflers*, that, drinking in the tavern, have made a great brawl.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Both the Parliament and people complain'd, and demanded Justice for those assaults, if not murders, don at his own doors by that crew of *Rufflers*.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, lv.

Specifically—2f. A bullying thief or beggar; a blustering vagabond.

A *Ruffler* goeth wyth a weapon to seeke service, saying he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars, and begeth for his reliefe. But his chiefest trade is to robbe poore wayfar- ing men and market women.

Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561).

The *Ruffler* . . . is first in degree of this odious order; and is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vagabonds.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 14.

ruffler³ (ruf'lér), *n.* Same as *ruffler*.

rufflered, *a.* [*< ruffler*³ + *-ed*.] Rough; boisterous. [*Rare*.]

Three wher's fynd glystring, with Soutwynds *rufflered* huffling.

Stanhurst, Conceites (ed. Arber), p. 137.

rufflery, *n.* [*< ruffler*³ + *-y* (see *-cry*).] Turbulence; violence. [*Rare*.]

But neere loynctlye brayeth with *rufflerye* rumbolded

Stanhurst, Eneld, iii.

ruffling (ruf'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ruffle*¹, *v.*] Ruffles in general; also, a length of manufactured ruffle, as prepared for sale: as, three yards of *ruffling*.

Dimity ruffling, a cotton textile, usually white, crinkled or plaited in weaving, the plaits following the length of the stuff. It is cut across and hemmed, then cut again to the width desired for the ruffle, and sewed fast with the plaits retained.

ruffmanst, *n. pl.* [*Cf. ruffe*, *roughie*¹.] Woods or bushes. *Harman, Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 115. [*Thieves' slang*.]

ruff-peckt, *n.* Bacon. [*Thieves' slang*.]

Here's *ruffpeck* and casson, and all of the best, And scraps of the dainties of gentry cote's feast.

Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

ruff-wheel (ruf'hwöl), *n.* An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher: now superseded by the more modern stone-breakers or ore-crushers. See *stone-breaker*.

ruffy-tuffy (ruf'i-tuf'i), *a.* [Formerly also *ruffie-tuffie*, *ruffy-tuffy*, a varied rednpl. of *ruff*⁵ for *rough*¹.] Disordered; rough.

Were I as Vince is, I would handle you In *ruffy-tuffy* wise, in your right kind.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

Powder'd bag-wigs and *ruffy-tuffy* heads Of cinder wench's meet and soil each other.

Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 86.

ruffy-tuffy (ruf'i-tuf'i), *adv.* [Also *ruffy-tuffy*; cf. *ruffy-tuffy*, *a.*] In disorder; helter-skelter; pell-mell.

To swear and stare until we come to shore, Then *ruffy-tuffy* each one to his shore.

Bretton, Pilgrimage of Paradise, p. 16. (*Davies*.)

rufous (rö'fús), *a.* [= *Sp. rufo* = *Pg. ruivo* = *It. ruffo*, *< L. rufus*, red, reddish: see *red*¹.] Of a dull-red color; red but somewhat deficient in chroma: thus, a bay or chestnut horse is *rufous*; Venetian red is *rufous*. It enters into the specific name of many animals, technical-

ly called *rufus*, *rufescens*, etc.—*Rufous-chinned* finch. See *finch*¹.—*Rufous-headed* falcon. See *falcon*.

ruff (ruf't), *n.* A dialectal form of *ruff*³. *Dun-* *glisou*.

ruffie-tuffiet, *ruffy-tuffy*, *a.* Same as *ruffy-tuffy*.

rufulous (rö'fū-lus), *a.* [*< L. rufulus*, rather red, dim. of *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, somewhat rufous.

One or two of the younger plants (which had not acquired a *rufulous* tinge)

Jour. of Bot., Brit. and For., 1883, p. 214.

Rufus's pills. Pills of nloes and myrrh.

rug¹ (rug), *n.* [Formerly also *rugg*, *rugge*; *< Sw. rugg*, rough entangled hair; prob. from an adj. cognate with *AS. rüh*, *E. rough*: see *rough*¹. Cf. *ruggy*, *rugged*. The feel, *rippy*, coarse hair, goes with *rug*, not with *rugg*.] 1.

A rough, heavy woolen fabric; a kind of coarse, nappy frieze, used especially for the garments of the poorer classes.

To cloathe Summer matter with Winter *Rugge* would make the Reader sweat. *N. Ward, Simple Cober*, p. 57.

As they distill the best aqua-vitæ, so they spin the choicest *rug* in Ireland.

Holinshead, Chron.

Let me come in, you knaves; how dare you keepe me out? 'Twas my gownc to n manile of *rugge* I had not put you all to the pistoll.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

2. A thick, heavy covering, ordinarily woolen, and having a shaggy nap; a piece of thick nappy material used for various purposes. (a)

A cover for a bed; a blanket or coverlet.

I wish'd 'em then get him to bed; they did so, And almost smother'd him with *ruggs* and pillows.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

(b) A covering for the floor; a mat, usually oblong or square, and woven in one piece. *Rugs*, especially those of Oriental make, often show rich designs and elaborate workmanship, and are hence sometimes used for hangings.

I stood on the *rug* and warmed my hands, which were rather cold with sitting at a distance from the drawing-room fire.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiv.

Is it a polished floor with *rugs*, or is it one of those great carpets woven in one piece?

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliii.

3. A lap-robe; a thick shawl or covering used in driving, traveling, etc., as a protection against the cold.—4. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are clept All by the name of dogs. *Shak., Macbeth*, iii. 1. 04.

5. A kind of strong liquor or drink.

And (in a word) of all the drinks potable *Rug* is most puissant, potent, notable.

Rug was the Capitall Commander there, And his Lieutenent Generall was strong Beere.

John Taylor, The Certain Travails of an Uncertain Jour- *ney* (1653).

Braided rug. See *braid*¹.

rug² (rug), *r. t.* [*< ME. ruggen*, *roggen*, a secondary form of *rokken*, shake, rock: see *rog*, *rock*².] To pull roughly or hastily; tear; tug. [*Obsolete or Scotch*.]

No rutho were it to *rug* the and rync the in ropes.

York Plays, p. 250.

The gude auld times of *rugging* and riving . . . are come back again.

Scott, Waverley, xlii.

rug² (rug), *n.* [*< rug*², *v.*] A rough or hasty pull; a tug.—To get a *rug*, to get a chance at something desirable; make a haul. [*Colloq.*]

He knows . . . who got his pension *rug*, Or quickened a reversion by a drug.

Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 134.

Sir John . . . sat in the last Scots Parliament and voted for the Union, having gotten, it was thought, a *rug* of the compensations.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xl.

rug³ (rug), *a.* [Perhaps *< rug*¹.] Sung; warm.

Hallivell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rug⁴, *n.* Another form of *rig*¹, a dialectal variant of *ridge*.

rug⁴ (rö'gät), *n.*; pl. *rugæ* (-jē). [*< L. ruga*, a wrinkle, fold (*> It. Sp. Pg. ruga*, a wrinkle), = *Ir. Gael. rug*, a wrinkle: see *rugose*. Cf. *ruelle*.]

In *zool.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a fold, ridge, or wrinkle; a crease or plait; a corrugation: various-

ly applied, as to folds of mucous membrane or skin, the cross-bars of the hard palate, the wrinkles on a sholl or a bird's bill or an insect's wing-covers, etc.: usually in the plural.—*Rugæ* of the stomach. See *stomach*.—*Rugæ* of the vagina, numerous small transverse folds of the vaginal mucous membrane, extending outwardly from the columns.

rugate (rö'gät), *a.* [= *Sp. rugado*, *< NL. rugatus*, wrinkled, *< L. ruga*, a wrinkle, fold: see *rug*.] Having *rugæ*; rugous or rugose; corrugated; wrinkled.

rugel¹, *n.* [*< L. ruga*, a wrinkle: see *rug*.] A wrinkle. [*Rare*.]

Nowe [nonc] *ruge* on hem [fruits] pudde new olde wyne yspronge

Wol suffre be.

Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 144.

rug² (röj), *v.* [Prob. for **rudge*, var. of *ridge*; not *< rugel*¹, *n.*, which was never in vernacular use.] To wrinkle. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rugget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ridge*.

rugged (rug'ed), *a.* [*< ME. rugged*, *roggyd*, *ruggyd*, *< Sw. rugg*, shaggy hair (see *rug*¹), + *-ed*. Cf. *ruggy*.] 1. Having a rough, hairy surface or nap; shaggy; bristly; ragged.

His well-proportion'd beard made rough and rugged,
Like to the summer's corn by tempests lodged.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 175.
Some of them have Jackets made of Plantain-leaves,
which was as rough as any Bear's skin; I never saw such
rugged Things.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 427.

Like tears dried up with rugged huckaback,
That sets the mournful visage all awrack.
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster, st. 20.

2. Covered with rough projections; broken
into sharp or irregular points or prominences;
rough; uneven: as, a rugged mountain; rugged
rocks.

The Wheel of Life no less will stay
In a smooth than rugged way.

Cowley, Anacreontics, ix.
Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairy land, are embosomed
in its most rugged and gigantic elevations.
Macaulay, Milton.

Vast rocks, against whose rugged feet
Beats the mad torrent with perpetual roar.

3. Wrinkled; furrowed; corrugated; hence,
ruffled; disturbed; uneasy.
The rugged forehead that with grave foresight
Welds kingdoms causes and affairs of state.
Spenser, F. Q. IV., Prol.

Gentle my lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.
The most deplorable-looking personage you can imagine:
his face the colour of mahogany, rough and rugged to the
last degree, all lines and wrinkles.

4. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating.
But ah! my rymes too rude and rugged erre
When in so high an object they do lyte.
Spenser, F. Q., III. li. 3.

Colkito, or Macdonnell, or Galasp?
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

5. Unsoftened by refinement or cultivation;
rude; homely; unpolished; ignorant.
Even Frederic William, with all his rugged Saxon preju-
dices, thought it necessary that his children should know
French.

Deafen'd by his own stir,
The rugged labourer
Caught not till then a sense . . .
Of his omnipotence.

M. Arnold, The World and the Quietist.
6. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; austere.
Signior Alphonso, you are too rugged to her,
Believe, too full of harshness.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, I. 1.
Stern rugged nurse! thy rigid lore
With patience many a year she bore:
What sorrow was, thou had'st her know.

7. Marked by harshness, severity, or anger;
fierce; rough; ungentle.
Though he be stubborn,
And of a rugged nature, yet he is honest.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.
With words of sadness soothed his rugged mood.

8. Rough; tempestuous: said of the sea or
weather.
Every gust of rugged wings
That blows from off each beaked promontory.
Milton, Lycidas, I. 93.

A rough sea, accompanied with blowing weather, is
termed by whalers "rugged weather."
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

9. Vigorous; robust; strong in health. [Col-
loq., U. S.]
I'm getting along in life, and I ain't quite so rugged as
I used to be. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at Breakfast-Table, xii.

ruggedly (rug'ed-li), adv. In a rough or rugged
manner; especially, with harshness or sever-
ity; sternly; rigorously.

Some spake to me courteously, with appearance of com-
passion; others ruggedly, with evident tokens of wrath
and scorn.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 244.

ruggedness (rug'ed-nes), n. The character or
state of being rugged.

rugging (rug'ing), n. [*rug* + *-ing*]. 1.
Heavy napped cloth for making rugs, wrapping
blankets, etc.—2. A coarse cloth used for the
body of horse-boots.

rug-gown (rug'goun), n. [Also *rudge-gown*; <
rug + *gown*.] One who wears a gown of rug;
hence, a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be
Which I, fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;
And in a word to shut up this discourse,
A rudgy-gowns ribs are good to spur a horse.

Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares*.)
rug-gowned (rug'gound), a. Wearing a gown
made of rug, or coarse nappy frieze.

I had rather meet
An enemy in the field than stand thus nodding
Like to a rug-gown'd watchman.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, li. 2.

ruggy (rug'i), a. [*ME. ruggy*, < *Sw. ruggig*,
rough, hairy, rugged, < *rug*, rough hair; see
rug, and cf. *rugged*.] Rugged; rough; uneven.

With stotery beard and ruggy ashy heeres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.

It's a mighty ruggy trail, Mister, up the Shasta Moun-
tain. *Scenes in the Far West*, p. 110, quoted in *De Vere's*
[Americanisms, p. 536.]

rug-headed (rug'hed'ed), a. Shock-headed.

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rough rug-headed kerns,
Which live like venom where no venom else
But only they have privilege to live.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 156.

rugine, n. See *rugine*.

rugine (rö'jin), n. [Formerly also *rugin*; < *F.*
rugine, a surgeons' scraper or rasp; perhaps <
L. runcina, a plane, = *Gr. rûkân*, a plane.] 1.
A surgeons' rasp.—2. A nappy cloth. *John-*
son.

The lips grew so painful that she could not endure the
wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugine* with her own
hand. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

rugine (rö'jin), v. t.; pret. and pp. *rugined*,
ppr. *rugining*. [*cf. F. ruginer*, scrape, < *rugine*,
a scraper: see *rugine*, n.] 1. To scrape with a
rugine.—2. To wipe with a *rugine* or nappy
cloth.

Where you shall find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it.
Wiseman, Surgery, v. 9.

Rugosa (rö-gö'sä), n. pl. (NL. (Edwards and
Haime, 1850), neut. pl. of *L. rugosus*, full of
wrinkles: see *rugose*.) An order or other group
of sclerodermatous stone-corals, exhibiting te-
tramerous arrangement of parts and a well-

developed corallum, with true theca and gen-
erally septa and tabulae; the rugose corals. The
septa are mostly in multiples of four, and one septum
is commonly predominant or represented by a vacant fos-
sula. Some of the *Rugosa* are simple, others compound.
All are extinct. They have been divided into the families
Cyathophylloidea, *Zaphrentidea*, and *Cystiphyllidea*. *Stauri-*
idea and *Cyathazontidea*, formerly referred to the group, are
now considered to be aporose corals.

rugose (rö'gös), a. [*L. rugosus*, wrinkled: see
rugosus.] 1. Having rugæ; rugate or rugous;
corrugated; wrinkled.

The internal *rugose* coat of the intestine.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Above you the woods climb up to the clouds, a prod-
igious precipitous surface of burning green, solid and *ru-*
gose like a cliff. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 334.

2. In bot., rough and wrinkled: applied to
leaves in which the reticulate venation is very
prominent beneath, with corresponding creases
on the upper side, and also to lichens, algae, etc.,
in which the surface is reticulately roughened.

—3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rugosa*.
rugosely (rö'gös-li), adv. 1. In a rugose man-
ner; with wrinkles.—2. In *entom.*, roughly
and intricately; so as to present a rugose ap-
pearance: as, *rugosely* punctured.

rugosity (rö'gös-i-ti), n.; pl. *rugosities* (-tiz).
[*OF. rugosité*, *F. rugosité* = *Fr. rugosité* =
Sp. rugosidad = *Pg. rugosidade* = *It. rugosità*,
< *L. rugositas* (t-), the state of being wrinkled:
see *rugose*.] 1. The state or property of being
rugose, corrugated, or wrinkled.

In many cases the wings of an insect not only assume
the exact tint of the bark or leaf it is accustomed to rest
on, but the form and veining of the leaf or the exact *ru-*
gosity of the bark is imitated.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 48.

2. A wrinkle or corrugation.
An Italian Oak . . . wrinkles its bark into strange *ru-*
gosities, from which its first scattered sprouts of yellow
green seem to break out like a morbid fungus.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

rugous (rö'gus), a. [*= OF. (and F.) rugueux*
= *Pr. rugos* = *Sp. Pg. It. rugoso*, < *L. rugosus*,
wrinkled, < *ruqa*, a wrinkle: see *ruqa*.] Same
as *rugose*.

In the rhinoceros . . . the trachea has thirty-one rings;
they are close-set, cleft behind, the ends meeting; the
lining membrane is longitudinally *rugous*, as is that of
the bronchial ramifications for some way into the lung.

Owen, Anat., § 354.

rugulose (rö'gü-lös), a. [*cf. NL. *rugulosus*,
full of small wrinkles, < **rugula*, dim. of *L.*
ruqa, a wrinkle: see *ruqa*.] Finely rugose;
full of little wrinkles.

Ruhmkorff coil. A form of induction-coil or
inductorium (see *induction-coil*): so called be-
cause constructed by H. D. Ruhmkorff (1803–
1877).

ruin (rö'in), n. [Early mod. E. *ruine*, *ruyne*; <
ME. ruine, < *OF. ruine*, *F. ruine* = *Pr. ruina*,
ruina = *Sp. Pg. It. ruina* = *It. rovina*, *ruina* = *G.*
D. ruine = *Dan. Sw. ruin*, < *L. ruina*, over-
throw, ruin, < *ruere*, fall down, tumble, sink in

ruin, rush.] 1. The act of falling or tumbling
down; violent fall.

Immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was
great. *Luke* vi. 49.

His ruin startled the other steeds.
Chapman. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A violent or profound change of a thing,
such as to unfit it for use, destroy its value, or
bring it to an end; overthrow; downfall; col-
lapse; wreck, material or moral: as, the ruin
of a government; the ruin of health; financial
ruin.

A flattering mouth worketh ruin. *Prov.* xxvi. 28.

And spread they shall be, to thy folk disgrace,
And utter ruin of the house of York.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Priam's powers and Priam's self shall fall,
And one prodigious ruin swallow all.

Pope, Iliad, iv. 199.

3. That which promotes injury, decay, or de-
struction; bane.

And he said, Because the gods of the kings of Syria help
them, therefore will I sacrifice to them that they may help
me. But they were the ruin of him and of all Israel.
2 Chron. xxviii. 23.

Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The berryment and ruin of the country.

Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

4. That which has undergone overthrow, down-
fall, or collapse; anything, as a building, in a
state of destruction, wreck, or decay; hence, in
the plural, the fragments or remains of any-
thing overthrown or destroyed: as, the ruins of
former beauty; the ruins of Nineveh.

This Jaff was Sumtyme a grett Citee, as it appereth by
the *Ruynes* of the same.

Torkington, Diarle of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.

Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 256.

Through your ruins hear and gray—
Ruins, yet beauteous in decay—
The silvery moonbeams trembling fly.

Burns, Ruins of Lincluden Abbey.

Alas, poor Clifford! . . . You are partly crazy, and part-
ly imbecile; a ruin, a failure, as almost everybody is.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

5. The state of being ruined, decayed, de-
stroyed, or rendered worthless.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To cureless ruin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 142.

Princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic, though in ruin. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 305.

It was the Conservative, or rather the Agrarian, party
which brought this bill to ruin.

Contemporary Rev., I. 285.

= *Syn.* 2. Subversion, wreck, shipwreck, prostration.
ruin (rö'in), v. [= *F. ruiner*, *F. dial. rouiner*
= *Pr. reunar* = *Sp. ruinar* (Pg. *arruinar*) = *It.*
rovinare, *ruinare* = *D. ruineren* = *G. ruiniiren* =
Dan. ruine = *Sw. ruina*, ruin, < *ML. ruinare*,
ruin, fall in ruin, < *L. ruina*, ruin: see *ruin*, n.]

I. trans. 1. To bring to ruin; cause the down-
fall, overthrow, or collapse of; damage essen-
tially and irreparably; wreck the material or
moral well-being of; demolish; subvert; spoil;
undo: as, to ruin a city or a government; to
ruin commerce; to ruin one's health or repu-
tation.

Jerusalem is ruined, and Judah is fallen. *Isa.* lii. 8.

Mark but my fall, and that that ruin'd me.
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 440.

All men that are ruined are ruined on the side of their
natural propensities. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

The rain has ruined the ungrown corn.

Swinburne, Triumph of Time.

2. Specifically, to bring to financial ruin; re-
duce to a state of bankruptcy or extreme pov-
erty.

The freeman is not to be amerced in a way that will ruin
him; the penalty is to be fixed by a jury of his neighbour-
hood. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 155.

= *Syn.* 1. To destroy, overthrow, overturn, overwhelm.—
2. To impoverish.

II. intrans. 1. To fall headlong and with vio-
lence; rush furiously downward. [Rare.]

Headlong themselves they threw
Down from the verge of heaven; . . .
Hell heard the insufferable noise; hell saw
Heaven *ruining* from heaven.

Milton, P. L., vi. 868.

Torrents of her myriad universe,
Ruining along the illimitable inane,
Fly on to clash together again.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. To fall into ruins; run to ruin; fall into de-
cay; be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build, . . .
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell.

Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxvii.

rule

The favourite pressed for patents, lucrative to his relations and to his creatures, ruinous and vexatious to the body of the people. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon.*

4. The expression of a uniformity; a general proposition; especially, the statement that under certain circumstances certain phenomena will present themselves: as, failure is the general rule, success the exception.

The legislature of Massachusetts pronounced the *g*
ride unconstitutional, and asserted that Congress ha
power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.
The Century, XXXVII, 87

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. See *Easter*.—**Golden rule**. See *golden*.—**Guldin's rule**, one of two rules, one giving the volume and the other the surface of any ring formed by the revolution of any plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. The rules are named after the Swiss mathematician Paul Guldin (1577-1643), but he obtained them from the collections of Pappus, a geometer of the fourth century.—**Home rule**. See *home*.—**Home-Rule Bill**. See *bill*.—**Inverse rule of three**. See *inverse*.—**Joint rule**, a rule adopted by both houses of Congress or a legislature for the conduct of transactions between them.—**Labor-saving rule**, in printing, brass rules cut by system to graduated lengths, so that they may be easily combined.—**Minding's rule**, a rule for the determination of the degree of an equation resulting from elimination, given by the Prussian mathematician L. F. A. Minding in 1811.—**Napier's rule**, one of two mnemonic rules given by Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles. The two legs and the complements of the hypotenuse and of the angles are called the *parts*. An angle and one of the sides going to form it are said to be *adjacent*; so, also, are the two legs. A part adjacent to both or neither of two parts is called, relatively to them, the *middle part*; and if the other two are not adjacent to it, they are called *opposite*. Then, the two rules are that the sine of the middle part is equal to the product of the tangents of the adjacent parts and to the product of the cosines of the opposite parts. These are equivalent to six equations of different forms.—**Newton's rule**, a certain rule for determining a superior limit to the number of positive roots of an algebraic equation, and another for the negative roots. Let the equation be

$$ax^n + na_1x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} a_2x^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Form a series of quantities A, A_1, \dots, A_n , by the formula $A_r = a_r x - ar-1 ar-1$. Write down the two rows

$$\begin{matrix} a, & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix}$$

If two successive numbers in the upper row have like signs while the numbers under them also have like signs, this is called a *double permanence*. But if two successive numbers in the upper row have different signs while the numbers under them have like signs, this is called a *variation-permanence*. The rule is that the number of negative roots cannot be greater than the number of double permanences, nor the number of positive roots greater than the number of variations-permanences.—**One-hour rule**, a standing rule of the United States House of Representatives, first adopted in 1847, in accordance with which no member, except one who reports a measure from a committee, may, without unanimous consent or permission given by vote, speak for more than one hour in debate on any subject.—**Parallel rule**. (a) A rule for drawing parallel lines. The old form of parallel rule consisted of two rulers connected by two bars turning upon pivots at the vertices of a parallelogram. For accurate work, a triangle and a straight-edge are used. (b) See *def. 8*.—**Rule day**, in legal proceedings, motion day; the regularly appointed day on which to make orders to show cause returnable.—**Rule of cosms**. See *cosm*.—**Rule of faith** (*regula fidei*), the sum of Christian doctrine as accepted by the orthodox church in opposition to heretical sects, the creed; a phrase used from the second century onward.—**Rule of false** (*regula falsi*), or **rule of double position**. See *position*.—**Rule of intersection**, rule of six quantities, the proposition that, if a spherical triangle be cut by a transversal great circle, the product of the chords of the doubles of three segments which do not cut one another is equal to the product of the chords of the doubles of the other three segments. This rule was discovered by Menelaus, about A. D. 100.—**Rule of mixtures**. Same as *alligation*.—**2—Rule of Nicomachus** (named from Nicomachus, a Greek arithmetician who flourished about A. D. 100, and who is said to have been the author of this rule), a rule for finding the square of a small number, as follows: subtract the number from 10 and to the square of the difference add 10 times the number diminished by the difference. Thus, to find the square of 9, subtract 9 from 10, which gives 1 as the difference, the square of which is 1, and adding to this 10 times the excess of the original number, 9, over the difference, 1, which excess is 8, we have 81 as the answer.—**Rule of philosophizing**, a rule for constructing theories. Newton propounded certain rules of this kind.—**Rule of signs**, the rule that any arrangement is positive or negative according as it contains an even or odd number of displacements.—**Rule of speech** (*regula sermonis*), the rule of false, so called because in the use of it we "say" a quantity has a value which is false.—**Rule of supposition**, the rule of false. See *position*.—**7—Rule of the double sign**, the principle that zero may be regarded either as positive or negative at pleasure, which has important applications under Budan's theorem.—**Rule of the octave**. See *octave*.—**Rule of the road**. See *road*.—**Rule of three**, the method of finding the fourth term of a proportion when three are given. The numbers being so arranged that the first is to the second as the third is to the fourth, which last is the term required to be found, then this is found by multiplying the second and third terms together, and dividing the product by the first.—**Rule of thumb**, a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge; in allusion to a use of the thumb in marking off measurements roughly.

We'll settle men and things by *rule of thumb*,
And break the lingering night with ancient rhm.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1800.

Rule of trial and error, the rule of false. See *position*.—**Rules of a prison**, certain limits outside the walls of a prison, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape. The phrase is sometimes extended to mean the space so enclosed, and also the freedom thus accorded to the prisoner.

To aid these, the prisoners took it in turns to perambulate the *rules*, and solicit help in money or kind.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 217.

Both at the King's Bench and the Fleet debtors were allowed to purchase what were called the *Rules*, which cost 331

abled them to live within a certain area outside the prison, and practically left them free.

W. Deant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 77.

Rules of course, rules which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, etc., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested or of his counsel.—**Rules of practice**, general rules prescribed by a court or other authority for the regulation of legal or other official procedure. See *def. 2*, above.—**Single rule**. See *def. 8*.—**Sliding rule**, a rule having one or more scales which slide over others for the purpose of facilitating calculations.—**Stationers' rule**, a rule of considerable length, made of hard wood about half an inch in thickness, usually marked with inches, and having its edges sheathed with brass strips. It is used for measuring, and as a straight-edge to guide a knife in cutting thick paper, as drawing-paper, pasteboard, etc.—**The rule in Shelley's case**, a much-noted doctrine of the common law, to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions) either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate of the ancestor, and not as a gift to the heir.—**To buy in under the rule**. See *buy*.—**Twenty-first rule**, in U. S. hist., a rule adopted by the House of Representatives in 1840, and dropped in 1844, prescribing that no abolition petitions should be received by the House.—**Waved rule**. See *def. 8*.—**Syn. 2. Precept**, etc. (see *principle*), law, regulation, formula, criterion, standard.—**7. Direction**, regulation, dominion, lordship, authority, mastery, domination.

rule¹ (röl), v.; pret. and pp. ruled, opp. ruling. [*ME. rulen, reulen, reulen, rulen.* < *OE. rulen, riuolen, riuolen, reguler, reguler, regler, F. régler = Pr. reglar = Sp. regular, regular = Pg. regular, regular = It. regolare = D. regelen = G. regeln = Lat. regulare = Sw. reglera, < *LL. regulare*, regulate, rule, < *L. regula*, a rule: see *rule¹, n.*, and cf. *rule¹, v.* and *regulate*.] **I. trans. 1.** To make conformable to a rule, pattern, or standard; adjust or dispose according to rule; regulate; hence, to guide or order aright.*

Be thine virtue (prudence) al that man deeth and sayth
and thenght, nli he dylt and let and reuleth to the lyne of
sele (reason).
Apophthegm of Inart (L. E. T. S.), p. 124.

Yet Peter, through his strange gentill might,
Forgat, and made Mervyn passen light,
Through innocence and ruled carterye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 163.

His actions seemed ruled with a ruler.
Lamb, South-Sea House.

2. To settle as by a rule; in law, to establish by decision or rule; determine; decide: thus, a court is said to *rule* a point. *Burrill*.

Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adversaries
must have been silent; for that's a ruled case with the
schoolmen.
Ep. Atterbury.

3. To have or exercise authority or dominion over; govern; command; control; manage; restrain.

Let reason rule thy wylt. *Diabes Book* (E. L. T. S.), p. 70.
We'll do thee homage and be ruled by thee,
Love thee as our commander and our king.
Shak., T. G. of V. iv. 1. 66.

Being not able to rule his horse and defend himselfe,
he was throwne to the ground.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 17.

4. To prevail on; persuade; advise: generally or always in the passive, so that to be ruled by is to take the advice or follow the directions of.

I think she will be ruled
In all respects by me; nay, more, I doubt it not.
Shak., It. and A. iii. 4. 13.

Nay, master, be ruled by me a little; so, let him lean
upon his staff.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 2.

5. To dominate; have a predominant influence or effect upon or in.

And God made two great lights: the greater light to
rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night.
Gen. i. 16.

Soft undulating lines rule the composition; yet dignity
of attitude and feature prevails over mere loveliness.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 63.

6. To mark with lines by means of a ruler; produce parallel straight lines in, by any means: as, to *rule* a blank book. See *ruled paper*, under *paper*.

A shingle-man had the license for printing music-books,
which he extended to that of being the sole vendor of all
ruled paper, on the plea that, where there were ruled lines,
musical notes might be picked down.
J. D. Israel, Amen. of Lit., II. 437.

7. To mark with or as with the aid of a ruler or a ruling-machine: as, to *rule* lines on paper.

Age rules my lines with wrinkles in my face.
Drayton, Idea, xlv.

Ruled surface. (a) A surface generated by the motion of a line; a locus of lines indeterminate in one degree. (b) Any surface, as of paper or metal, upon which a series of parallel lines has been marked or cut.—**To rule the roost**. See *roost*.—**Syn. 1 and 3. Control**, *Regulate*, etc. See *govern*.

II. intrans. 1. To have power or command; exercise supreme authority.

By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of
the earth.
Prov. viii. 16.

Let them obey that know not how to rule.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 6.

2. To prevail; decide.

Away with scrupulous wit! now arms must rule.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 61.

3. In law: (a) To decide. (b) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; order by rule; enter a rule.—**4.** In com., to stand or maintain a level.

Prices generally rule low.
The Academy, July 5, 1890, p. 15.

rule² (röl), n. [A contracted form of *revel*; perhaps in part associated with *rule* in *misrule* ("lord of misrule," etc.): see *revel*.] **Revel**; revelry.

What night-rule now about this haunted grove?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 5.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such rule
In any place but here, at Boon-fire, or at Yule.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxvii. 251.

rule² (röl), v. i. [Also *reul*; a contr. of *revel*. Cf. *rule², n.*] **To revel**; to merrily. *Hallivell* (under *reul*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

rule-case (röl'käs), n. In printing, a tray or case with partitions provided for rules.

rule-cutter (röl'kut'er), n. In printing, a machine for cutting brass rule to short lengths: usually it shears one blade of which is fixed and the other is moved by a strong lever.

rule-driller (röl'dril'er), n. A teacher who drills his pupils upon rules, or by rote, without teaching them the underlying principles.

I speak to the teacher, not the rule-driller.
De Morgan, Arith. Books, Int., p. xxii.

rule-joint (röl'joint), n. A pivoted joint in the nature of a hinge-joint, whereby two thin flat strips may be so united that each will turn edgewise toward or from the other, and in no other direction: so called from its general employment in folding rules and scales used by surveyors, engineers, and mechanics. Also called *prop-joint*.

ruleless (röl'les), a. [Early mod. E. also *ruleless*; < *rule¹ + -less*.] **Being without rule; lawless.**

A ruleless rout of yongmen which her wood,
All slain with darts, lie wallowed in their blood.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 431.

rulelessness (röl'les-ness), n. [*< ruleless + -ness*.] **The state or quality of being ruleless, or without rule or law.**

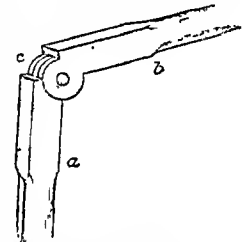
Its [the Star-Chamber's] rulelessness, or want of rules
that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.
The Academy, July 19, 1879, p. 43.

ruler (röl'er), n. [*< rule¹ + -er*.] **1.** One who rules or governs; one who exercises dominion or controlling power over others; a person who commands, manages, restrains, or has part in the making or administration of law; one in authority.

Reckers of revemes around all the ortho
Were not yfoudid at the first tyme
To lene al at likynge and lust of the world,
But to labour on the lawe as lowde men on plowes.
Richard the Redless, lii. 264.

Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us?
Acts vii. 27.

2. A rule; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, or the like, with straight edges or sides, by means of which, as a guide, straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by passing a pen or pencil along the edge. (See *rule¹*, and *parallel ruler*, under *parallel*.) When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, etc., it is called a *scale*. See *scale³*.—**3.** In engraving, a workman who operates a ruling-machine for ruling in flat tints, etc. See *ruling-machine*.—**4.** In *line-engraving*, a straight steel bar supported on cleats, to which a socket is so fitted that it slides evenly and steadily backward and forward. A perpendicular tube fixed to the side of the socket holds a sharp diamond-pointed graver which is pressed down by a spring. When the socket is drawn along the bar, the graver cuts a straight line across the plate; but by a slight motion of the hand lines can be formed to suit the shape of any object.—**Marquiol's rulers**, a mathe-



Rule- or Prop-joint.
a and b, prop-rods, c, rule-joint.

Pot, a common cant word used by French clowns, and other timpling companions; it signifies rum-booze, as our gipsies call gourd-guzzle, and comes from *no, bibo*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, li. 1, note.

Rumbooz. A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water.
Blount's Glossography.

rumbozline, *n.* See *rambozline*.
rumbowling, *n.* [*Cf. rumbullion.*] Grog: so called by sailors.

rum-bud (rum'bud), *n.* A rum-blossom. [*Slang.*] Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose; they have been called *rum-buds* when they appear in the face.
Dr. Bush, Effects of Ardent Spirits. (Encyc. Dict.)

rumbullion (rum-bul'yon), *n.* [*Appar. an extended form of rumb, imitatively varied, and in sense 2 confined with other words, as rum-booze or rumbol.* Hence *rum*. *Cf. rumbowling.*] 1. A great tumult. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A strong distilled liquor. See the quotation, and *rum*.

The chief fuddling they make in the island is *Rumbullion*, alias *Kill-Drill*, and this is made of sugar canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.
MS. Description of Barbados (1651), quoted in (The Academy, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155.)

rumbustical (rum-bus'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *ram-bustious*. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]
rumbustious (rum-bus'tyus), *a.* Same as *ram-bustious*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The sea has been rather *rumbustious*, I own, but then, . . . the land makes us amble amends.
Foots, Trip to Calais, l.

rum-cherry (rum'cher'i), *n.* The wild black or cabinet cherry, *Prunus scrotina*, of eastern North America. In the forest it grows from 60 to 90 feet high, and affords a blue, hard, light-brown or red timber, turning darker with exposure, much esteemed for cabinet-work, inside finish, etc., and now becoming scarce. This tree, sometimes wrongly called *P. Virginiana*, is the source of the official wild-cherry bark. Its small, black, sweetish, and bitter astringent fruit is used to flavor liquors (whence the name).

Rumelian (rū-mē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Also Roumelian; < Rumelia, also Roumelia (F. Roumèlie), + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumelia (originally, in a loose sense, the European possessions of the Sultan, sometimes excepting Rumania, Servia, and Bosnia; in a restricted sense, the region south of Bulgaria). A Turkish eyalet of Rumelia was formed about 1586 from parts of Albania and Macedonia. Eastern Rumelia was an autonomous province on the Black Sea, formed in 1878, and united to Bulgaria in 1885.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Rumelia, especially in the restricted sense. [*Rare.*]

rumen (rū'men), *n.*; pl. *rumina* (rū'mi-ni), [*< L. rumen, the throat, gullet: see ruminant.*]

1. The end of a ruminant.—2. The pouch or first stomach of a ruminant; the largest of the four compartments of the ruminant stomach. It is the one which, with the reticulum or honeycomb, is eaten under the name of *tripe*. Also called *farding-bag*. See cuts under *Ruminantia* and *Tragulus*.

Rumex (rū'meks), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737). < L. rumex, f., sorrel (R. acetosa, etc.), so called from the shape of the leaves, < rumex, m., a kind of lance.*] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceae*, type of the tribe *Rumiceae*. It is characterized by its six stamens and its six- or rarely four-parted perianth, with the outer segments unchanged in fruit, but the three inner ones erect and very much enlarged, often bearing a conspicuous grain or tubercle resulting from a thickening of the midrib. The included nut is sharply three-angled, but without wings. About 150 species have been enumerated, but the real number is much less. They are widely scattered throughout temperate regions, with a few native to the tropics and southern hemisphere. Many are common weeds of cultivated grounds, and some are almost cosmopolitan. They are usually perennial deep-rooting herbs, rarely tall shrubs. They bear united stipules (ocrea), which are often transparent, at first sheathing, soon torn and vanishing. The flowers are in small bracted clusters at the nodes, often forming terminal racemes or panicles. In the section *Lapathum*, the dock, the leaves are commonly large, undivided, and cordate or rounded at the base; in *Acetosa*, known as *sorrel*, they are small, commonly hastate, and permeated by an acid juice. The



Female Flowering Plant of Field-sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*). *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

root is nstrigent, and has tonic, alterative, and antiscorbutic properties. Besides dock and sorrel, see *canigre*, wild *pie-plant* (under *pie-plant*), *bloodroot*, *butter-dock*, *greensand*, *monk's rhubarb*, *mountain-rhubarb*; also cuts under *atractyl* and *obtus*.

rumfustian (rum-fus'tyan), *n.* A hot drink made of eggs, beer, gin, sherry, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, etc.

rumgumption (rum-gump'shon), *n.* [*Also rumble-gumption, rummelgumption, rummilmgumption; perhaps < rum², good, excellent, + gumption: see gumption.*] Rough common sense; keenness of intellect; understanding. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

They need not try thy jokes to fathom,
They want rumgumption.
Beattie, Address. (Janieson.)

rumgumptionous (rum-gump'shus), *a.* [*< rumgumption + -ous.*] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold; rash. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

rum-hole (rum'höl), *n.* A grog-shop; a gin-mill: so called in opprobrium. [*Colloq., U.S.*]

Rumiceae (rū-mis'e-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Carl Anton Meyer, 1840), < Rumex (Rumic-) + -eae.*] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceae*. It is characterized by a six-parted or rarely four-parted perianth, six or nine stamens, short recurved styles dilated into broadly peltate or fringed stigmas, flowers in clusters at the nodes, attended by a sheathing or concave bract, and leaves alternate on the stem or radicle. It includes the genera *Rheum*, *Oxria*, *Rumex*, and *Emex*, plants mainly of the northern hemisphere, sometimes shrubby, and generally with conspicuous or very large radical leaves. See cuts under *Rumex* and *rhubarb*.

rumina, *n.* Plural of *rumen*.
ruminal (rū'mi-nal), *a.* [= *F. ruminal*, < *L. ruminalis*, ruminating, < *rumin* (-in-), the throat, gullet: see *ruminant*.] Same as *ruminant*. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

ruminant (rū'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. ruminant* = *Sp. ruminante* = *Pg. It. ruminante*, < *L. ruminant* (-t-s), *pp. of ruminare*, chew the cud: see *ruminat*.] I. *a.* 1. Ruminating; chewing the cud; belonging to the *Ruminantia*, or having their characters.—2. Hence, thoughtful; meditative; quiet.

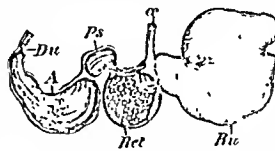
Montage . . . had not even filled her leisure with the ruminant joy of unchecked tenderness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxviii.

II. *n.* An animal that chews the cud; any member of the *Ruminantia*.

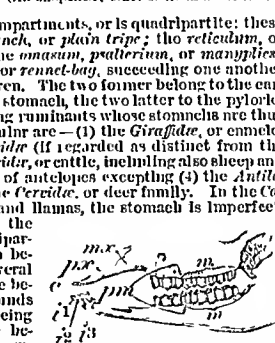
Ruminantes (rū-mi-nan'tēs), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of *L. ruminant* (-t-s), chewing the cud: see *ruminant*.] The original form of *Ruminantia*. *Ficq-d'A-z-gr.* 1792.*

Ruminantia (rū-mi-nan'shi-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of *L. ruminant* (-t-s), chewing the cud: see *ruminant*.] A series or section of artiodactyl ungulate mammals; the ruminants or ruminating animals, or hoofed quadrupeds that chew the cud.*

All are even-toed and cloven-footed, and have a complex stomach of several compartments, in the largest one of which food is received without being chewed, to be afterward regurgitated or thrown up into the mouth, there chewed at the animal's leisure, and then swallowed again. In nearly all living ruminants the stomach has four compartments, or is quadripartite: these are the *rumen*, *pouch*, or *plain tripe*; the *reticulum*, or *honeycomb tripe*; the *omasum*, *psalterium*, or *manyplies*; and the *abomasum* or *rennet-bag*, succeeding one another in the order here given. The two former belong to the cardiac division of the stomach, the two latter to the pyloric. The families of living ruminants whose stomachs are thus perfectly quadripartite are—(1) the *Girafidae*, or camelopards; (2) the *Saigidae* (if regarded as distinct from the *Bovidae*); (3) the *Bovidae*, or cattle, including also sheep and goats and all kinds of antelopes excepting (4) the *Antilocapridae*; and (5) the *Cervidae*, or deer family. In the *Camelidae*, or camels and llamas, the stomach is imperfectly four-parted. In the *Tragidae*, or *l. tripartite*, no psalterium being developed. Several extinct families are believed on other grounds (their stomachs being unknown) to have belonged to the *Ruminantia*. The ruminants are collectively contrasted with those ungulates which, though artiodactyl, do not ruminate, and are known as *Omivora*, as the swine and hippopotamus. The average size of ruminants among mammals is large, a sheep being one of the smaller species; they are perfectly herbivorous, and have in addition to the pec-



Typical Ruminant Stomach (Sheep). *Ru*, rumen or pouch; *Ret*, reticulum or honeycomb; showing alveoli. *Ps*, omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; *Ab*, abomasum or rennet-bag; *a*, esophagus; *Du*, duodenum (*Ru* unquipped, other divisions in section).



Typical Ruminant Dentition (Sheep). *mx*, maxilla; *pr*, premaxilla; *i*, incisor; *c*, canine; *p*, premolar; *m*, molar. *mx*, upper and lower maxillae; *i*, upper and lower incisors; *c*, upper and lower canines; *p*, upper and lower premolars; *m*, upper and lower molars.

typical size of ruminants among mammals is large, a sheep being one of the smaller species; they are perfectly herbivorous, and have in addition to the pec-

uliarities of the digestive system certain characteristic dental and cranial features; thus, there are no upper incisors, except in the camel family, in any of the living ruminants, and the under incisors bite against a callous pad. At the present time these animals are found in nearly all parts of the world (not, however, in the Australian); they are comparatively poorly represented in America, and occur in the greatest numbers, both of individuals and of species, in Africa. Also called *Pecora*. See also cut under *Tragulus*.

ruminantly (rū'mi-nant-li), *adv.* In the manner of a ruminant; by means of rumination.

ruminant (rū'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruminated*, *pp. ruminating*. [*< L. ruminatus, pp. of ruminare or ruminari (> It. ruminare = Sp. ruminar = Pg. ruminar = Fr. ruminer, rounger, runger, roincer, roinger, runger), chew the cud, ruminate, < rumin (rumin-), the throat, gullet.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To chew the cud, as a ruminant; practiso rumination.

Ruminating flocks enjoy the shade.
Couper, Heroism, l. 32.

2. To muse; meditate; think again and again; ponder: as, to *ruminant* on misfortunes.

This is that I judge of that text of the Psalmist, about the which (maye it please the King of Heavens) that such as my penne hath written, my soule maye always *ruminant*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 108.

He . . . *ruminates* like an hostess that hath no arithmetic but her brain to set down her reckoning.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 252.

II. *trans.* 1. To chew again.—2. To turn over in the mind; muse on; meditate over and over.

Conduct me where, from company,
I may revolve and *ruminant* my grief.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 101.

If in debt, let him *ruminant* how to pay his debts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 535.

ruminant (rū'mi-nāt), *a.* [*< L. ruminatus, pp. of ruminare or ruminari: see ruminant, v.*] In bot., appearing as if chewed: noting a structure of the endosperm (albumen) of a seed which gives a mottled appearance to its section, and which results from the infolding of a dark inner layer of the seed-coat into the lighter-colored matter of the endosperm, as in the nutmeg. *Goebel.*
ruminated (rū'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [*< ruminant + -ed.*] Same as *ruminant*.

ruminatingly (rū'mi-nā-ting-li), *n.* In a ruminating manner: ruminantly.

ruminantion (rū'mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. ruminantion* = *Pg. ruminacão* = *It. ruminazione*, < *L. ruminatio* (-n-), chewing the cud: see *ruminant*.] 1.

The act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. The food of ruminants is entirely herbaceous, and consists chiefly of grass. This is rapidly cropped by grazing, and hastily swallowed, mixed with saliva. When its appetite is satisfied, the ruminant stands still, or often lies down, generally on its side. Then occurs a spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles and of the diaphragm, like a hiccup, which forces a bolus of grass, sodden in the fluids of the pouch, up the gullet and into the mouth, to be masticated or chewed at leisure. During this second chewing the cud is mixed with more saliva, thoroughly ground to pulp, and in this semi-fluid state it is finally swallowed. The cropped grass, when first swallowed, passes indifferently into either the rumen or the reticulum (which are in fact only two compartments of the cardiac division of the stomach, the gullet entering the stomach just at their junction), and in the ordinary peristaltic action of the stomach the fodder passes back and forth from one to the other. But there is an arrangement of muscular folds by means of which a canal may be formed that leads directly from the gullet past the rumen and reticulum into the psalterium, and by this channel the food, when returned after the rumination, may be conducted directly to the third stomach. Water drunk passes easily into any of the four stomachs according to circumstances. Neither the pouch nor the honeycomb is ever completely emptied of food; they have been found partly filled with sudden fodder in animals which have starved to death. It does not appear, as has been supposed, that the reticulum is specially concerned in modeling the boluses which are to be regurgitated. The regurgitation is effected by the reversed peristaltic action of the gullet. During the spasmodic action by which the sodden mass is driven against the opening of the gullet, and some of it forced into the gullet to be thrown up, it is prevented from passing into the psalterium partly by the narrowness of the opening between the reticulum and the psalterium, and partly by the resistance offered to the coarse mass by the close-pressed psalterial leaves or layers, which act like a fine grating. But when the mass is swallowed again in its now pulpit and semi-fluid state, and is directed to the psalterium by the conformation of the parts, it readily soaks in through the psalterial layers, and thus reaches the abomasum or fourth stomach, where it is finally chymified by the action of the gastric juice, to which it is not before subjected. Rumination in man, when it is pathological, is also called *mergism*.

2. The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing or continued thinking on a subject; meditation or reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, . . . extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often *ruminantion* wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 10.*

ruminative (rū'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< ruminant + -ive.*] 1. Ruminant; disposed to rumination;

especially, given to meditation or thought.—2. Marked by rumination or careful reflection; well-considered.

Such a thing as philosophical analysis, of calm, *ruminative* deliberation upon the principles of government, . . . seems unknown to them. *The Atlantic*, LXIV, 610

ruminator (rō'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *ruminador* = It. *ruminatore*, < L. *ruminator*, < L. *ruminare* or *ruminari*, *ruminate*: see *ruminate*.] One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and consider.

ruminet (rō'min), *v. t.* [*< OF. ruminer*, < L. *ruminare*, *ruminate*: see *ruminate*.] To ruminate. As studious scholar, he self-rumineth His lessons giv'n. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

rumkin¹ (rum'kin), *n.* [Also *rumken*, *rumkin*, *rumekin*; perhaps for **rummerkin*, < *rummer* + *-kin*.] A kind of drinking-vessel; a rummer. *Gayton*.
Wino ever flowing in large Saxon *rumekins* About my board. *Sir W. Davenant*, *The Wits*, iv. 2.

rumkin² (rum'kin), *n.* [Perhaps < *rum* + *-kin*.] A tailless fowl. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.]

rumly (rum'li), *adv.* [*< rum*² + *-ly*.] In a rum manner; finely; well; often used ironically. See *rum*², *a.* [Slang.]
We straight betook ourselves to the Boozing ken; and, having heald *rumly*, we concluded an everlasting friendship. *R. Head*, *English Rogue* (1665), quoted in *Ritson*, [Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 621.]

rummage (rum'āj), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *rummaged*, *rummaging*. [Early mod. E. *rummunge*, **rummunge*, *rummilde*, *rummige*, *rummige*; < *roomage*, *u. i.* see *roomage*.] 1. To adjust the roomage or capacity of (a ship) with reference to the cargo; arrange or stow the cargo of (a ship) in the hold; especially, to clear by the removal of goods: as, to *rummage* a ship.

See your induer and faithful diligence in charging, discharging, lading, unlading, and *rummaging* of the same shippes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 231

2. To move to and fro the contents of, as in a search; ransack; hunt through; explore: as, to *rummage* a trunk.
By this time the English knew the Logwood Trees as growing; and, understanding their value, began to *rummage* other coasts of the Main in search of it. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. 47.

Upon this they fell again to *rummage* the will. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, II.

At low water I went on board; and though I thought I had *rummaged* the cabin so effectually as that nothing more could be found, yet I discovered a locker with drawers in it. *Defoe*, *Robinson Crusoe*, iv.

Hortense was *rummaging* her drawers up stairs—an unaccountable occupation, in which she spent a large portion of each day, arranging, disarranging, re-arranging, and counter-arranging. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, vi.

3. To set in motion; stir; hence, specifically, to mix by stirring or some other form of agitation: as, to *rummage* a liquid.

The Feuer . . . now posting sometimes pawling, Even as the matter, all these changes causing, Is *rummaged* with motions slow or quick In feeble bodies of the Aque sick. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Furies

When shilings are put into casks of wine, and are stirred round and round with great velocity by a stick introduced at the shive hole, that is called *rummaging* a cask; and if the cask is quite full to the brim a little will overflow in so doing. *C. A. Ward*, *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 478.

If *rummaged* well together, the whole (mixture) should be clear and bright in one day's time. *Spence's Enycy. Manuf.*, I. 223

4. To bring to light by searching.
We'll go in a body and *rummage* out the badger in Birkenwood-brink. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xli.

The two ladies *rummaged* up out of the recesses of their memory, such horrid stories of robbery and murder that I quite quaked in my shoes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Cranford*, x.

II. intrans. 1. To arrange or stow the cargo of a ship in the hold.
Glue the master or Boatwaine, or him that will take upon him to *rummage*, a good reward for his labour to see the goods well *rummaged*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

2. To search narrowly, especially by moving about and looking among the things in the place searched; execute a search.
I'll merely relate what, in spite of the pains I have taken to *rummage* among his remains, No edition of Shakespeare I've met with contains. *Barkham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 58.

So they found at Babylon, . . . In *rummaging* among the rattles, A certain collar. *Browning*, *Sordello*.

3. To make a stir, bustle, or disturbance.
I speak this the rather to prevent . . . the imprudent *rumaging* that is like to be in England, from Villages to Townes, from Townes to Cities, for Churches sake, to the undoing of Societies, Friendships, Kindreds, Families. *N. Ward*, *Simple Collier*, p. 45.

rummage (rum'āj), *n.* [*< rummage*, *v.*] 1. The act of rummaging, in any sense; the act of searching a place, especially by turning over the contents.—2. A stirring or bustling about; a disturbance; an uproar.

The source of this our wateh, and the chief head Of this post-haste and *rumage* in the land. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 1. 107.

There is a new bill which, under the notion of preventing clandestine marriages, has made . . . a general *rummage* and reform in the office of matrimony. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 384.

3. Lumber; rubbish. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.]—*Rummage* sale, a clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods at docks, or of miscellaneous articles left in a warehouse.

rummager (rum'āj-ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *romayer*, *roomager*; < *rummage*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who arranges or stows the cargo on a ship.
The master must provide a perfect mariner called a *Rommager*, to rummage and bestow all merchandise in such place as is convenient. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 582.

2. One who searches.
The smuggler exercises great cunning, and does his utmost to outwit the customs *rummager*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 372.

rummer (rum'ēr), *n.* [*< D. roemer*, formerly also *romer*, = G. *römer* = Sw. *rummare*, a drinking-glass; said to be orig. G. (used for Rhenish wine according to Phillips; cf. "Rhenish rummers" in the first quot.), and so called because used in the *Römer-saal* at Frankfurt (Skeat), lit. 'hall of the Romans': *Römer*, < *Rom*, *Rome*; *saal*, hall (see *sale*).] Cf. *rumkin*¹.] A drinking-glass or -cup; also, a cupful of wine or other liquor. The name is especially given to the tall and showy glasses, nearly cylindrical in form and without stem, which are identified with German glassware of the seventeenth century.

Then Rhenish *rummers* walk the round, In humpers every king is crown'd. *Dryden*, *To Sir George Etherege*, l. 45.

Ordered in a whole bottle of the best port the heggarly place could afford—tossed off in an ecstasy of two *rummers*, and died on the spot of sheer joy. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

rummilmumption (rum'il-gump'shjon), *n.* Same as *rumblemumption*.

rummle (rum'li), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

rummy¹ (rum'i), *a.* [*< rum*¹ + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to rum: as, a *rummy* flavor.

rummy² (rum'i), *a.* [*< rum*² + *-y*.] Rum; queer. [Slang.]
Although a *rummy* codger, Now list to what I say. *Old Song*, in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 67.

rumney, **romney** (rum'ni), *n.* [*< ME. rumney*, *romney*, *romay*; < OF. **romenic*, < It. *romania*, "a kind of excellent wine in Italy, like malmesie" (Florio), so called from Napoli di *Romania*, in the Morea, where it was orig. produced.] A kind of sweet wine.

Lark's in hot show, lady's for to pyk, Good drink therto, by cys and fync, Bivert of allmayne, *romney* and wyne. *Ret. Antyp.*, II. 50. (*Halliwel*.)

All black wines, over-hot, compounded, strong, thick drinks as muscadine, malmesie, elegant, *rumny*, brown bastard, metheglen, and the like. . . are hurtful in this case. *Barton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 70.

Malmsey, *romney*, sack, and other sweet wines. *S. Dorell*, *Taxes in England*, IV. 80.

rumor, **rumour** (rō'mor), *n.* [*< ME. rumour*, *romour*, < OF. *rumour*, *romour*, *romour*, *romour*, *romour*; < Pr. *romur*, *romur* = Sp. *Pg. rumor* = It. *romore*, *romore*, noise, rumor, = D. *rumor* = G. *Dan. Sw. rumor*, noise, uproar, < L. *rumor*, a noise, rumor, murmur; cf. L. *rumificare*, proclaim, L. *rumitare*, spread reports; Skt. *√ rum*, *hru*, *hray*. Cf. *rumble*.] 1. A confused and indistinct noise; a vague sound; a murmur.

And when these eon on ther was so grete toille and *romour* of noyse that wouder it was to heere, and ther with a-roos so grete a dinst that the cleir sky wax all dert. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 303.

I pray you, bear me hence From forth the noise and *rumour* of the field. *Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 4. 45.

Had from the wide world's *rumour* by the grove Of poplars with their noise of falling showers, And ever-tremulous aspen-trees, he lay. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. Flying or popular report; the common voice.
Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo, The numbers of the fear'd. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 97.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil, Nor in the glistering foil Set off to the world, nor in broad *rumour* lies. *Milton*, *Lycidas*, l. 80.

That talkative maiden, *Rumor*, though . . . figured as a youthful winged beauty, . . . is in fact a very old maid, who puckers her silly face by the fireside, and really does no more than chirp a wrong guess or a lame story into the ear of a fellow-gossip. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, viii.

3. A current report, with or without foundation; commonly, a story or statement passing from one person to another without any known authority for its truth; a mere report; a piece of idle gossip.
When ye shall hear of wars and *rumours* of wars, be ye not troubled. *Mark* xiii. 7.

I find the people strangely fantasied; Possess'd with *rumours*, full of idle dreams. *Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 2. 145.

What record, or what relic of my lord Should be to aftertime, but empty breath And *rumours* of a doubt? *Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

4. Fame; reported celebrity; reputation.
Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 7.

Go forth, and let the *rumor* of thee run Through every land that is beneath the sun. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 277.

5. A voice; a message.
I have heard a *rumour* from the Lord, and an ambassador is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together. *Jer.* xlix. 14.

= Syn. 2 and 3. Talk, gossip, hearsay.
rumor, **rumour** (rō'mor), *v. t.* [*< rumor*, *n.*] To report; tell or circulate by report; spread abroad.
Rumour it abroad That Anne, my wife, is sick and like to die. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., iv. 2. 51.

Where nothing is examined, weighed, But as 'tis *rumoured*, so believed. *B. Jonson*, *The Forest*, iv, To the World.

rumorer, **rumourer** (rō'mor-ēr), *n.* [*< rumor* + *-er*.] One who rumors; a spreader of reports; a teller of news. [Rare.]
Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 6. 47.

rumorous (rō'mor-us), *a.* [Formerly also *rumourous*; < OF. *rumoreux* = Sp. It. *rumoroso*, noisy, < ML. *rumorosus*, < L. *rumor*, noise, rumor: see *rumor*.] 1. Of the nature of rumor; circulated by popular report. [Rare.]
This bearer will tell you what we hear of certain *rumorous* surmises at N. and the neighbouring towns. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquie*, p. 377.

2. Confused or indistinct in sound; vaguely heard; murmuring. [Rare.]
Clashing of armours, and the *rumorous* sound Of the stern billows, in contention stood. *Drayton*, *Moses*, iii.

rump (rump), *n.* [*< ME. rumpe*, appar. < Icel. *rumpr* = Sw. *rumpa* = Dan. *rumpe*, rump (the Scand. forms appar. from the D. or LG.), = MD. *rompe*, D. *romp*, a body or trunk, = MLG. LG. *rumpe* = MHG. G. *rumpe*, the bulk or trunk of a body, a trunk, carcass, hull.] 1. The tail-end of an animal; the hinder parts; the back-side or buttocks; technically, the gluteal or uropygial region; the uropygium. See *sacrum* and *uropygium*.—2. Figuratively, the rag-end of a thing. Specifically [cap.], in Eng. hist., the rag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members, or Hyde's Pledge, by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterward reinstated on two different occasions for brief periods. Also called *Rump Parliament*.

rump (rump), *v. t.* [*< rump*, *n.*] To turn one's back upon. [Rare.]
This mythologic Delty was Phitus, The grand divinity of Cash, Who, when he *rumpe*s us quite, and won't salute us, If we are men of Commerce, then we smash. *Coburn*, *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 129. (*Darics*.)

rump-bone (rump'bōn), *n.* Same as *sacrum*.

rumpert (rum'pēr), *n.* [*< rump* + *-er*.] One who was favorable to, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament. See *rump*, 2.

This day, according to order, Sir Arthur appeared at the House; what was done I know not, but there was all the *rumpers* almost come to the House today. *Pepys*, *Diary*, March 7, 1660.

Neither was the art of blasphemy or free-thinking invented by the court, . . . but first brought in by the fanatic faction, towards the end of their power, and, after the restoration, carried to Whitehall by the converted *rumpers*, with very good reason. *Swift*, *Polite Conversation*, Int.

rump-fed (rump'fēd), *a.* [*< rump* + *fed*, pp. of *feed*.] Fed on offal or scraps from the kitchen (according to Nares, *fed*, or fattened, in the rump; fat-bottomed). [Rare.]
Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, i. 3. 6.

rumple (rum'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rumpled*, *rumpling*. [A var. of *rimple*, *q. v.*] To wrinkle; make uneven; form into irregular inequalities.
The peremptory Analysis, that you will call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpinne your spruce fas-

When we desire anything, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift*.

(e) To pass by slight gradations or changes; blend or merge gradually: with *into*: as, colors that *run into* one another.

Observe how system *into* system *runs*.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 25.

(f) To migrate, as fish; go in a school.

Salmon *run* early in the year
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 406.

15. To have a certain direction, course, or track; extend; stretch: as, the street *runs* east and west.

The ground cloth of silver, richly embroidered with golden Sunas, and about every Sunne *ran* a trail of gold, imitating Indian work.

Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.
Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinns *run* up above the orifice.
Hicman, Surgery.

And thro' the field the road *runs* by

To many-tower'd Camelot.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, l.

16. To have a certain form, tenor, or purport; be written or expressed: as, the argument *runs* as follows.

They must — . . .

For so *run* the conditions — leave these remnants Of fool and feather that they got in I name.

Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 3. 24.

Once on a time (so *run* the fable)

A country mouse, light hospitable,

Received a town mouse at his board.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 157.

Thnt Matthew's numbers *run* with ease

Each man of common sense agrees!

Conyer, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

17. In law: (a) To have legal authority or effect; be in force.

It cannot be said that the Emperor's writs *run* in it except in some few settled districts.

Athenaeum, No. 3068, p. 202.

The Queen's writ, it has been remarked, cannot be said to *run* in large parts of Ireland while in every part of the United States the Federal writ is implicitly obeyed.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 703.

(b) To pass in connection with or as an incident to. Thus, a covenant restricting the use or enjoyment of land is said to *run* with the land, abke if the burden it imposes is to continue on the land benefited, into whatsoever hands that land passes, or if the right to claim its enforcement is to pass with the land intended to be benefited, into whosever hands the latter land may pass. If the covenant does not *run* with the land, it is merely personal, binding and benefitting only the parties to it and their personal representatives.

Covenants are said to "*run* with the land" when the liabilities and rights created by them pass to the assignees of the original parties.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 275.

18. To be current; circulate publicly. (a) To be in current use or circulation.

And when that Money hath the course so long that it be gynneth to waste, then men begin to the Imperious Treasury.

Manderley, Travels, p. 273.

Are not these the Spanish "dollar dollars"? and did they not *run* current in England as crown pieces?

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 313.

(b) To be publicly heard or known; be spread abroad; pass from one to another.

"What, is this Arthur's hour?" quoth the halld the hune "That all the ions (flame) *run*ces of, thoutz rydmes so many."

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. F. S.), l. 310.

There *run* a rumour

Of many worthy fellows that were out.

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 3. 182.

One day the story *ran* that if Milton had given way, and that the government would, any day point.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng. vi.

A murmuring whi-per thro' the munnery *run*

Tennyson, Gullu veer

19. To keep going; be kept up; extend through a period of time; continue (used specifically of a play or other theatrical exhibition); hence, specifically, to continue so long before expiring or being paid or becoming payable: as, a subscription that has three months to *run*; the account *ran* on for a year.

She *sw*, with joy, the hne immortal *run*

Each she impress'd and gliding in his son.

Pope, Dunciad, l. 67.

Earning that had *run* in the family like an hereditary

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3.

No question had ever been raised as to Mr. Nulms' extraction on the strength of his book nose, or of his name being Baruch. Hebrew names *run* in the best Saxon families, the Bible accounted for them.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xv.

Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one hatching purpose *run*s.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall

The play on this occasion . . . only *run* three days, and then Sir John Vanbrugh produced his comedy called "The Confederacy."

J. Addison, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 8.

20. To reach a certain pitch, extent, importance, quality, or value; hence, to average; rule.

"Had this year, better the next." — We must take things rough and smooth as they *run*.

Keble, Mayor of Garratt, l. 1.

The disputes between the King and the Parliament *run* very high.

Walpole, Letters, II. 511.

An age when Sacrians *run* ridiculously small.

George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, III.

In 1795 and 1796 . . . the price of wheat *run* far beyond the statutory 51s., viz., to 75s. the quarter.

S. Doxell, Taxes in England, IV. 11.

When Barrels are sold as they *run*, the term "as they *run*" shall be understood to refer to the condition as to cooperage only.

New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 270.

21. To rest, as on a foundation or basis; turn; hinge.

Much upon this riddle *runs* the wisdom of the world.

Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 242.

It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*.

Up. Atterbury.

22. In music, to perform a run or similar figure.

As when a maide, taught from her mother's wing

To tune her voice unto a silver string.

When she should *run*, she rests; when should *run*.

H. Browne, Blandford's Pastoral, l. 5.

23. In a variety of technical uses, to go awry; make a fault; slip; as, a thread *runs* in knitting when a stitch is dropped.

A common drill may *run*, as it is usually termed, and produce a hole which is anything but straight.

Furrow, MIL. Encyc., III. 521.

Lace made without this traversing motion would, in case a thread was broken, *run* or become undone.

J. Darby, Weaving, p. 360.

24. To press with numerous and urgent demands; as, to *run* upon a bank. — 25. To keep on the move; go about continually or incessantly; be restless, as a rattling animal; be in rot. — To cut and run. See cut. — To let run, to allow to pass freely or easily; shaken, as a rope, cable, or the like. — To run across, to come across, meet by chance; fall in with: as, to *run across* a friend in London. — To run after, to seek after, of persons, to pursue, especially for social purposes; hence, to court the society of.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs* after shibles, to make it the clearer to itself.

Locke.

If he wants our society, let him seek it. . . I will not spend my hours in *running* after my neighbours.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, III.

To run against. (a) To come into collision with.

This usage of God had his share of suffering from some that were conformed by him, who, through prejudice or mistake, *ran against* him.

Penn. Hist. and Progress of Quakers, v.

(b) Same as to *run across*. (c) To result unfavorably or adversely to.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands in four by coming to the knowledge of the process that *runneth against* him.

Racon.

Had the present war indeed *run against* us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of folly . . . to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking.

Addison, Present State of the War.

To run ahead of one's reckoning. See reckoning. — To run amuck. See amuck. — To run at, to assault suddenly; rush upon.

Jack Stanford would have *run at* him [Pelton], but he was kept off by Mr. Nicholas.

Hawthorne, Letters, l. v. 7.

To run at the ring. See ring. — To run away or off with. (a) To carry off in sudden or hurried flight, as, a horse *run away* with a carriage, the thieves *run away* with the ship.

Now in James Town they were all in combustion, the strongest parting once more to *run away* with the Plowman.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, l. 163.

(b) To abscond or elope with.

Now, my dear sir, between you and I, we know very well, my dear sir, that you have *run off with* this lady for the sake of her money.

Dickens, Pickwick, x.

(c) To carry too far, lead beyond bounds, transport.

His desires *run away with* him through the strength and force of a lively imagination.

Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

To run awry. See awry. — To run before. (a) To run from in flight, flee before: as, the troops *run before* the enemy. (b) To outstrip, surpass, excel.

But the scholar *run*

Before the master, and so far, that Bays

Laid single by

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

To run counter. See counter, adv. l. — To run deep, to swim far under water, as fish or a whale. — To run down. (a) To have his motive power expended; stop working: as, the clock or the musical box *run down*. (b) To become weakened or exhausted; deteriorate, fall off: as, his health has *run down*.

Here was, evidently, another case of an academy having *run down*, and its operations discontinued.

Supreme Court Reporter, X. 809.

To run down a coast, to sail along it. — To run foul of. Same as to fall foul of (which see, under foul). — To run idle. See idle. — To run in. (a) In printing: (1) Same as to run on. (2) To occupy a smaller space in type than was expected: said of copy. (b) In the reeling of iron as followed in Yorkshire, England, to run the molten pig directly from the furnace into the refinery: distinguished from *melting down*, when the refinery is charged with un-melted pig, scrap, etc. — To run in debt, to incur pecuniary obligations; make a debt.

Our long stay here hath occasioned the expense of much more money than I expected, so as I am *run much in* Mr. Golfe's debt.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 446.

To run in one's head or mind, to linger in one's memory; haunt one's mind.

Those courtiers *run in* my mind still.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

Heigh ho! — Though he has used me so, this fellow *runs* strangely in my head. I believe one lecture from my grave cousin will make me recall him.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

To run in the blood. See blood. — To run into, to run against; collide with. — To run in trust. See trust. — To run in with. (a) To agree, comply, or close with. (b) Naut., to sail close to: as, to *run in with* the land. — To run mad. See mad. — To run off (or on) a garget. See garget. — To run off with. See to run away with. — To run on. (a) To keep on; continue without pause or change; especially, to keep on talking; keep up a running stream of conversation; ramble on in talking.

Even so must I *run on*, and even so stop.

What surety of the world, what hope, what stay.

When this was now a knug, and now is clay?

Shak., K. John, v. 7. 67.

Even Boswell could say, with contemptuous compassion, that he liked very well to hear honest Goldsmith *run on*.

"Yes, sir," said Johnson, "but he should not like to hear himself."

Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

(b) Specifically, in printing, to continue in the same line without making a break or beginning a new paragraph. (c) To carry on; behave in a lively, frolicsome manner; laugh and jest, as from high spirits. [Colloq.] — To run on all fours. See four, n. — To run on pattenst. See pattenst. — To run on sorts, in printing, to require an unusual or disproportionate quantity of one or more characters or types: said of copy. — To run out. (a) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or a sand-glass.

Every Tuesday I make account that I turn a great hour-glass, and consider that a week's life is *run out* since I will.

Donne, Letters, xx.

(b) To come to an end; expire: as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas. (c) To be wasted or exhausted: as, his money will soon *run out*.

Tid' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made.

Their fortune milt'd, and their fame betray'd.

Dryden.

(d) To become poor by extravagance.

Had her stock been less, no doubt

She must have hung ago *run out*.

Dryden.

(e) To grow or sprout; spread exuberantly. [Prov. Eng.]

(f) To expatiate; run on.

She *run out* extravagantly in praise of Hocus.

Arbutnot.

(g) In printing, to occupy a larger space in type than was expected: said of copy. — To run out of, to come to the end of; run short of; exhaust.

When we had *run out of* our money, we had no living soul to befriend us.

Steele, Guardian, No. 141.

To run over. (a) [Over, adv.] To overflow.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your huson.

Luke vi. 38.

Excessive joys so swell'd her soul, that she

Runs over with delicious tears.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 204.

(b) [Over, prep.] (1) To go over, examine, recapitulate, or recant cursorily.

I *run over* their cabinet of medals [at Zurich], but do not remember to have met with any in it that are extraordinary rare.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, l. 522).

(2) To ride or drive over: as, to *run over* a child. — To run riot. See riot. — To run rusty. See rusty. — To run through, to spend quickly; dissipate: as, he soon *run through* his fortune.

For a man who had long ago *run through* his own money, servitude in a great family was the best kind of relief after that of a pensioner.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxv.

To run together. (a) To mingle or blend, as metals fused in the same vessel. (b) In mining, to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable. *Anted.* (c) To keep in a pool or school, as whales when one of their number has been struck. — To run to seed. (a) To shoot or spindly up, become stringy, and yield flowers, and ultimately seed, instead of developing the leaves, head, root, etc., for which they are valued: said of herbaceous plants. Such plants, if not required for seed, are pulled up and rejected as refuse.

Better to me the meanest weed

That blows upon its moulding

The vilest herb that *runs to seed*

Beside its native fountain.

Tennyson, Amphion.

Hence — (b) To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; go to waste. — To run under, to swim under water near the surface after being struck, as a whale. — To run up. (a) [Up, adv.] (1) To rise; grow; increase: as, accounts *run up* very fast. (2) To draw up; shrink, as cloth when wet.

In working woollen cloths, they are, as is well known, liable to *run up* or contract in certain dimensions, becoming thicker at the same time.

H. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 83.

(b) [Up, prep.] To count rapidly from bottom to top of in calculating, as a column of figures. — To run upon, to quiz; make a butt of. [U. S.]

He is a quiet, good-natured, inoffensive sort of chap, not will stand *running upon* as long as most men, but who is a perfect tiger when his passions are roused.

A. B. Langstaff, Southern Sketches, p. 137. (*Bartlett*.)

To run wide, to school at a considerable distance from the shore, or out of easy reach of the seine, as fish. [Beaufort, North Carolina.] — To run with the machine. See machine.

II. trans. 1. To cause to run. Specifically—(a) To cause to go at a rapid pace (especially in the gait known as the *run*), as a horse; also, to enter, as a horse, for a race; hence, colloquially, to put forward as a candidate for any prize or honor.

Beggars mounted *run* their horse to death.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 127.

It was requisite in former times for a man of fashion, . . . using the words of an old romance writer, "to *run* horses and to approve them."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to "cock" that particular "crib" . . . and got clear off with the "swag," he . . . might have been *run* . . . for Congress in a year or two.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxvii.

(b) To direct the course of; cause to go or pass as by guiding, forcing, driving, thrusting, pushing, etc.; as, to *run* one's head against a wall; to *run* a train off the track; to *run* a thread through a piece of cloth; to *run* a dagger into one's arm.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they *ran* the ship aground.

Acts xvii. 41.

In peril every hour to split,
Some unknown harbour suddenly [they] met sound,
Or *run* their fortunes desperately on ground.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, l. 55

The glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so *ran* her head through the glass.

Quoted in *S. Dowell's Taxes in England*, IV. 303.

(c) To cause to operate, work, ply, or perform the usual functions; keep in motion or operation, as a railway, a mill, or an engine: extended in the United States to the direction and management of any establishment, enterprise, or person: as, to *run* a mill, a hotel, or a school; that party is *running* the State.

The Democratic State Conventions have been largely *run* by the office-holding element. *The American*, XII. 307.

It is often said of the President that he is ruled—or, as the Americans express it, *run*—by his secretary.

Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 51.

A small knot of persons . . . pull the wires for the whole city, controlling the primaries, selecting candidates, "running" conventions.

Bryce, American Commonwealth, II. 75.

(d) To pour forth, as a stream; let flow; discharge; emit. Even at the base of Pompey's statue,
Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell.

Shak., J. C., III. 2. 103.

(e) To melt; fuse; shape by melting and molding: as, to *run* lead or silver.

The Tongueless understand how to *run* Metals, and are very expert in tempering the Earth wherewith they make their mould.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 70.

Hence—(f) To form by molding; mold; cast: as, to *run* bullets. (g) To cause to pass or change into a particular state; transform; cause to become.

These wild woods, and the fancies I have in me,
Will *run* me mad.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, III. 3

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions.

Locke.

(h) To extend; stretch; especially, in surveying, to go over, observe, and mark by stakes, bench-marks, and the like: as, to *run* parallel lines; to *run* a line of levels from one point to another; to *run* a boundary-line (that is, to mark it upon the ground in accordance with an agreement).

We . . . rounded by the stillness of the beach
To where the bay *runs* up its latest horn.

Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To accomplish or execute by running; hence, in general, to go through; perform; do: as, to *run* a trip or voyage; to *run* an errand.

Sesonnez sehal yow never see of sede ne of heruest, . . .
Bot ever renne restles renegesse (courses) ther inne.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 527.

If thy wits *run* the wild-goose chase, I have done.

Shak., R. and J., II. 4. 75.

What course I *run*, Mr. Beauchamp desirith to doe y^e same.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229.

The Prince's grandfather . . . *ran* errands for gentlemen, and lent money.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxi.

The year
Runs his old round of dubbons cheer.

M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To run after; pursue; chase; hunt by running down.

Alate we *ran* the deer.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Next to the still-hunt the method called "running bull-falo" was the most fatal to the race, and the one most universally practiced. *Smithsonian Report*, 1857, II. 470.

4. To pursue in thought; trace or carry in contemplation from point to point, as back along a series of causes or of antecedents.

To *run* the world back to its first original . . . is a research too great for mortal enquiry.

South.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its punctum saliens.

Jeremy Collier.

5. To pass rapidly along, over, through, or by; travel past or through, generally with the idea of danger or difficulty successfully overcome; hence, to break through or evade: as, to *run* the rapids; to *run* a blockade. Hence—6. To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; smuggle; import or export without paying duties.

Yorke had *run* his kegs of spirits ashore duty-free.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 157.

All along the coasts of Kent and Sussex, and the districts most favourably situated for *running* spirits, almost the whole of the labouring population were every now and then withdrawn from their ordinary employments to engage in smuggling adventures.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 218.

7. To be exposed to; incur: as, to *run* a hazard, a risk, or a danger.

He must have *run* the risque of the Law, and been put upon his Clergy.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 1.

During an absence of six years, I *run* some risk of losing most of the distinction, literary and political, which I have acquired.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 310.

8. To venture; hazard; risk.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them and *run* his fortune with them.

Clarendon.

9. To pierce; stab: as, to *run* a person through with a rapier.

I'll *run* him up to the hilts, as I *run* a soldier.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 1. 68.

I was *run* twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a cross bow.

Beau and Fl., King and No King, II. 1.

10. To sew by passing the needle through in a continuous line, generally taking a row of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, to *run* a seam; also, to make a number of such rows of stitches, in parallel lines, as in darning; hence, to darn; mend: as, to *run* stockings.

11. To tease; chaff; plague; nag: as, she was always teasing and *running* him. [Colloq.]

12. To fish in: as, to *run* a stream.—Hard *run*. See *hard*.—Run net. See *net*.—Run up, in bookbinding, said of a book-back in which a fillet is run from head to tail without being entered in each cross-band.—To *run* a bead, in carp. and joinery, to form a bead, as on the edge or angle of a board.—To *run* a blockade. See *blockade*.

—To *run* a levant. See *levant*.—To *run* a match, to contend with another in running.—To *run* and fell, to make (as a seam) by running and felling. See *fell*, n., 2.—To *run* a rig, a risk, etc. See the nouns.—To *run* down.

(a) In hunting, to chase till exhausted: as, to *run* down a stag, hence, figuratively, to pursue and overtake, as a criminal; hunt down; persecute.

Must great offenders, once escaped the crown,
Like royal harts he never more *run* down?

Pope, Epit. to Satires, II. 22.

My being hunted and *run* down on the score of my past transactions with regard to the family affairs is an abominably unjust and unnatural thing.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xiii.

(b) *Naut.* to collide with (a ship); especially, to sink (a ship) by collision. (c) To overthrow; overwhelm.

Religion is *run* down by the license of these times.

Ep. Berkeley.

(d) To deprecate; disparage; abuse.

It was Cynthia's humour to *run* down everything that was rather for ostentation than use.

Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

No person should be permitted to kill characters and *run* down reputations, but qualified old maids and disappointed widows.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

(e) To reduce in health or strength: as, he was *run* down by overwork.—To *run* hard. (a) To press hard in a race or other competition.

Livingstone headed the list, though Fallowfield *ran* him hard.

Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, xii.

(b) To urge or press importunately. [Colloq. in both uses.] To *run* in. (a) In printing: (1) To cause to follow without break, as a word, clause, etc., after other matter in type. (2) To make room for (a small wooden or other form of illustration) by overrunning or rearranging composed types; sometimes, conversely, the type thus arranged is said to be *run* in beside the woodcut. (b) To take into custody; arrest and confine; lock up, as a culprit or criminal. [Slang.]

The respectable gentleman [the consul] who in a foreign seaport town takes my part if I get *run* in by the police.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 49.

(c) To confine; inclose; corral: as, to *run* in cattle.—To *run* into the ground, to carry to an extreme; overdo. [Colloq., U. S.]—To *run* off. (a) To cause to flow out: as, to *run* off a charge of molten metal from a furnace. (b) *Theat.* to move or roll off, as scenes from the stage. (c) In printing, to take impressions of; print: as, this press will *run* off ten thousand every hour; to *run* off an edition. (d) To tell off; repeat; count: as, he *ran* off the list or the figures from memory.—To *run* on. (a) In printing, to carry on or continue, as matter to fill up an incomplete line, without break. (b) *Theat.* to move or bring upon the stage by means of wheels or rollers.

Nearly all scenes which are not raised or lowered by ropes from the "rigging-loft," or space under the roof above the stage, are mounted on wheels which enable them to be easily moved upon the stage, hence the compound verbs *run* on and *run* off, which are in universal use in the theatre. The word "move" is scarcely ever heard.

New York Tribune, July 14, 1889.

(e) In *match*, to start (a machine or an apparatus) by connecting it or some part of it with a prime motor, or by some other adjustment necessary to set it in motion or action.—To *run* one's face. See *face*.—To *run* one's letters. See *letter*.—To *run* out. (a) To run to completion; make an end of; exhaust: as, we had *run* out all our line.

Fly, envious Time, till thou *run* out thy race.

Milton, Ode on Time.

(b) To cause to depart suddenly and by force; banish: as, to *run* a thief out of town or camp; *run* him out. [Slang, U. S.] (c) To carry out the end of, as a warp, hawser,

cable, or the like, for the purpose of mooring or warping it to any object. (d) To cause to project beyond the ports by advancing the muzzles by means of the side-tackles: said of guns.—To *run* (something) over, to hurry over; go through cursorily and hastily.

And because these prayers are very many, therefore they *run* them over.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 106.

But who can *run* the British triumphs o'er,
And count the flames disperst on every shore?

Addison, To the King.

To *run* the bath, in tanning fish or lobsters, to take the cans out of the first bath, prick or probe them to let out gns, and seal them up again.—To *run* the foil, the gantlet, the hazard, the net. See the nouns.—To *run* the rig upon. See *rig*.—To *run* the stage. See the quotation.

Before the scene can be set it is necessary to *run* the stage—that is, to get everything in the line of properties, such as stands of arms, chairs and tables, and scenery, ready to be put in place.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 444.

To *run* the works, in *whaling*, to try out oil.—To *run* through, in *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to remove all air-bubbles, in order to insure a casting free from the defects resulting from such bubbles: expressed also by *to flow*.—To *run* to cover or ground. Same as *to run* to earth.—To *run* to earth. See *earth*.—To *run* together, to join by sewing, as the edges of stuff in making a seam.—To *run* up. (a) To raise in amount or value; increase by gradual additions; accumulate.

Between the middle of April and the end of May she *ran* up a bill of a hundred and five livres.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 288.

(b) To sew up with a running stitch, especially in mending; hence, to repair quickly or temporarily.

I want you to *run* up a tear in my flounce.

C. Meade, Love me Little, xiv.

(c) To put up, erect, or construct hastily: as, to *run* up a block of buildings.

What signifies a theatre? . . . just a side wing or two *run* up, doors in flat, and three or four scenes to be let down; nothing more would be necessary.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlii.

Nature never *ran* up a ladder hasto a more restless piece of workmanship.

Lamb, My Relations.

(d) To execute by hanging: as, they *draged* the wretch to a tree and *ran* him up. [Western U. S.]

*run*¹ (run), *n.* [Partly < ME, *runce*, *renc*, *ren*, a course, run, running, < AS, *ryne*, *curso*, *path*, orbit, also flow, flux (see *rine*³, *runnel*), partly directly from the verb: see *run*¹, v.] 1. The act of running.

The wyl cam lepyng Inward with a *ren*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 150.

Thou mayst slide from my shoulder to my heel with no greater a *run* but my head and my neck. A fire, good Curtis.

Shak., T. of the S., IV. 1. 10.

They . . . were in the midst of a good *run*, and at some distance from Mansfield, when, his horse being found to have flung a shoe, Henry Crawford had been obliged to give up, and make the best of his way back.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxv.

Specifically—(a) A leaping or springing gait, of horses or other quadrupeds, consisting in most animals of an acceleration of the action of the gallop, with two, three, or

*run*² (run), *v.* [Partly < ME, *runce*, *renc*, *ren*, a course, run, running, < AS, *ryne*, *curso*, *path*, orbit, also flow, flux (see *rine*³, *runnel*), partly directly from the verb: see *run*¹, v.] 1. The act of running.

The wyl cam lepyng Inward with a *ren*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 150.

Thou mayst slide from my shoulder to my heel with no greater a *run* but my head and my neck. A fire, good Curtis.

Shak., T. of the S., IV. 1. 10.

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the conducting of a journey or passage from start to finish: as, to take a *run* to Paris; the engineer had a good *run* from the west. Seamen are said to be engaged for the *run* when they are shipped for a single trip out or homeward, or from one port to another.

3. The act of working or plying; operation; activity, as of a machine, mill, etc.; also, a period of operation, or the amount of work performed in such a period.

Of the trial on Oct. 8, Dr. W. says that, during a *run* of about 21 hours, 70 cells, of about 1,400 pounds of cane apiece, or 49 tons, were diffused, giving from 65 cells 96,140 pounds of juice. *Science*, VI. 521.

The inquiry is admissible whether sufficient current could not be stored up from the average nightly *run* of a station with a spare or extra dynamo to feed a day electrically. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 138.

4. A flowing or pouring, as of a liquid; a current; a flow.

This past spring an oil-man . . . was suffocated in one of these tank-sheds while making a *run* of oil: viz., running the oil from the receiving tank to the transportation or pipe-line company's tanks. *Science*, XI. 172.

Already along the curve of Sandag Bay there was a splashing *run* of sea that I could hear from where I stood. *R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men*.

5. Course; progress; especially, an observed or recorded course; succession of occurrences or chances; account: as, the *run* of events.

She led the in and out of the Sullivan house, and kind of kept the *run* of how things went and came in it. *W. B. Shaw, Oldtown*, p. 29.

Even if I had had time to follow his fortunes, it was not possible to keep the *run* of him. *J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old*, p. 62.

6. Continuance in circulation, use, observance, or the like; a continued course, occurrence, or operation: as, a *run* of ill luck; the *run* of a play or a fashion.

Now (shame to Fortune) 'ao ill run at play. Blunk'd his bold visage. *Pope, Dunciad*, l. 113.

If the piece [*The Reformed Housebreaker*] has its proper *run* I have no doubt but that bolts and bars will be entirely useless by the end of the season. *Sheridan, The Critic*, l. 1.

It is amusing to think over the history of most of the publications which have had a *run* during the last few years. *Macaulay, Montgomery's Poems*.

7. A current of opinion; tendency of thought; prejudice.

You cannot but have already observed what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Scrib., To a Young Clergyman*.

8. A general or extraordinary pressure or demand; specifically, a pressure on a treasury or a banking-house for payment of its obligations.

"Buy just now, Catch!" asked the Carrier. "Why, pretty well, John." "There's rather a *run* on Nodd's Arks at present." *Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth*, l. 1.

When there was a great *run* on Gault's bank in '66, I saw a gentleman come in with bags of gold and say, "Tell Mr. Gault there's plenty more where that came from." It stopped the *run*, gentleman — it did, indeed. *George Eliot, Felix Holt*, xx.

9. *Naut.*: (a) The extreme after part of a ship's bottom or of the hold: opposed to *entrainer*. (b) A trough for water that is rough by a roaming, built across the fore-castle of a steamer to prevent the seas rushing aft. The *run* conducts the water overboard.—10. A small stream of water; a rivulet; a brook. See *runlet*.

Out of the south east part of the said mountain springs ethereal descendeth a little *run*. *MS. Col. Caly. l. viii. (Halliwell, under run.)*

"Do any of my young men know whether this *run* will lead us?" A Delaware . . . answered "before the *run* could go his own length, the little water will be in the big." *Conger, Last of Mollusks*, xxxii.

11. In *base-ball*, the feat of running around all the bases without being put out. See *base-ball*.

An earned *run* is one that is made without the assistance of fielding errors—that is, in spite of the most perfect playing of the opponents. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 835.

12. In *cricket*, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by both the batsmen without either being put out. See *cricket*.—13. Power of running; strength for running.

They have too little *run* left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 7.

14. The privilege of going through or over; hence, free access, as to a place from which others are excluded; freedom of use or enjoyment.

There is a great Peer in our neighborhood, who gives me the *run* of his library while he is in town. *Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey*.

The contractor for the working of the railway was pleased to agree that I should have the "*run* of the shops." *The Engineer*, LXXIX. 387.

15. That in or upon which anything runs or may run; especially, a place where animals may or do run, range, or move about. Compare *runway*. Specifically—(a) A stretch or range of pasturage, open or fenced, where cattle or sheep graze.

A wool-grower . . . could not safely venture on more than 8,000 sheep; for he might have his *run* swept by a fire any January night, and be forced to bury his sheep down to the boiling-house. *H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burlons*, lx.

If the country at the far end of the *run* is well grassed it will be occupied by a flock of sheep or two. *A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland*, l. 61.

(b) An extensive underground burrow, as of a mole or gopher.

The mole has made his *run*. The hedgehog underneath the plantain forest. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

(c) The play-house of a bower-bird. See *ent under bower-bird*. (d) A series of planks laid down as a surface for rollers in moving heavy objects, or as a track for wheelbarrows. (e) *Theat.*, an incline; a sloping platform representing a road, etc.

16. A pair of millstones.

Every plantation, however, had a *run* of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs*, II. 493.

17. In *music*, a rapid succession of consecutive tones constituting a single melodic figure; a division or roulade. In vocal music a *run* is properly sung to a single syllable.—18. In *mining*: (a) The horizontal distance to which a level can be carried, either from the nature of the formation or in accordance with agreement with the proprietor. (b) The direction of a vein. (c) A failure caused by looseness, weakness, slipping, sliding, giving way, or the like; a fault.

The working has been executed in the most irregular manner, and has opened up enormous excavations; whence disastrous *runs* have taken place in the mines. *Ure, Met.*, III. 291.

19. Character; peculiarities; lie.

Each . . . was entirely of the opinion that he knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbors. *The Field*, LXVII. 91.

20. The quantity run or produced at one time, as in various mechanical operations.

When large quantities of variously are required, it will always be found best to boil off the three *runs* in the boiling pot. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 65.

Woolen yarns are weighed in lengths or *runs* of 1000 yards. *J. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 330.

21. (a) A herd; a number of animals moving together, as a school of fish. (b) The action of such a school; especially, the general movement of numerous fish up-stream or in-shore from deep water. *Spot'sman's Gazetteer*,—22.

A straight run, running out at right angles to the shore, and connecting with an inner point; a leader. See *ent under pound-net*.—23. In *physics*, the value of a mean division of a circle or scale in revolutions of a micrometer-screw, divisions of a level, etc. When a microscope with a micrometer is employed to read a circle or line or scale, it is convenient to have a certain whole number of revolutions equal to a mean division of the circle or scale, and the amount by which the division exceeds or falls short of that whole number of revolutions, expressed in circular or linear measure, is called the *error of runs*, or, loosely, the *run*. It is taken as positive when the circle or scale-division is greater than the intended whole number of turns.—By the *run*, suddenly; quickly, all at once; especially, by a continuous movement: sold of a fall, descent, and the like, as, the wall came down by the *run*.—Earned *run*. See quotation under def. 11. above.—Home *run*, in *base-ball*, a continuous element of the bases made by a bat-man as a consequence of a hit, and not due to any fielding errors of the opponents.—In or at the long *run*, after a long course of experience; at length; as the ultimate result of long trial.

I might have caught him [in front] at the long *run*, for so I use always to do when I meet with an overgrown fish. *J. Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 115.

I am sure always, in the long *run*, to be brought over to her way of thinking. *Lamb, Mackery Trail*.

Often it is seen that great changes which in the long *run* turn to the good of the community bring suffering and grievous loss on their way to many an individual. *Shairp, Culture and Religion*, p. 129.

Run to clear, in *lumber-manuf.*, the proportion of clear sawed lumber in the output of a plant, or in the lumber-gradings of a quantity of logs when sawed: opposed to *run to ends*, which is the proportion of ends or defective pieces.—Strawberry *run*, a run of fish in the season of the year when strawberries are ripe. Compare *dandelion fleet*, vessels sailing when dandelions are in bloom. (Local, U. S.)—The common *run* (or, simply, the *run*), that which passes under observation as most usual or common; the generality.

In the common *run* of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 257.

To get the *run* upon, to turn the joke upon; turn into ridicule. [U. S.]

*run*¹ (run), *p. a.* [Pp of *run*¹, *v.*] 1. Liquefied; melted: as, *run* butter. See *buttermilk*. [Colloq.]—2. Smuggled ashore or landed secretly; contraband: as, *run* brandy; a *run* cargo. [Colloq.]

She boasted of her feats in diving into dark dens in search of *run* goods, charming things—French wares that could be had for next to nothing. *Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, xxv. (Davies.)

3. Having migrated or made a *run*, as a fish; having come up from the sea. Compare *run-fish*.

Your fish is strong and active, fresh *run*, as full soon you see. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 311.

*run*², *n.* See *run*.

runabout (run'ā-bout'), *n.* 1. A gadabout; a vagabond.

A *runne-about*, a skipping French-man. *Marston, What you Will*, III. 1.

2. Any light open wagon for ready and handy use.

runagate (run'ā-gāt'), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *runnagate*; a corruption of *E. renegade* (< ME. *renegat*), confused with *run* (ME. *renne*) a gate, i. e., 'run on the way,' and perhaps with *runaway*: see *renegade*, *renegade*.] I. *a.* 1. *Runagate*; apostate.

To this Mahomet succeeded his son called Amurathes. He ordeined first the laissarys, *runagate* Christians, to defend his person. *Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Helwyses, 1577), p. 331.

He [William Tyndale, the translator of the Scriptures] was a *runagate* friar living in foreign parts, and seems to have been a man of severe temper and unfortunate life. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, i.

2. Wandering about; vagabond.

Where they dare not with their own forces to invade, they basely entertaine the traitours and vauabonds of all Nations; seeking by those and by their *runnagate* Jesuits to winne parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. II. 174.

II. *n.* 1. A renegade; an apostate; hence, more broadly, one who deserts any cause; a turncoat.

He . . . letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxxviii. 6.

Traitor, no king, that seeks thy country's sack, The famous *runagate* of Christendom! *Peele, Edward I.*

Hence, hence, ye slave! dissemble not thy state, But henceforth be a turncoat, *runagate*. *Marston, Satires*, l. 122.

2. One who runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

Dido I am, unless I be deceiv'd. And must I rave thus for a *runagate*? Must I make ships for him to sail away? *Marlowe and Nash, Dido, Queen of Carthage*, v. 1. 265.

Thus chained in wretched servitude doth live A *runagate*, and English fugitive. *Times' Whistle* (L. T. S.), p. 62.

3. A runabout; a vagabond; a wanderer.

He now came down from the earth, to be a *runagate* and wanderer thence. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 33.

A vagabond and straggling *runagate*; . . . That vagrant exile, that the bloody tide. *Drayton, Queen Isabel to Rich.*, II.

runaway (run'ā-wā'), *v. and a.* [*< run*¹ + *away*.] I. *n.* 1. One who flees or departs; a fugitive; a deserter.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? *Shak.*, M. N. D., II. 2. 405.

My son was born a freeman; this, a slave To beastly passions, a fugitive And *run-away* from virtue. *Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth*, v. 2.

The night hath plaid the swift-foot *run-away*. *Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, II. 21).

2. A running away, as by a horse when breaking away from control and bolting.

If the driver is standing against any of the ultra sloping driving cushions, a *runaway* will be found impossible. *New York Tribune*, May 11, 1890.

3. One who runs in the public ways; one who roves or rambles about.

Spread thy close curtain, boy-performing night, That *runaway* eyes may wink, and Bourne Leap to these arms unthink'd of and unseen. *Shak.*, R. and J., III. 2. 6.

II. *a.* 1. Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from control; defying or overcoming restraint: as, a *runaway* horse.

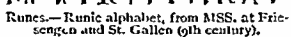
Shakespeare . . . was a *runaway* youth . . . who obtained his living in London by holding horses at the door of the theatre for those who went to the play. *L. Everett, Quotations*, I. 319.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away or eloping.

We are told that Miss Michell's guardian would not consent to his ward's marriage (with Bysse Shelley), that it was a *runaway* match, and that the wedding was celebrated in London by the parson of the Fleet. *E. Doudon, Shelley*, I. 3.

rune¹ (rön), *n.* [= F. *runc* = G. *runc* (JL. *runa*), a rune, a mod. book-form representing the AS. and Scand. word *rūn*, a letter, a writing, lit. a secret, mystery, secret or confidential speech, counsel (a letter being also

sp. = Ochw. *nyaga*, a staff, cf. *nyaga*, a ring, joining spar, = Gael. *rong*, a joining spar, rib of a boat, staff (perhaps < E.). The OSw. *rangr*, *vräng*, pl. *vräng*, sides of a vessel (> F. *varangue*, Sp. *varenga*, sides of a vessel) seems to be of diff. origin, connected with



a waste tract, a wood, forest.] In India, a tract of sand-flat or salt-bog, which is often covered

by the tides or by land floods: as, the *Runn* of Cutch.

runnel (run'el), *n.* [Also dial. *rundle*, *rundel*, *rindl*, *rincl*; < ME. *runcl*, *rincl*, a streamlet, < AS. *ryncl*, a running stream (cf. *ryncl*, a runner, messenger, courier), dim. of *rync*, a stream, < *rinnan*, run: see *run*¹ and *rincl*.] A rivulet or small brook.

The *Rinels* of red hlood ran down his chekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7506.

As a trench the little valley was,
To catch the *runnels* that made green its grass.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 9.

A willow *Pleiades*, . . .
Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing,
Stiffened in coils and *runnels* down the bank.
Lowell, *Under the Willows*.

runner (run'er), *n.* [< ME. *runner*, *renner* (= MHG. *rennore*, *renner*); < *run*¹ + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which runs. Specifically—(a) A person who or an animal which moves with the gait called a *run*, as in a running-match or race.

Forspent with toil, as *runners* with a race.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 3. 1.

(b) One who is in the act of running, as in any game or sport.

The other side are scouting and trying to put him out,
either by hitting the batsman (or *runner*) as he is running,
or by sending the ball into the hole, which is called
grounding.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 69.

(c) One who frequents or runs habitually to a place.
And fie farro from besy tungenes as hytter as gall,
And *rynnars* to howsis wher good ale is.
MS. Laud, 416, f. 39. (*Hallivell*.)

(d) A runaway; a fugitive; a deserter.
Let us score their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares behind;
'Tis sport to maul a *runner*.
Shak., A. and C., IV. 7. 14.

If I finde any more *runners* for Newfoundland with the
Finnace, let him assuredly looke to arise at the Gallows.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 229.

(e) One who risks or evades dangers, impediments, or legal restrictions, as in blockade-running or smuggling; especially, a smuggler.

By merchants I mean fair traders, and not *runners* and
trickers, as the little people often are that cover a contra-
band trade.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 490. (*Davies*.)

(f) An operator or manager, as of an engine or a machine.
Every locomotive *runner* should . . . have an exact
knowledge of the engine intrusted to him, and a general
knowledge of the nature and construction of steam en-
gines generally.
Forney, *Locomotive*, p. 547.

There are two classes of *runners*, and a second-class
man must run an engine two years before he can be pro-
moted to first-class.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 349.

(g) One who goes about on any sort of errand; a messenger;
specifically, in Great Britain and in the courts of
China, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff; in the United States,
one whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways,
steamboats, etc.

A somonour is a *renner* up and down
With mandementz for fornicacioun,
And is ybet at every townes ende.
Chaucer, *Troil. to Fiar's Tale*, I. 19.

Runner (of a gaming-house), one who is to get Intel-
ligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the
Constables are out.
Bailey, 1731.

He was called the Man of Peace on the same principle
which assigns to constables, Bow-street *runners*, and such
like, who carry bludgeons to break folk's heads, and are
perpetually and officially employed in scenes of riot, the
title of peace-officers.
Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, III.

For this their *runners* ramble day and night,
To drag each lurking deep to open light.
Crabbe, *The Newspaper* (Works, I. 181).

"It's the *runners*!" cried Britles, to all appearance
much relieved. "The what?" exclaimed the doctor,
aghast in his turn. "The Bow Street officers, sir," replied
Britles.
Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxx.

(h) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (i) A running stream;
a run.

When they [trout] are going up the *runners* to spawn.
The Field, LXVI. 560.

(j) *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Cursors* or *Dreipennes*.
(k) *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the cursorial orthopterous
insects; the cockroaches. See *Cursoria*. (l) A carangoid
fish, the leather-jacket, *Elaeatis pinnulatus*.

2. In *bot.*, a slender prostrate stem, having a
bud at the end which sends out leaves and
roots, as in the strawberry; also, a plant that
spreads by such creeping stems. Compare
*run*¹, *v. i.*, 10.

In every root there will be one *runner* which hath little
buds on it.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

3. In *mach.*: (a) The tight pulley of a system
of fast-and-loose pulleys. (b) In a grinding-
mill, the stone which is turned, in distinction
from the fixed stone, or bedstone. See *cuts* un-
der *mill*¹, 1.

And sometimes whirling, on an open hill,
The round-flat *runner* in a roaring mill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

(c) In a system of pulleys, a block which moves,
as distinguished from a block which is held in
a fixed position. Also called *running block*. See

cut under *pulley*. (d) A single rope rove through
a movable block, having an eye or thimble in
the end of which a tackle is hooked.

There are . . . all kinds of Shipchandlery necessities,
such as blocks, tackles, *runners*, etc.
Defoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, I. 147. (*Davies*.)

4. In *saddlery*, a loop of metal, leather, bone,
celluloid, ivory, or other material, through
which a running or sliding strap or rein is
passed: as, the *runners* for the gag-rein on the
throat-latch of a bridle or head-stall.—5. In
optical-instrument making, a convex cast-iron
support for lenses, used in shaping them by
grinding.

The cast-iron *runner* is heated just sufficiently to melt
the cement, and carefully placed upon the cemented backs
of the lenses.
Ure, *Diet.*, III. 106.

6. That part of anything on which it runs or
slides: as, the *runner* or keel of a sleigh or skate.

The sleds, although so low, rest upon narrow *runners*,
and the shafts are attached by a hook.
B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 35.

7. In *molding*: (a) A channel cut in the sand of
a mold to allow melted metal to run from the
furnace to the space to be filled in the mold.

The crucibles charged with molten steel direct from the
melting-holes pour their contents into one of the *runners*.
W. H. Greenwood, *Steel and Iron*, p. 427.

(b) The small mass of metal left in this chan-
nel, which shows, when the mold is removed,
as a projection from the casting. See *jet*¹, 4
(b).—8. In *bookbinding*, the front board of the
paw-press, used in cutting edges. [Eng.]—

9. *pl.* In *printing*: (a) The friction-rollers in
the ribs of a printing-press, on which the bed
slides to and from impression. [Eng.] (b) A
line of corks put on a form of type to prevent
the inking-rollers from sagging, and over-col-
oring the types. [Eng.]—10. The slide on an
umbrella-stick, to which the ribs or spreaders
are pivoted.—11. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, same
as *runner-ball*.—12. In *iron-founding*, *soda-*
manuf., and other industries in which fusion
is a necessary operation, a congealed piece of
metal or material which in the molten state has
run out of a mold or receptacle, and become
waste until remelted.—13. In *rope-making*, a
steel plate having three holes concentrically
arranged, and used to separate the three yarns
in laying up (twisting) a rope. The yarns are passed
through the holes, and the plate is kept at a uniform dis-
tance from the junction of the twisted and untwisted parts,
rendering the twist uniform.

14. A market-vessel for the transportation of
fish, oysters, etc.—**Brook-runner**. Same as *relet*
runner.—**Double-runner**. Same as *bob-sled*.—**Runner**
of a *trawl*. See *trawl*.—**Scarlet runner**, the scarlet-
flowered form of the Spanish bean, *Phaseolus multiflorus*,
native in South America: a common high-twining orna-
mental plant with showy, casually white blossoms. Also
called *scarlet bean*.—**Velvet runner**, the water-rail, *Rallus*
aquaticus: so called from its stealthy motions. [Local,
British.]

runner-ball (run'er-bál), *n.* In *gunpowder-*
manuf., a disk of hard wood used to crush the
mill-cake through the sieves in order to granu-
late the powder.

runner-stick (run'er-stik), *n.* In *founding*, a
cylindrical or conical piece of wood extending
upward from the pattern and having the sand
of the cope packed about it. When withdrawn,
it leaves a channel called the *runner* leading
to the interior of the mold.

runnet (run'et), *n.* A dialectal form of *rennet*¹.
running (run'ing), *v. a.* [Verbal *n.* of *run*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which runs.—2. Specifically, the act of one who risks or evades dangers or legal restrictions, as in *running* a blockade or smuggling.

It was hoped that the extensive smuggling that pre-
vailed would be mitigated by heavy penalties, which were
now imposed upon custom-house officers for neglect of
duty in preventing the *running* of brandy.
S. Douell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 216.

3. The action of a whale after being struck
by the harpoon, when it swims but does not
sound.—4. In *racing*, etc., power, ability, or
strength to run; hence, staying power.

He thinks I've *running* in me yet; he sees that I'll come
out of these days in top condition.
Lever, *Davenport Dunn*, xii.

He [Kingston] was not only full of *running* throughout
the race, but finished second, and just as strong as Han-
over.
New York Evening Post, June 23, 1889.

5. The ranging of any animals, particularly in
connection with the rut, or other actions of the
breeding season: also used attributively: as,
the *running* time of salmon or deer.

The history of the buffalo's daily life and habits should
begin with the "*running* season."
Smithsonian Report, 1887, II. 415.

6. In *organ-building*, a leakage of the air in a
wind-chest into a channel so that a pipe is
sounded when its digital is depressed, although
its stop is not drawn; also, the sound of a pipe
thus sounded. Also called *running of the wind*.
—7. That which runs or flows; the quantity
run: as, the first *running* of a still, or of cider
at the mill.

And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly *running* could not give.
Dryden, *Aurengzebe*, IV. 1.

It [Glapthorne's work] is exactly in flavour and charac-
ter the last not sprightly *runnings* of a generous liquor.
Saintsbury, *Hist. Elizabethan Lit.*, xi.

8. Course, direction, or manner of flowing or
moving.

All the rivers in the world, though they have divers
risings and divers *runnings*. . . do at last find and fall
into the great ocean. *Kaigh*, *Hist. World*, Pref., p. 47.

In the *running*, out of the *running*, competing or not
competing in a race or other contest; hence, qualified or
not qualified for such a contest, or likely or not likely to
take part in or to succeed in it. [Colloq.]—**Running off**,
in *founding*, the operation of opening the tap-hole in a
blast-furnace, so that the metal can flow through the chan-
nels to the molds.—**To make good one's running**, to run
as well as one's rival; keep abreast with others; prove
one's self a match for a rival.

The world had esteemed him when he first *made good*
his *running* with the Lady Fanny.

Trollope, *Small House at Allington*, II.

To make the running, to force the pace at the begin-
ning of a race, by causing a second-class horse to set off
at a high speed, with the view of giving a better chance
to a staying horse of the same owner.

Ben Caunt was to *make the running* for Haphazard.
H. Kingsley, *Itavenshoe*, xxxvi.

To take up the running, to go off at full speed from a
slower pace; take the lead; take the most active part in
any undertaking.

But silence was not dear to the heart of the honourable
John, and so he *took up the running*.
Trollope, *Dr. Thorne*, v.

running (run'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *run*¹, *v.*] 1.
That runs; suited for running, racing, etc. See
*run*¹, *n.*, 1 (a).

A concourse . . . of noblemen and gentlemen meet
together, in mirth, peace, and amity, for the exercise of
their swift *running*-horses, every Thursday in March.
The prize they run for is a silver and gilt cup, with a
cover, to the value of seven or eight pounds.

Dutcher, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 103.

In the reign of Edward III. the *running*-horses pur-
chased for the king's service were generally estimated at
twenty marks, or thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eight-
pence each.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 104.

Specifically, in *zool.*, cursorial; gressorial; ambulatory;
not saltatorial.

2. Capable of moving quickly; moveable; mo-
bilized.

The Indians did so annoy them by sudden assaults out
of the swamps, etc., that he was forced to keep a *running*
army to be ready to oppose them upon all occasions.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 117.

3. Done, made, taken, etc., in passing, or
while hastening along; hence, cursory; hasty;
speedy.

The fourth Summer [A. D. 82], Domitian then ruling the
Empire, he spent in settling and confirming what the
year before he had travaill'd over with a *running* Con-
quest.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

When you step but a few doors off to tattle with a
wench, or take a *running* pot of ale, . . . leave the street
door open.
Swift, *Advice to Servants* (Footman).

4. Cursive, as manuscript: as, *running* hand
(see below).—5. Proceeding in close succe-
sion; without intermission: used in a semi-
adverbial sense after nouns denoting periods
of time: as, I had the same dream three nights
running.

How would my Lady Ailesbury have liked to be asked
in a parish church for three Sundays *running*?
Falpole, *Letters*, II. 334.

Legislation may disappoint them fifty times *running*,
without at all shaking their faith in its efficiency.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 422.

6. Continuous; unintermittent; persistent.

The click-click of her knitting-needles is the *running*
accompaniment to all her conversation.

George Eliot, *Amos Barton*, I.

7. In *bot.*, repeat or creeping by runners, as the
strawberry. See *runner*, 2.—**Running banquet**.
See *banquet*, 3.—**Running block**. See *block*¹, 11.—**Run-**
ning board. (a) A narrow platform extending along the
side of a locomotive. (b) A horizontal board along the ridge
of a box freight-car or the side of an oil-car, to form a
passage for the trainmen.—**Running bond**. See *bond*¹.
—**Running bowline**, a bowline-knot made round a part
of the same rope, so as to make a noose.—**Running bow-**
sprit. See *bowsprit*.—**Running buffalo-clover**, an
American clover, *Trifolium stoloniferum*, closely related
to *T. reflexum*, the buffalo-clover, but spreading by run-
ners.—**Running days**, a chartering term for consec-
utive days occupied on a voyage, etc., including Sundays,
and not therefore limited to working-days.—**Running**
dustman. See *dustman*.—**Running fight**, a fight kept
up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—

Running fire. See *fire*.—**Running footman.** See *footman*.—**Running hand,** the style of handwriting or penmanship in which the letters are formed without lifting the pen from the paper.—**Running head.** See *head*.—**Running knot,** a knot made in such a way as to form a noose which tightens as the rope is pulled on.—**Running lights,** the lights shown by vessels between sunset and sunrise, in order to guard against collision when under way. They are a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side. If the vessel is under steam, a bright white light is also hoisted at the foremast-head; a vessel towing another carries two white lights at the foremast-head.—**Running myrtle.** See *myrtle*.—**Running ornament,** any ornament in which the design is continuous, in interwoven or flowing



Running Ornament.—Medieval Architectural Sculpture

lines, as in many medieval moldings carved with foliage, etc.—**Running patterer.** See *patterer*.—**Running pine.** See *Lycopodium*.—**Running rigging.** See *rigging*.—**Running stationer.** See *stationer*.—**Running swamp-blackberry,** *Rubus hirsutus*, an almost herbaceous species, with short flowering shoots, bearing a fruit of a few sour grains, and with long and slender prickly runners.—**Running title,** in printing, a descriptive headline put continuously at the top of pages of type. Also called *running head-line*.—**Running toad.** Same as *natterjack*.

running (run'ing), *prep.* [Prop. *ppr.* with *on* or *toward* understood. Cf. *rising*, *p. n.*, 3, in a somewhat similar use.] Approaching; going on. [Collog.]

I have been your gadwife
These nine years, running ten
Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 112)

running-gear (run'ing-gēr), *n.* 1. The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, as distinguished from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive.—2. Same as *running rigging*. See *rigging*.

runningly (run'ing-lī), *adv.* Continuously; without pause or hesitation.

Played I not off hand and runningly,
Just now, your masterpiece, hard number twelve?
Browning, Master Hagues of Saxe Gothar.

running-rein (run'ing-rēn), *n.* A driving-rein which is passed over pulleys on the headstall to give it increased freedom of motion. Such reins are sometimes passed over sheaves on the bit, and made to return up the cheek, in order to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

running-roll (run'ing-rōl), *n.* In *plate-glass*, *manuf.*, a brass cylinder used to spread the plastic glass over the casting-table.

running-string (run'ing-string), *n.* A cord, tape, or braid passed through an open hem at the top of a bag or anything which it is desirable to draw tight at pleasure.

running-thrush (run'ing-thrush), *n.* A disease in the feet of horses. See *thrush*.

running-trap (run'ing-trap), *n.* A depressed U-shaped section in a pipe, which allows the free passage of fluid, but always remains full whatever the state of the pipe, so that it forms a seal against the passage of gases.

runnion, *n.* Same as *runon*.
runologist (rū-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< runology + -ist*.] One who is versed in runology; a student of runic remains.

The advanced school of Scandinavian runologists holds that the Runic alphabet of twenty-four letters is derived from the Latin alphabet as it existed in the early days of Imperial Rome. *Athenaeum*, June 2, 1879 p. 315

runology (rū-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. runa, rune, + Gr. -logia, < lōgōs, speak; see -ology*.] The study of runes.

Of late, however, great progress has been made in runology. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 93.

run-out (run'out), *n.* The extent of a run of fish; as, the run-out reaches 20 miles. *J. W. Milner*. [Lake Michigan.]

runrig (run'rig), *n.* [*< run + rig*.] A ridge or rig (that is, a strip of ground) in land so divided that alternate rigs belong to different owners; hence, the system of land-holding by alternate rigs.

We may assume that wherever in Ireland the land was cultivated in modern times according to the runrig system, the custom arose from the previous existence of co-partnerships. *W. K. Sullivan*, *Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. 413.

The face of a hill-side in Derbyshire was laid out in strips of garden land with ridges of turf dividing. These the holders of the land called "rigs"; the long narrow ones *run-rigs*; and one, wide, which intersected the rise at a right angle, the "cut-rig."

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 374.

Runrig lands, in Scotland and Ireland, lands held by runrig.

run¹ (runt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ront*; a dial. word, perhaps orig. a var. of *rind*, a Sc.

form (= D. *rund* = G. *rind*) of *rather*, *rother*: see *rather*.] The later sones may be of different origin.] 1. A young ox or cow; a steer or heifer; also, a stunted ox or cow, or other under-sized animal; one below the usual size and strength of its kind; especially, the smallest or weakest one of a litter of pigs or puppies. Compare *def. 4*.

Giouffco, a steere, a runt, a bullocke, a yeereling, a weanling. *Florio*.

They say she has mountains to her marriage,
She's full of cattle, some two thousand runts.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, iv. 1.

He was mounted on a little runt of a pony, so thin and woe begone as to be remarkable among his kind. *The Century*, XXXVII. 909.

Hence—2. A short, stockish person; a dwarf.

This overgrown runt has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure, that he might be looked upon as a member of this new-erected society [The Short Club]. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 108.

3t. A rude, ill-bred person; a boor or hoiden.

Before I buy a bargain of such runts,
I'll buy a collie for bears, and live among 'em.
Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, v. 2.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons. A single bird may weigh as much as 2½ pounds.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of the tame, there be . . . runts, and carriers and croppers.

I Walton, *A Complete Angler*, p. 112.

While the runt is the weakest and most forlorn of pigs, by the conformation which characterizes our fancier it is the name given to the largest and most robust among pigeons. *The Century*, XXXII. 107.

5. A stump of underwood; also, the dead stump of a tree. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6. The stalk or stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For lapfu's large o' gospel kail
Shall fill thy eib in plenty,
An' runt of grace the pick an' wale,
No given by way o' dainty,
but like day.
Burns, *The Ordination*.

runt² (runt), *n.* [A var. of *rump*.] The rump. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

runteet, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A disk of shell used as an ornament by the Indians of Virginia in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries.

The boy wears a necklace of runtees. *Beverley*, *Virginia*, III. ¶ 5.

runty (run'tī), *a.* [*< runt + -y*.] 1. Stunted; dwarfish; little. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

A brood of half-grown chickens pecking in the grass. . . and a runty pig tied to a "stob," were the only signs of thrift. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIII. 616.

2. Bawdy; smug; rude. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

run-up (run'up), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the act of putting on a line, in finishing, by means of a roll running along the side of the back from the top to the bottom of the book.

runway (run'wā), *n.* The path or track over which anything runs; a passageway. Specifically—(a) The bed of a stream of water. (b) The beaten track of deer or other animals; a trail. Also *runaway*.

The line of mounds overlooks the Grant river to the north, and Snake Hollow or Potomac to the south, and has a commanding position. It may have been used as an elevated runway or graded road designed for the pursuit of game. *Amer. Antiquarian*, XI. 355.

Often times drivers go out with dogs and make a wide circuit, while the hunters post themselves along the runways or beaten trails of the deer. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 431.

(c) A path made by domestic animals in going to and from an accustomed place of feeding, watering, etc. (d) In *timbering*, a trough or channel on the surface of a declivity, down which logs are slid or run in places more or less inaccessible to horses or oxen. (e) One of the ways in the casing of a window for vertically sliding sashes. (f) *Theat.*, in the setting of scenery, a path or road, as upon a model-shed or the face of a rock.

If there is a "runway," which is an elevation like the rocky ascent in the second act of "Die Walküre," . . . it is "built" by the stage carpenters. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 441.

rupee (rū-pē'), *n.* [Formerly also *roopee*; = F. *roopee* = Sp. Pg. *ropia* = G. Dan. Sw. *rupie* =



Obverse. Reverse. Rupee, 1862.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Rupicolinae

NGr. *ρῶνι* = Pers. *rūpiya*, *< Hind. rūpiya, rūpiya, rūpayā, rūpaiya, rūpaiyā*, a rupee, also coin, cash, specie, *< rūpā* (Pali *rūpi*), silver, *< Skt. rūpiya*, silver, wrought silver or wrought gold, as adj. laudable, *< rūpa*, natural state, form, beauty (*> Hind. rūp, form, beauty*).] The standard unit of value in India; also, a current silver coin of India, valued normally at 2s., or about 48 United States cents. The relative value of Indian and English money varies with the price of silver. The theoretic par of exchange between England and India is 24½ pence, but the actual rate has fallen as low as 12 pence.

They call the pieces of money *roopees*, of which there are some of divers values, the meanest worth two shillings and thence, and the best two shillings and ninepence sterling. *Terry*, in *Purchas, Pilgrimes*, II. 1471.

The nabob . . . is neither as wealthy nor as wicked as the jaundiced monster of romances and comedies, who purchases the estates of broken-down English gentlemen with *rupees* tortured out of bleeding rajahs. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, viii.

Rupelian (rū-pē-li'an), *n.* A division of the Oligocene in Belgium. It includes a series of clays and sands partly of marine and partly of brackish-water origin. The Rupelian lies above the Tongrian, which latter is a marine deposit, and is of the same age as the Egelin belt of the German Lower Oligocene.

rupellary (rū-pe-lā-rī), *a.* [*< L. rupellus*, dim. of *rupes*, a rock, + *-ary*.] Rocky.

In this rupellary nidary do the fowls lay eggs and broode. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Feb. 27, 1644.

rupeoptereal (rū-pē-op-tē-rō-āl), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. rupes*, a rock, + Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *-eal*.] A bone of the batrachian skull, supposed to correspond to the prootic.

Rupert's drop (rū-perts drop). Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).

rupestrine (rū-pes-trīn), *a.* [*< L. rupes*, a rock, + *-trine*, as in *lacustrine*, *palustrine*, etc.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; living or growing on or among rocks; rupicoline; saxicoline.

rupia (rū-pī-ā), *n.* [NL. prop. *rhyppia*, *< Gr. ῥῆπιος*, dirt, filth.] A variety of the large flat pustular syphiloderm in which the crust is more or less distinctly concentric and stratified: a use now obsolete.

rupial (rū-pī-āl), *a.* [*< rupia + -al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with rupia.

Rupicapra (rū-pi-kap-rā), *n.* [NL. (Do Blainville), *< L. rupicapra*, a chamois, lit. 'rock-goat,' *< rupes*, a rock, + *capra*, a goat; see *capreolus*.] A genus of antelopes, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Rupicaprinae*; the chamois. There is only one species, *R. tragus*. See *chamois*.

Rupicaprinae (rū-pi-kap-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rupicapra + -inae*.] The chamois as a subfamily of *Bovidae*. *Sir F. Brooke*.

rupicaprine (rū-pi-kap-rīn), *a.* Pertaining to the chamois; belonging to the *Rupicaprinae*, or having their characters.

Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*), the Gemse of the Germans, is the only Antelope found in Western Europe, and forms the type of the *Rupicaprine* or goat-like group of that family. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 334.

Rupicola (rū-pik-ō-lī), *n.* [NL., *< L. rupes*, a rock, + *colere*, inhabit; see *culture*.] A genus

Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola crocea*).

of *Cotingidae* or of *Pipridae*, founded by Brisson in 1760, type of the subfamily *Rupicolinae*; the rock-manikins, rock-cocks, or cocks of the rock, having the outer primary emarginate and attenuate toward the end. These singular birds have an erect compressed semicircular crest, and the plumage of the male is mostly flaming orange or blood-red. They are about 12 inches long, of large size for the group to which they belong, and very showy. They are confined to northern parts of South America. Three species have been recognized—*R. crocea*, *R. peruviana*, and *R. sanguinolenta*.

Rupicolinae (rū-pi-kō-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rupicola + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidae*

or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Selater in 1862 upon the genus *Rupicola*. It is a small group, combining to some extent characters of cotingas and pipras. The feet are syndactylous, and the tarsi pycnospidean. The genus *Phaniceercus* is now commonly placed under *Rupicolinae*.

rupicoline (rō-pik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ine*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; growing on rocks; living among rocks; saxicoline; rupestrine.

rupicolous (rō-pik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *rupicoline*.

Rüppell's griffin. See *griffin*.

Ruppia (rup'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after H. B. Ruppia, author (1718) of a flora of Jena.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadaceæ* and tribe *Potamogeton*. It is distinguished from *Potamogeton*, the other genus of the tribe, by the absence of a perianth, and by the long-stalked fruits, and is characterized by spiked flowers composed of two opposite stamens or four one-celled and nearly sessile anthers, and four or more carpels each containing a single pendulous ovule. The carpels, at first nearly or quite sessile, become elevated on slender spirally twisted pedicels radiating from a long peduncle, each making in fruit an obliquely ovoid truncate nutlet with fleshy surface. The only certain species, *R. maritima*, known in America as *ditch-grass*, in Great Britain as *tassel-grass*, etc., is one of the very few flowering plants of marine waters, and is found throughout temperate and subtropical regions in salt-marshes, brackish ditches, and inlets of the sea. It grows in submerged tufts of thread-like forking and wiry stems from a filiform rootstock. It bears opposite and alternate leaves, which are long and bristle-shaped with a sheathing base, and inconspicuous flowers, usually two. In a terminal spike, at first covered by the sheathing leaf.

ruptile (rup'til), *a.* [NL. **ruptilis*, < *L. rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] In *bot.*, dehiscence by an irregular splitting or breaking of the walls; rupturing: said of seed-vessels.

ruption (rup'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ruption*, < *L. ruptio(n)*, a breaking, < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] A breach; a bursting open; rupture. *Cotgrave*.

Plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

ruptive (rup'tiv), *a.* [< *L. rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] Causing or tending to cause breakage. [Rare.]

Certain breakages of this class may perhaps to some extent be accounted for by the action of a torsional *ruptive* force on rounding curves. *The Engineer*, LXXIX. 492.

ruptuary (rup'tj-ä-ri), *n.*; pl. *ruptuaries* (-riz). [< ML. *rupturarius*, < *ruptura*, a field, a form of feudal tenure; cf. *roturier*, and see *rupture*.] A roturier; a member of the plebeian class, as contrasted with the nobles. [Rare.]

The exclusion of the French *ruptuaries* ("roturiers," for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility. *Chenevix*.

rupture (rup'tj-ä), *n.* [< OF. *rupture*, *roupture*, *route*, a rupture, breach, F. *rupture* = Sp. *ruptura*, *rotura* = Pg. *ruptura* = It. *rottura*, < *L. ruptura*, a breaking, rupture (of a limb or vein), in ML. also a road, a field, a form of feudal tenure, a tax, etc., < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break, burst; cf. Lith. *rupas*, rough, AS. *reō-fan*, leel. *ryfa*, break, reave, Skt. *rup*, lup, break, destroy, spoil. From the *L. rumpere* are also ult. E. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *disrupt*, *erupt*, *interrupt*, *irruption*, *rotel*, *route*, *route*, *route*, *route*, *route*, *route*. To the same ult. root belong *reave*, *rob*, *robe*, *rovel*, *rouer*, etc., *loot*.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted: as, a *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber.

Their brood as numerous hatch, from the egg that soon bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.

2. In *pathol.*, hernia, especially abdominal hernia.—3. A breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or between nations; open hostility or war between nations; a quarrel.

Thus then we see that our Ecclesiastical and Politicall choyses may content and sort as well together without any *rupture* in the State as Christians and Freeholders. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

When the parties that divide the commonwealth come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to choose a side. *Swift*.

In honest words, her money was necessary to me; and in a situation like mine any thing was to be done to prevent a *rupture*. *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xlv.

Moment of rupture. See *moment*.—Plane of *rupture*, the plane along which the tendency of a body (especially a mass of loose earth) under pressure to give way by sliding is the greatest.—Radius of *rupture*. See *mine*, 2 (b).—Rupture of the choroid, a rent of the choroidal tunic, due usually to mechanical injuries, as a blow, a gunshot wound, etc.—Syn. 1. *Breach*, etc. See *fracture*.

rupture (rup'tj-ä), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruptured*, ppr. *rupturing*. [< *rupture*, *n.*] 1. trans. 1.

To break; burst; part by violence: as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.—2. To affect with or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.—3. To cause a break or severance of: as, to *rupture* friendly relations.

II. *intrans.* 1. To suffer a break or rupture; break.—2. In *bot.*, specifically, to dehiscence irregularly; dehiscence in a ruptile manner.

When ripe the antheridia *rupture* or dehiscence transversely at the top. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 833.

rupturewort (rup'tj-ä-wört), *n.* A plant of the genus *Herniaria*, especially *H. glabra* of Europe and Asiatic Russia (see *burstwort*); also, an amarantaceous plant of the West Indies, *Alternanthera polygonoides*, somewhat resembling *Herniaria*.

rural (rō'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rural* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rural* = It. *rurale*, < *L. ruralis*, rural, < *rus* (rūr-), the country, perhaps contr. from **rovus* or **ravis*, and akin to Russ. *ravina*, a plain, Zend *ravan*, a plain, E. *room*: see *room*.] Hence ult. (from *L. rus*) also *rustic*, *rusticate*, etc., *roister*, *roist*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; belonging to or characteristic of the country.

He spied his lady in rich array,
As she walk'd over a *rural* plain.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 352).

The smell of grain, or tumbled grass, or kine,
Or daisy, each *rural* sight, each *rural* sound.
Milton, P. L., ix. 451.

The traveller passed rapidly . . . into a *rural* region, where the neighborhood of the town was only felt in the advantages of a near market for corn, cheese, and hay.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

2. Pertaining to agriculture or farming: as, *rural* economy.—3. Living in the country; rustic.

Where virtue is in a gentyl man, it is commonly myxte with more sufferance, more affabilite and mydenes, than for the more parte it is in a person *rural* or of a very base lynage.
Str T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 15.

Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be denied your highness' presence.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 282.

Rural dean, deanery, Dionysia, lock, etc. See the nouns.—Syn. 1. *Rural*, *rustic*, *pastoral*, *bucolic*. *Rural* is always used in a good sense, and is applied chiefly to things: as, *rural* pleasures; *rural* scenery. *Rustic* is used in a good sense, but also has a sense implying a lack of the refinements of the town or city: as, *rustic* gallantry. *Pastoral* means belonging to a shepherd or his kind of life; *bucolic*, belonging to the care of cattle or to that kind of life. *Pastoral* is always used in a good sense; *bucolic* is now often used with a shade of contempt.

For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth, close crop'd by nibbling sheep,
And skirtd thick with intertexture firm
Of thorny boughs.
Cowper, Task, i. 100.

The *rural* lass,
Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,
Her artless manners and her neat attire,
So dignified, that she was hardly less
Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,
Is seen no more.
Cowper, Task, iv. 536.
[Cowper applies *rural* to persons as well as things.]

What at first seemed *rustic* plainness now appears refined simplicity.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their wattle cotes,
Or sound of *pastoral* reed with oaten stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

II. *n.* A countryman; a rustic.

Amongst *rurals* verse is scarcely found.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

Beckon the *Rurals* in; the Country-gray
Seldom ploughs treason.
Dekker and Ford, Smi's Darling, ii.

Rurales (rō-rā'lez), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), pl. of *L. ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] A family of butterflies, coming between the *Papilionidae* and the *Nymphalidae*, and including the *Lyceninae* and the *Erycininae*. They have six perfect legs in the females and four in the males.

Ruralist (rō-rā'li-ti), *n. pl.* Same as *Rurales*.

ruralise, *v.* See *ruralize*.

ruralism (rō-rā'li-izm), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being rural.—2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town. *Imp. Diet.*

ruralist (rō-rā'li-ist), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ist*.] One who leads a rural life.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image which must have pleaded strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists* for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb.
Cowenry, Philonon to Hydaspes, iii.

rurality (rō-rā'li-ti), *n.* [< F. *ruralité*, < ML. *ruralitas* (t-s), < *L. ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] 1. The state or quality of being rural; ruralness. [Rare.]

To see the country relapse into a state of arcadian *rurality*.
The American, V. 97.

2. That which is rural: a characteristic of rural life; a rusticity. [Rare.]

The old almanac-makers did well in wedding their pages with *ruralities*.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, iii.

ruralize (rō-rā'li-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruralized*, ppr. *ruralizing*. [< *rural* + *-ize*.] 1. trans. To render rural; give a rural character or appearance to.

The curling cloud
Of city smoke, by distance *ruralized*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

This tardy favorite of fortune . . . with not a trace that I can remember of the sea, thoroughly *ruralized* from head to foot, proceeded to escort us up the hill.
The Century, XXVII. 29.

II. *intrans.* To go into the country; dwell in the country; rusticate. *Imp. Diet.*

Also spelled *ruralise*.

rurally (rō-rā'li), *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country: as, the cottage is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town.

ruralness (rō-rā'li-nes), *n.* The character of being rural.

rurdl, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

ruricolist (rō-rā'li-ō-list), *n.* [< *L. ruricola* (> F. *ruricole*), a dweller in the country (< *rus* (rūr-), the country, + *colere*, dwell, inhabit, till), + *-ist*.] An inhabitant of the country; a rustic. *Bailey*.

ruridecanal (rō-rā'li-dēk-ā-nāl), *a.* [< *L. rus* (rūr-), the country, + *L. decanus*, dean: see *decanal*.] Of or belonging to a rural dean or a rural deanery.

My contention was, in a *ruridecanal* chapter lately held, that bishops suffragan ought thus to be addressed in virtue of their spiritual office.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 467.

rurigenoust (rō-rā'li-jē-nus), *a.* [< *L. rurigena*, born in the country, < *rus* (rūr-) + *-gena*, < *gignere*, be born: see *-genous*.] Born in the country. *Bailey*, 1727.

Rusal (rō'sj), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Malay *rūsa*, a deer. Cf. *babirusa*.] 1. A genus of *Cervidae* or subgenus of *Cervus*, containing the large East Indian stags, with cylindrical antlers forked at the top and developing a



Sambar Deer (*Rusa aristotetis*).

brow-tine, and a tuft of hair on the hind legs; the rusino deer. They are related to such species as the elk or wapiti of America, and the hart or red deer of Europe. One of these large deer was known to Aristotle; but the species now called *Cervus* or *Rusa aristotetis* is the sambar, that commonly known as the rusa being *Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*. Both are of great size and have a mane.

2. [*i. c.*] A species of this genus, especially *R. hippelaphus*.

rusa (rō'sj), *n.* The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schwananthus*, yielding rusa-oil. [East Indian.]

rusalka, *n.* [Russ.] In Russian folk-lore, a water-nymph.

Mermaids and mermen . . . have various points of resemblance to the vodyany or water-sprite and the *rusalka* or stream-fairy of Russian mythology.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 39.

Rivers . . . are supposed to be the especial resort of the *Rusalkas* or water-nymphs. Dressed in green leaves, they will sit on the banks combing out their flowing locks. Their strength is in their hair, and if it becomes dry, they die.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, viii.

rusa-oil (rō'sj-ōil), *n.* The oil of ginger-grass. See *ginger-grass* and *Andropogon*.

Ruscus (rus'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom: see

rush¹.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliaceae* and tribe *Aspargaceae*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, with the segments separate, the stamens with their filaments united into an urn-like body which bears three sessile anthers, and a roundish or oblong and one-celled ovary with two ovules, maturing two hemispherical seeds, or only a single globose one. There are 3 species, natives of Europe and the whole Mediterranean region, extending from Madeira to the Caucasus. They are erect, branched or scattered nute ovate leaves, instead of leaves, alternate or scattered nute ovate and leaf-like branches (cladodia), which are rigidly coriaceous and lined with numerous parallel or somewhat netted veins, and are solitary in the axils of small dry scales which represent the true leaves. The small flowers are clustered upon the upper faces, or by twisting the lower faces, of the cladodia at the end of a rib-like adnate pedicel, and are followed by globose pulpy berries. *R. aculeatus* is the common butcher's-broom, also called *knechtolly* or *knechtoller*, *Jesse's* or *shepherd's-wortle*, etc., an evergreen bush ornamental when studded with its red berries. *R. Hypophyllum* and *R. Hypoglossum* are dwarf species, also called *butcher's broom*, and sometimes *double-tongue*. The rhizome is diuretic.

ruse¹ (rüz), *v. i.* [Also **roose* (in dial. deriv. *rooseling*, sloping down), < ME. *roosen* (pret. *reas*, pl. *rurcn*), < AS. *hrōsan* (pret. *hreas*, pl. *hruron*, pp. *hroren*), fall, fall headlong, = Icel. *hrjása* = Norw. *rysa* = Sw. *rysa*, shudder. For the form, cf. *chuse*, a spelling of *choose*, < AS. *ceōsan*.] 1. To fall. *Layamon*.—2. To slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. [Prov. Eng.]

ruse² (rüz), *v. i.* [< ME. *rusen*, < OF. *ruser*, *ruser*, refuse, recoil, retreat, escape, use tricks for escaping, F. *ruser* = Pr. *ruhsar* (ML. *rusari*), < L. *recusare*, refuse; see *recuse*.] To give way; fall back; retreat; use tricks for the purpose of escaping.

As soon as Gawain was come he began to do so well that the Salsnes *rused* and left the place.

Merlin (L. E. T. S.), II. 288.

At the laste
This harte *rused* and staal away

Pro alle the lounes a prey way.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 381.

ruse² (rüz), *n.* [< F. *ruse*, OF. *ruse*, a trick, < *ruser*, trick; see *ruse*², *v.*] The use of artifice or trickery; also, a stratagem.

I might . . . add much concerning the Wiles and *Ruses* which these limid Creatures make use of to save themselves.

Roy, Works of Creation, p. 137.

The effective action of cavalry as cavalry depends on *ruse*, on surprise, on skillful manœuvring, and on the impetuous power and moral effect of the man and horse gliding to one another so though they together formed the old ideal of the arm, the centaur.

Enycy. Brit., XXIV. 388.

Colonel Devereux . . . secured the capitulation of the Spanish garrison by a boldly designed and well executed military *ruse*.

Portugally Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 175.

She has only one string of diamonds left, and she fears that Cháridatta (her husband) will not accept it. . . . She sends for Maltreya, and induces him to palm it off on Cháridatta as a gift which he (Maltreya) had himself received in alms. The *ruse* was successful. Cháridatta accepts the diamonds, but with great reluctance.

Hecker, Hist. India, III. 233.

Ruse de guerre, a trick of war; a stratagem. = *Syn. Manœuvrer*, *Trick*, etc. See *artifice* and *stratagem*.

ruse², *v. t.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *roose*. *Cath. Ang.*

ruset-offal (rú'set-of'al), *n.* Kip or calf-carried leather. *Simmonds*.

rush¹ (rush), *n.* [E. dial. also *rish*, *resh*, transposed *ris*; < ME. *rusche*, *rische*, *rusche*, *resche*, *resche*, < AS. *risce*, *resce*, *ryse*, *rise*, transposed *rise* = D. *rusch* = MLG. *rusch*, *rusch*, LG. *rusch*, *rusch*, *rusch*, < MHG. *rusche*, *rusch*, G. *rausch*, *rusch*, *rish*, a rush; prob. < L. *ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom; perhaps, with formative -um (see -ic), < *rus* = Goth. *ruus*, a reed (> OF. *ros*, dim. *rosel*, F. *roscan* = Pr. *raus*, dim. *rauzel*, *rauzen*, a reed), = OHG. *rör*, *rör*, MHG. *rör*, G. *rohr* = D. *rohr* = Icel. *rogr* = Sw. *Dan. rör* (not in AS.), a reed. Cf. *hush*.] 1. Any plant belonging to the order *Juncaceae*, especially a plant of the genus *Juncus*; also extended to some sedges (*Carex*), horse-tails (*Equisetum*), and a few other plants. The typical rush is *Juncus effusus*, the common or soft rush, marked by its dense clump of slender cylindrical leafless stems, 2 or 3 feet high, from matted creeping rootstocks, some of the stems barren, the others producing from one side a close panicle of greenish or brownish flowers. It is found in wet places nearly throughout the northern hemisphere and in many parts of the southern. Very common in North America is *J. tenuis*, a smaller wiry species growing among grass, and especially in old roads and cow-paths. (See *Juncus*, and phrases below.) Rushes were formerly used to strew floors by way of covering.

Let wantons light of heart
Tickle the fenselers *rushes* with their heels.

Shak., B. and J., l. 4. 36.

Why, pretty soul, tread softly, and come into this room; here be *rushes*, you need not fear the creaking of your cork shoes.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, II. 2.

From the indelicate and filthy habits of our forefathers, carpets would have been a grievous nuisance; whereas

rushes, which concealed the impurities with which they were charged, were, at convenient times, gathered up and thrown into the streets, where they only bred a general plague, instead of in particular one.

Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, III. 3.

A flat malarian world of reed and *rush*!

Tennyson, Lover's Tale, IV.

2. A wick. Compare *rush-candle*. *Baret*. (*Hallivell*).—3. Figuratively, anything weak, worthless, or of trivial value; the merest trifle; a straw.

Heo that heu enset in constorie counteth hit not at a *rush*.

Piers Plowman (A), III. 137.

And if he myght stonde in so good a case,
Hir to reioyse and have hir atte his wiss,
Of all his payne he wold not sett a *rish*.

Geary (L. E. T. S.), I. 1680.

I would not, my good people, give a *rush* for your judgment.

Stern, Tilstram Shandy, IX. 17.

4. A small patch of underwood. *Hallivell*.

[Prov. Eng.]—**Bald rush**, a plant of the American cyperaceous genus *Panicum*.—**Dutch rush**. See *scouring-rush*.—**Field-rush**. See *wood-rush*.—**Flowering rush**, an aquatic plant, *Zosteris aquifolius*, of the *Alismaceae*, found through temperate Europe and Asia. It has long narrow triangular leaves, and a scape from 2 to 4 feet high, bearing an umbel of twenty or thirty showy pink flowers, each an inch in diameter. An old name is *water-gladiolus*.—**Hare's-tail rush**. See *hare's-tail*.—**Heath-rush**, an old world species, *Juncus squarrosus*, growing on moors and heaths.—**Horned rush**. See *Rhynchospora*.—**Spike-rush**. See *Echinochloa*.—**Sweet-rush**. (a) Any plant of the genus *Cyperus*. (b) The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schoenanthus*.—**Teard-rush**, a low, tufted, pale colored species, *Juncus infundib*, distributed over a great part of the world.—**To wed or marry with a rush ring**, to marry in jest, but sometimes implying an evil purpose.

And Tommy was so [blind] to Katty,
And needed her with a *rush* ring.

Truchest, Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel, l. 276. (Nares.)

I'll row thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll marry thee with a *rush* ring.

See W. Dacynat, The Rivals, v.

(See *unt-rush*, *scouring-rush*, and *wood-rush*.)

rush² (rush), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rysshe*; < *rush* l. n.] To gather rushes.

I *rush*, I gather rushes. . . . No more n *rysshe*.

Palgrave, L'Eclaircissement de la Langue Française, II. 602.

rush² (rush), *v.* [< ME. *rushen*, *ruschen* = MLG. *ruschen*, LG. *rushen*, *rush*, chatter, rustle, = D. *ruschen*, *rush*, = MHG. *ruschen*, *ruschen*, G. *rauschen*, *rush*, roar, = OSw. *rusha*, *rush*, shake, Sw. *rusha*, shake, trumble, = Icel. *rusha*, shake violently, = Dan. *rusha*, shake, pull, twitch; cf. AS. *hrusan*, make a noise; appar., with formative -t, from a simple verb represented by OSw. *rusha*, *rush*, shake; perhaps ult. from the root of L. *rudere*, make a noise, etc.; cf. *rumor*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, or tumultuous rapidity.

The rattle ranke stole to his herte rymys,
And he *rushed* to the ertle, rethwe as the more.

Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 2211.

Every one turned to his course, as the horse *rushed* into the battle.

They all *rush* by,

And leave you blindmost.

Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 159.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who *rush* to glory or the grave!

Campbell, Hohenlinden.

2. To move or act with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; hurry; as, to *rush* into business or politics.

O that my head were a fountain of tears, to weep for and bewail the stupidity, yea, the desperate madness of infinite sorts of people that *rush* upon death, and chop into hell blindling.

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 57.

Fools *rush* in where angels fear to tread.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 624.

3. In foot-ball, to fill the position of a rusher.

In *rushing*, as well as in following or heading off, when the "backs" or "half backs" come together, the front lines get the most shocks.

See Amer., N. S., LIX. 301.

4. To take part in a college rush. See *rush*², *n.*, 5. [U. S.]

"Hurry," *rushing*, secret societies, society invitations and badges. . . . are unknown at Oxford and Cambridge.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 230.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to rush; cause to go swiftly or violently; drive or thrust furiously; hence, to force impetuously or hastily; hurry; overturn.

Of alle his ryche castelles *rushed* doune the waller;

I sall noghte lufe in *rusche*, by processe of tyme

Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 1180.

He pull'd him down upon his knee,
And *rushed* off his helm.

Sir Launcelot du Lake (Child's Ballads, I. 60).

When the whole force of the wind driveth to one place, there being no contrary motion to let or hinder it, many hills and buildings have been *rushed* down by this kind of earthquake.

N. Morion, New England's Memorial, p. 232.

You present rather a remarkable spectacle, inasmuch as you are *rushing* a bill through here without knowing what it contains.

Congressional Record, XXI. 7788

Specifically.—2. In foot-ball, to force by main strength toward the goal of one's opponents: said of the ball.—3. To secure by rushing. [Colloq.]

Pecresses . . . occupied every seat, and even *rushed* the reporters' gallery, three reporters only having been fortunate enough to take their places before the rush.

W. Desant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 137.

4. To cause to hasten; especially, to urge to undue haste; drive; push. [Colloq.]

Nearly all [telegraph] operators, good and bad, are vain of their abilities to send rapidly, and nearly all are ambitious to send faster than the operator at the receiving station can write it down, or in other words to *rush* him.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. xiv. 10.

rush² (rush), *n.* [< *rush*², *v.*] 1. A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a motion or course of action marked by violent or tumultuous haste: as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds.

A train of cars was just ready for a start; the locomotive was fretting and fuming, like a steed impatient for a headlong *rush*.

Hatchorne, Seven Gables, xvii.

His panting breath told of the *rush* he had actually made.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxviii.

2. An eager demand; a run.

There was a slight boom in the mining market, and a bit of a *rush* on American rails.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 854.

3. In foot-ball, a play by which one of the contestants forces his way with the ball through the line of his opponents toward their goal.—4. A very successful passing of an examination, or a correct recitation. [College slang, U. S.]

—5. A scrimmage between classes or bodies of students, such as occurs at some American colleges. [U. S.]—6. Extremity of affairs; urgent pressure; such a quantity or quality of anything as to cause extraordinary effort or haste: as, a *rush* of business. [Colloq.]

—7. A stampede, as of cattle, horses, etc. [Australian.]

As they discuss the evening meal they discuss also the likelihood of a quiet camp or a *rush* of it.

A. C. Grant, Bush life in Queensland, II. 124.

8. A company; a flock or flight, as of birds.

The wild-fowler's and sportsman's terms for companies of various birds are as under:— . . . Of Dunbirds, a "flight," or "rush." *W. H. Greener*, The Gun, p. 553.

9. In mining or blasting, same as *spike*.—10. A feast or merry-making. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

—**Cane-rush**, a rush between the freshmen and sophomores of an American college or academy for the possession of a cane, carried in defiance of custom by one of the freshmen. That class wins which, after a given time, has possession of the cane, or has the larger number of men with their hands on it.—**Rush of blood** to (the head, etc.), sudden hyperemia of.

rush-bearing (rush'ber'ing), *n.* A country wake or feast of dedication, when the parishioners strew the church with rushes and sweet-smelling flowers; also, the day of the festival, and the rushes and flowers themselves. [Prov. Eng.]

In Westmoreland, Lancashire, and districts of Yorkshire, there is still celebrated between May-making and harvest a village fête called the *Rush-bearing*.

Quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, I. 506.

rush-bottomed (rush'bot'omd), *a.* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes: as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

rush-broom (rush'bröm), *n.* See *Fiminaria* and *Spartium*.

rush-buckler (rush'buk'lér), *n.* A bullying, violent fellow; a swash-buckler.

Take into this number also their [gentlemen's] servants: I mean all that flock of stout bragging *rushbucklers*.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

rush-candle (rush'kan'dl), *n.* A light made by stripping a dried rush of all its bark except one small strip, which holds the pith together, and dipping it repeatedly in tallow. Rush-candles, being long and slender, are used with the clip-candlestick. Also *rushlight*.

And be it moon, or sun, or what you please:

An if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,

Henceforth I vow it shall be so for me.

Shak., T. of the S., IV. 5. 14.

Some gentle taper.
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation.

Milton, Comus, l. 338.

rush-daffodil (rush'daf'ô-dil), *n.* See *daffodil*.

rushed (rushd), *a.* [< *rush*², *v.*, + -ed².] Strewed with or abounding in rushes.

As slow he winds in muffled mood,
Near the *rushed* marge of Cherwell's flood.

T. Warton, Odes, xi.

And *rushed* floors, whereon our children play'd.

J. Baillie.

rusher¹ (rush'ér), *n.* [*< rush*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who strews rushes on the floors at dances.

Their pipers, fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters, jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.*

rusher² (rush'ér), *n.* [*< rush*² + *-er*¹.] 1. One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.—2. Specifically, in *foot-ball*, a player whose special function it is to force the ball toward his opponents' goal, prevent it from being kicked or brought toward his own, and protect the backs while they kick or run with the ball. When eleven players are on each side, the *rushers* are known, according to their positions in the rush-line, as *right end, right tackle, right guard, center rusher, left guard, left tackle, left end*. See *foot-ball*. Also called *forward*.

3. A go-ahead person; a rusher. [Colloq.]

The pretty girl from the East is hardly enough of a *rusher* to please the young Western masculine taste.

The Century, XXXVIII, 874.

rush-grass (rush'grás), *n.* Any one of certain grasses formerly classed as *Vilfa*, now included in *Sporobolus*. They are wiry grasses, with their panicles more or less included in the leaf-sheaths, thus having a slightly rush-like appearance.

rush-grown (rush'grôn), *a.* Overgrown with rushes.

As by the brook, that ling'ring laves

Yon *rushgrown* moor with sablo waves.

T. Warton, Odes, vi.

rush-holder (rush'hôl'dér), *n.* A clip-candlestick used for rushlights. It is sometimes made small to stand upon the table, sometimes arranged to hang upon the wall, and sometimes made four feet or more high and intended to stand upon the floor.

rushiness (rush'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rushy, or abounding with rushes.

rushing¹ (rush'ing), *n.* [Compare *rush*², 10.] A refreshment. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rushing² (rush'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rush*², *r.*] A rush.

All down the valley that night there was a *rushing* as of a smooth and steady wind descending towards the plain.

R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

rushlight (rush'lit), *n.* A rush-candle.

He had a great red pipe in his mouth, and was smoking, and staring at the *rushlight*, in a state of enviable placidity.

Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

Day had not yet begun to dawn, and a *rushlight* or two burned in the room.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

rush-like (rush'lik), *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

Who thought it not true honour's glorious prize,

By nimble cap'ring in a dainty dance, . . .

Ne yet did seek to their glorie to advance

By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance.

Mir. for Mags., p. 788.

rush-lily (rush'li'i), *n.* A plant of the more showy species of blue-eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium*, especially *S. grandiflorum*, a species with bright-yellow flowers, native in northwestern America, occasionally cultivated.

rush-line (rush'lin), *n.* The line or row in which the *rushers* in foot-ball stand when in position; the *rushers* collectively.

rush-nut (rush'nút), *n.* A plant, *Cyperus esculentus*. The tubers, called by the French *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre*, are used as food in the south of Europe, and have been proposed as a substitute, when roasted, for coffee and cocoa.

rush-stand (rush'stând), *n.* Same as *rush-holder*.

rush-stick (rush'stik), *n.* Same as *rush-holder*.

rush-toad (rush'tôd), *n.* The natterjack, *Bufo calamita*.

rushy (rush'i), *a.* [*< rush*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding with rushes.

Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,

By paved fountain or by *rushy* brook.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 81.

Beside some water's *rushy* brink

With me the Muse shall sit.

Gray, Ode on the Spring.

2. Made of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare.

Goldsmith, The Hermit.

rushy-fringed (rush'i-friujd), *a.* Fringed with rushes; rushy.

By the *rushy fringed* bank,

Where grows the willow, and the osier dank,

My sliding chariot stays

Milton, Comus, l. 890.

rushy-mill (rush'i-mil), *n.* A toy mill-wheel made of rushes and placed in running water.

The god . . . solemnly then swore

His spring should flow some other way: . . .

Nor drive the *rushy-mills* that in his way

The shepherds made: but rather for their lot,

Send them red waters that their sheep should rot.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 1.

rusine (rö'sin), *a.* [*< Rus*¹ + *-ine*¹.] Resembling or related to the *rusa*, or having its kind of antler; belonging to the group of deer which *Rusa* represents. See cut under *Rusa*¹.

rusk (rusk), *n.* [Prob. *< Sp. rosca*, a screw, anything round and spiral (*rosca de pan*, or simply *rosca*, a roll or twist of bread; cf. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusk, a kind of biscuit; dim. *rosquete*, a pancake, *rosquilla*, roll of bread, etc.), = Pg. *rosca*, a screw, the winding or wriggling of a serpent; origin unknown.] 1. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores. [Eng.]

I . . . filled a basket full of white *Ruske* to carrie nshore with me, but before I came to the Banio the Turkish boyes had taken away almost all my bread.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.

The lady sent me divers presents of fruit, sugar, and *rusk*.

Raleigh.

2. Bread or cake dried and browned in the oven, and reduced to crumbs by pounding, the crumbs being usually eaten with milk. [New Eng.]—3. A kind of light cake; a kind of soft, sweetened biseuit.

It is pleasant to linger on the hills and enjoy stakanteln and fresh *rusks* and butter with the natives, till the blue shadows have gathered over the glorious distant city.

A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, vi.

rusk (rusk), *v. t.* [*< rusk, n.*] To make rusk of; convert, as bread or cake, into rusk. See *rusk, n.*, 2. [New Eng.]

ruskie (rus'ki), *n.* [Perhaps of Celtic origin (see *ruche*), or akin to *rush*¹.] Any receptacle or utensil made of twigs, straw, or the like, as a basket, a hat, or a beehive.

rusma (ruz'mä), *n.* See *rhusma*.

rusot, ruswut (rus'ot, rus'wut), *n.* In India, an extract from the wood or roots of different species of *Berberis*, used with opium and alum as an application in conjunctivitis. It is supposed to be the same as the *lycium* of the ancients. See *Berberis*.

Russ (rus), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *Russe*; *< F. Russe* = *Sp. Ruso* = *Pg. It. Russo* = *G. Russe* = *D. Rus* = *Ice. (pl.) Russar* = *Dan. Russen* = *Sw. Ryss* (NL. *Russus*), *Russ*, *Russian*, *< Russ. Rusi*, the *Russ*, *Russia* (cf. *Rossiya*, *Russia*), = *Pol. Rus*; *Hung. Orosz*, *Russ*; *Finn. Ruotsi*, *Sweden.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Russ* or *Russians*.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the *Russ* or *Russians*.—2. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of *Russia*. See *Russian*, which is the customary form.

The Tartar sent the *Russe* a kufte, therewith to stab himself.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 420.

The *Russe* of better sort goes not out in Winter but on his sled.

Milton, Dist. Moscovia, l. 481.

Russ. An abbreviation of *Russia* or *Russian*. **russett** (rus'et), *n.* [*< OF. rousset*, *F. rousseau*, reddish, dim. of *roux*, reddish, *russet*, *< L. russus*, red; see *red*¹, and cf. *russet*, *russeting*. *Russet*, like *F. rousseau*, has become a name (*Russet*, *Russell*; cf. *Lorcl. < OF. lorcl*, a wolf.)] 1. A fox: in allusion to its reddish color.

Damn *Russet*, the fox, sterte up at oones,

And by the garget leute Chauntecleer.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 514.

2. *pl.* A stuff. (*a*) In the sixteenth century, a material mentioned as made out of England from English wool. (*b*) In the eighteenth century, a twilled woolen material, used for garments. *Dict. of Needlework.*

russet-cord (rus'el-kârd), *n.* A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, or sometimes wholly of wool. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Russett's process. See *process*.

russet (rus'et), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. russet*, *< OF. rousset* (= *It. rossetto*), *russet*, brown, ruddy, hence also red wheat, etc., fem. *roussette*, a russet apple, a coarse brown cloth, *russet* (ML. *russetum*), dim. of *roux*, fem. *rousse*, reddish, = *Pr. Cat. ros* = *Pg. ruço* = *It. rosso*, *< L. russus*, reddish (cf. *L. ruscatus*, clothed in red); put for **rudtus*, *< √ radh*, red; see *red*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Of a reddish-brown color: applied also to some light browns not reddish. When said of leather, it includes nearly every variety browner than red *Russia*; but it does not include gray, nor pure buff. When applied to armor, a coppery red is generally meant—a kind of bluish common in the sixteenth century.

But, look, the morn, in *russet* mantle clad,

Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 166.

His attire was a doublet of *russet* leather, like those worn by the better sort of country folk.

Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

The mellow year is hasting to its close; . . .

The *russet* leaves obstruct the straggling way

Of cozy brooks.

II. Coleridge, November.

2. Made of russet; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic: a use derived from the general color of homespun cloth.

Though we be very poor and have but a *russet* coat, yet we are well.

Latimer, Misc. Sci.

In *russet* yeas, and honest kersey noes.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 413.

His Muse had no objection to a *russet* attire; but she turned with disgust from the finery of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day.

Macaulay, Milton.

3. Made of russet leather.

The minstrel's garb was distinctive. It was not always the short laced tunic, tight trousers, and *russet* boots, with a well plumed cap—which seems to be the modern notion of this tuncful itinerant.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 296.

Russet gown, a homespun or rustic gown; hence, one who wears such a gown; a country girl.

Squires come to Court some fine Town Lady, and Town Sparks to pick up a *Russet Gown*.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (III. 112.)

She clad herself in a *russet gown*, . . .

With a single rose in her hair.

Tennyson, Lady Clare.

Russet leather. See *leather*.

II. *n.* 1. A reddish-brown color: a broad and vague term, formerly applied to various shades of gray and brown or ash-color, sometimes used restrictively, but in no well-settled sense.

Grigetto, a fine graic or sheeps *russett*.

Florio, Woilde of Wordes (1598).

Russet was the usual colour of hermits' robes; Cutts, Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, p. 97.

Piers Plowman, (ed. Skeat), II. 132, notes.

Blacks, *russets*, and blues obtain in place of the clear silvery greys, pure whites, and fine scarlet reds of other days.

Athenæum, No. 3246, p. 56.

2. Coarse cloth, country-made and often homespun, used for the garments of peasantry and even of country people of some means: a term originally derived from the reddish-brown color of much cloth of this quality, and retained when the color was different, as gray or ash-colored.

Thei vsen *russet* also somne of this froces,

That bitoketh traunle & treweh opon erthe.

Piers Plowman's Crede (L. E. T. S.), l. 710.

Though your clothes are of light Lincoln green,

And mine gray *russet*, and torne,

Yet it doth not you besme

To doe an old man seme.

Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 238).

Her country *russet* was turn'd to silk and velvet,

As to her state agreed.

Patient Griseld (Child's Ballads, IV. 200).

3. *pl.* Clothes of russet; especially, the garb of a shepherd.

There was many a frolic swain,

In fresh *russets* day by day,

That kept revels on the plain.

Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

He borrowed on the working daies

His holie *russets* oft.

Warner, Albion's England, iv. 27.

Let me alone to provide *russets*, crook, and tar-box.

Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 5.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, leather finished, but not polished or colored, except as colored by the tanning liquor; russet leather.

They [skins] can be kept best in the state of finished *russet*, as it is called, previous to waxing.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.

5. A kind of winter apple having a brownish color, rough skin, and characteristic flavor. Though no doubt named from its color, this is rather buff than russet, with a greenish bronze-like luster, very striking in some varieties.

Folks used to set me down among the simple ones, in my younger days. But I suppose I am like a Roxbury *russet*—a great deal the better, the longer I can be kept.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xxi.

russet (rus'et), *v. t.* [*< russet, a.*] To give a russet hue to; change into russet. [Rare.]

The summer ray

Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams.

Thomson, Hymn, l. 96.

russetting (rus'et-ing), *n.* [Also *russeting*, and in def. 3 *russetin*; *< russet* + *-ing*¹.] 1. Russet cloth.

He must change his *russetting*

For satin and silk,

And he must wear no linen shirt

That is not white as milke,

To come of a well borne familie.

Tarleton, Horse-load of Foles. (Halliwell.)

2. A person clothed in russet; a rustic; usually, an ignorant, clownish person. [Rare.]

Let me heare it, my sweet *russetting*.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 57).

3. A russet apple.

Nor pippli, which we hold of kernel-fruits the king;
Tho apple orange; then the savoury russetting;
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 647.

I have brought thee . . . some of our country fruit, half
n score of russetings. Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iii. 3.

russet-pated (rus'ot-pā'tod), *a.* Having a gray
or ash-colored head or pate: used only in the
following passage.

Russet-pated coughts, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's report.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 21.

russety (rus'et-i), *a.* [*russet* + *-y*.] Of a
russet color.

Russia (rush'i), *n.* [NL. *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*): see *Russ*.] Short for *Russia* leather.

Russia braid. 1. A kind of braid of mohair,
or of wool and silk in imitation of it.—2. A
fine silk braid used to decorate articles of dress.

Russia duck, leather, matting. See *duck-leather*, etc.

Russian (rush'an), *a.* and *n.* [*F. russien*, < NL. *Russianus*, < *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*), Russian: see *Russ*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, an empire in eastern Europe with large possessions in northern and central Asia, or the Russians or their language.—Russian architecture. See *Russo-Byzantine*.—Russian ashes, a commercial name for crude potassium carbonate imported from Russia.—Russian band. See *Russian horn-band*.—Russian bath. See *bath*.—Russian castor, castor obtained from the Russian beaver, and considered as more valuable than the American product.—Russian Church, the national church of the Russians, and the dominant form of Christianity in the Russian empire. The Russian Church is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church, in full communion and doctrinal agreement with the Greek Church, but not subject to any Greek patriarchate. Christianity existed to some extent in earlier times in Russia, but was first permanently introduced, from Constantinople, by the great prince St. Vladimir, in 988. The seat of the metropolitan was at first at Kiev; it was transferred to Vladimir in 1229, and in 1388 to Moscow. In 1589 the metropolitan of Moscow was made patriarch, with the consent of the rest of the Eastern Church. In 1721, with the approval of the Greek patriarchs, the Holy Governing Synod succeeded to the power of the patriarch. The members of this synod are appointed by the emperor. Among them are a metropolitan as president, several other metropolitans and prelates, secular priests, and the procurator-general, a layman, representing the civil power. The bishops are all virtually equal in power, though ranking as metropolitans, archbishops, and ordinary bishops. The Russian Church is the established church of the country; dissenters (see *haskolnik*), as well as adherents of other religions, are tolerated, but are not allowed to proselytize. Sometimes called the *Russo-Greek Church*.—Russian diaper, diaper having a diamond pattern rather larger or more elaborate than the ordinary: it is made in both cotton and linen.—Russian embroidery, embroidery in simple and formal patterns, zigzags, frets, etc., especially that which is applied to washable materials, as towels, etc. Such embroidery, as originally practiced by the Russian peasants, includes also the insertion of openwork patterns, strips of brightly-colored material, and needlework representations of animals and the like—conventional but very decorative.—Russian horn-band. See *horn-band*.—Russian isinglass, isinglass prepared from the swim-bladders of the Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.—Russian music, music obtained from Russia, and inferior to that which comes from China.—Russian porcelain, porcelain made in Russia, especially that of the Imperial factory established by the czarina Elizabeth in 1766, and maintained by the sovereigns since that time. The mark is the initial of the reigning sovereign with a crown above it. The paste is very hard and of a bluish tinge.—Russian sable. See *sable*.—Russian stitch, *in crochet*. See *stitch*.—Russian tapestry, a stout material of hemp or of coarse linen, used for window-curtains, etc.—Russian tapestry work, embroidery in crewels or other thread on Russian tapestry as a foundation. It is done rapidly, and is used for the borders of window-curtains, etc.

II. n. 1. A native or a citizen of Russia; a member of the principal branch of the Slavic race, forming the chief part of the population of European Russia, and the dominant people in Asiatic Russia.—2. A Slavic language, belonging to the southeastern branch (which includes also the Bulgarian). Its chief form is the Great Russian; other important dialects are Little Russian and White Russian. Abbreviated *Russ*.—Great Russian. (*a*) A member of the population of the Russian people, forming the bulk of the population in the northern and central parts of European Russia; the Great Russians have spread, however, into all regions of the empire. (*b*) The principal dialect of Russia, and the basis of the literary language.—Little Russian. (*a*) One of a race dwelling in southern and southwestern Russia, numbering about 14,000,000, and allied to the Great Russians. Members of this race in the Austrian empire are called *Ruthenians*. (*b*) The Russian dialect spoken by the Little Russians and Ruthenians.—Red Russian. (*a*) A member of a branch of the Little Russians dwelling in Galicia and the neighboring parts of Hungary and Russia. (*b*) The dialect of the Red Russians.—White Russian. (*a*) A member of a branch of the Russian family whose seat is in the western part of the empire, east of Poland. (*b*) The dialect of this branch.

Russianism (rush'an-izm), *n.* [*Russian* + *-ism*.] Russian influence, tendencies, or characteristics. *The American*, XII. 219.

Russianize (rush'an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russianized*, ppr. *Russianizing*. [*Russian* + *-ize*.] To impart Russian characteristics to.

The Tartar may learn the Russian language, but he does not on that account become *Russianized*.
D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 157.

Russification (rus'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*Russify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of Russianizing, or of bringing over to Russian forms, habits, or principles; also, annexation to the Russian empire.

The process of *Russification* may be likewise observed in the manner of building the houses and in the methods of farming, which plainly show that the Finnish races did not obtain rudimentary civilization from the Slavonians.
D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 152.

The school is the great means used by the Russian Government for the so-called *Russification* of Poland.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 311.

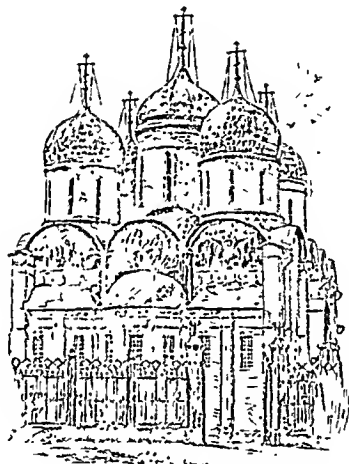
That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the Germanisation, as opposed to the *Russification*, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 656.

Russify (rus'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russified*, ppr. *Russifying*. [*Russ* (NL. *Russus*) + *-fy*.] To Russianize.

The aboriginal Meryas have been completely *Russified*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 731.

Russniak (rus'ni-ak), *n.* [Little Russ. *Rusnak* (Hung. *Rusznjak*): see *Russ*.] Same as *Ruthenian*.

Russo-Byzantine (rus'o-biz'an-tin), *a.* Noting the national art of Russia, and especially the characteristic architecture of Russia, which is



Russo-Byzantine Architecture—Cathedral of the Assumption, Kremlin, Moscow.

based on the Byzantine, but evolved and differentiated in obedience to race characteristics. There is much sound art and construction in Russian architecture, despite the grotesque and fantastic characteristics of some examples.

Russo-Greek (rus'o-grēk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Russians and the Greeks.—**Russo-Greek Church**. See *Russian Church*, under *Russian*.
Russophile (rus'o-fīl), *n.* and *a.* [*F. russophile*, < NL. *Russus*, Russ (see *Russ*), + Gr. *phīlōs*, love.] 1. *n.* One who favors Russia or the Russians, or Russian policy, principles, or enterprises.

The offer is totally hollow, and one which cannot be accepted, even by the most willing *Russophile*.
C. Marvin, *Gates of Herat*, viii.

II. a. Favoring Russian methods or enterprises.

The so-called *Russophile* traders in politics.
C. Marvin, *Russian Advance towards India*, I.

Russophilism (rus'o-fīl-izm), *n.* [*Russophile* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, sentiments, or principles of a *Russophile*.

Russophilist (rus'o-fīl-ist), *n.* [*Russophile* + *-ist*.] Same as *Russophile*.

Russophobe (rus'o-fōb), *n.* [NL., < *Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *phōbos*, < *phōbiai*, fear.] Same as *Russophobic*.

The unanimity of the condemnation of Russia on the part of the representative organs of public opinion indicates clearly enough that the union of *Russophiles* and *Russophobes* . . . has not been disrupted by the wrangles at home.
Contemporary Rev., L. 267.

Russophobia (rus'o-fō'bi-iz), *n.* [*NL. Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *phōbia*, < *phōbiai*, fear.] A dread of Russia or of Russian policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

For some reason or other the *Russophobia* which prevailed so largely when first I began to take an interest in foreign affairs has gone out of fashion.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 543.

Russophobia (rus'o-fō-bizm), *n.* [*Russophile* + *-ism*.] Same as *Russophobia*.

Equally guilty would be a blind, unreasoning *Russophobia* attributing sinister designs to every Russian advance.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 346.

Russophobe (rus'o-fō-bist), *n.* [*Russophobe* + *-ist*.] One who dreads the Russians or their policy; one whose feelings are strongly against Russia, its people, or its policy.

These opinions cannot but be so many red rags to English *Russophobes*.
C. Marvin, *Gates of Herat*, p. 98.

rusrud (rus'ud), *n.* [*Hind. rasad*, a progressive increase or diminution of tax, also the amount of such increase or diminution, orig. a store of grain provided for an army, < Pers. *rasad*, a supply of provisions.] In India, a progressively increasing land-tax.

Russula (rus'ū-lū), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), so called in allusion to the color of the pileus in some species; fem. of LL. *russulus*, reddish, dim. of L. *russus*, red: see *russet*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the class *Agaricini*, differing from *Agaricus* by having the trama vesiculose and the lamellae fragilo, not filled with milk. The pileus is fleshy and convex; the stem is stout, polished, and spongy within; the veil is obsolete; the spores are white or pale-yellow, usually echinulate. There are many species, all growing on the ground. A few of the species are edible, but most are noxious.

rust (rust), *n.* [*ME. rust*, *roust*, < AS. *rust* = OS. *rost* = D. *roest* = MLG. *rost*, *rust* = OIIG. MHG. G. *rost* = Sw. *rost* = Dan. *rust* (not found in Goth., where *nidwa* is used), *rust*; with formative *-st*, < *rud*, root of AS. *redd*, red, *rudn*, redness: see *red*. Cf. Icel. *ryth*, *rust*, MHG. *rot*, *rust*, etc., OSlav. *rūda*, Lith. *rūdis*, Lett. *rūsa*, *rust*, L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, *rust*; all from the same root.] 1. The red or orange-yellow coating which is formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture; red oxide of iron; in an extended sense, any metallic oxide forming a coat on the metal. Oil-paint, varnish, plumbago, a film of scotchbone, or a coating of tin may be employed, according to circumstances, to prevent the rusting of iron utensils.

And that (yer long) the share and coultar should
Rub off their rust upon your Roofs of gold.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Barin's Weeks, l. 2.

Go home, and hang your arms up; let rust rot 'em.
Fletcher, *Boadicea*, iv. 3.

A pound of metal produces considerably more than a pound of its rust. In point of fact, every 100 lbs. of quicksilver will produce not less than 105 lbs. of red rust.
Huxley, *Physiology*, vi.

2. In *metal-working*, a composition of iron filings and sal ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints. Oxidation rapidly sets in, and the composition, after a time, becomes very hard, and takes thorough hold of the surfaces between which it is placed. A joint formed in this way is called a *rust-joint*.

3. In *bot.*, a fungous growth on plants which resembles rust on metal; plant-disease caused by fungi of the class *Uredineae* (which see, for special characterization); same as *brand*, 6. See *Fungi*, *mildew*, *Puccinia*, and *Trichobasis*; also *black rust* and *red rust*, below.

From the observations of Prof. Henslow, it seems certain that *rust* is only an earlier form of mildew.
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros*, § 319.

High farming encourages the development of *rust*, especially if the wheat is rank and it becomes lodged or fallen.
Science, III. 457.

4. Any foul extraneous matter; a corrosive, injurious, or disfiguring accretion.

A haunted house,
That keeps the rust of murder on the walls.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

5. Any growth, influence, or habit tending to injure the mental or moral faculties; a habit or tendency which clogs action or usefulness; also, the state of being affected with such a habit.

But, lord, thoug y haue ben valust,
zit thorug the help of thi benlighte
I hope to rubbe awaye the rust.
With penntuce, from my goostli yce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 189.

How he glisters
Thorough my rust! and how his plety
Does my deeds mke the blacker!
Shak., W. T., III. 2. 172.

Those Fountains and Streams of all Polit Learning (the universities) have not yet been able to wash away that slavish *Rust* that sticks to you.
Milton, *Ans. to Salmasius*, iii. 96.

I should have endured in silence the rust and cramp of my best facilities. *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, iv.

Just so much work as keeps the brain from rust. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 66.

Black rust, a fungus with dark-colored spores which attacks the leaves and stems of wheat and other cereals and of various grasses; the final or teliospore stage of *Puccinia graminis*, or grain-blight.—**Red rust**, a common fungus, *Puccinia graminis*, which attacks wheat, oats, and other kinds of grain. See *barberry-fungus*, *Puccinia*.

rust¹ (rust), *v.* [*< ME. rusten, < AS. *rustian* (not authenticated, the one instance cited by Lye involving the adj. *rustig*, rusty) = *D. roesten* = *MLG. rosten*, *rusten* = *OHG. rosten*, *MHG. G. rosten* = *Sw. rosta* = *Dan. ruste*, rust; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To contract or gather rust; be oxidized.

Adieu, valour! rust, rapier! be still, drum! for your manager is in love. *Shak.*, I. L. L., 1. 2. 157.

It is especially notable that during the rusting of quicksilver, as indeed of all other metals, there is a very appreciable increase of weight in the substance operated on. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 76.

2. To assume an appearance of rust, or as if coated with rust.

This thy son's blood cleaving to my blade
Shall rust upon my weapon, till thy blood,
Congeal'd with this, do make me wipe off both. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., 1. 3. 51.

But, when the bracken rusted on their crags,
My suit had wither'd. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

3. To degenerate in idleness; become dull through inaction.

Then must I rust in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece? *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

My Youth may wear and waste, but it shall never rust in my Possession. *Congreve*, Way of the World, II. 1.

Neglected talents rust into decay. *Cooper*, Table-Talk, 1. 546.

II. trans. 1. To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them. *Shak.*, Othello, 1. 2. 59.

Upon the rusted handle of the gate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 175.

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

rust², *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *rust*¹. *Palsgrave*. (*Hallucell*.)

rust-ball (rust'bāl), *n.* One of the yellow lumps of iron ore that are found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire, England. *Hallucell*.

rust-colored (rust'kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of iron-rust; ferruginous.

rustful (rust'fūl), *a.* [*< rust*¹ + *-ful*.] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust: as, "rustful sloth." *Quarles*.

rust-fungus (rust'fung'gus), *n.* See *rust-mite*.
rustic (rus'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. rustick*; *< OF. rustique* (vernacularly *ruste*, *rustre*, *> E. roister*), *F. rustique* = *Pr. rustie*, *rustie*, *ruste* = *Sp. rustico* = *Pg. It. rustico*, *< L. rusticus*, belonging to the country, *< rus* (*rur-*), the country: see *rural*.] **I. a.** 1. Of or belonging to the country or to country people; characteristic of rural life; hence, plain; homely; inartificial; countrified: as, *rustic fare*; *rustic garb*.

Forget this new fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustic revelry. *Shak.*, As you Like It, v. 4. 183.

He once was chief in all the rustic trade;
His steady hand the straldest farrow made. *Crabbe*, Works, 1. 10.

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the world! *Tennyson*, Geraldine.

2. Living in the country; rural, as opposed to town-bred; hence, unsophisticated; artless; simple; sometimes in a depreciatory sense, rude; awkward; boorish.

Yield, rustic mountaineer. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 100.

As the Turks sit crosse-legged, so doe they on their heels, differing little in habit from the rustic Egyptians. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 103.

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die. *Gray*, Elegy

3. Made of rustic work, especially in wood. See *rustic work*, below.

I would have everything as complete as possible in the country, shrubberies and flower gardens, and rustic seats innumerable. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vi.

4. In *anc. Lat. manuscript*, noting letters of one of the two oldest forms, the other being the *square*. The rustic letters are as accurately formed as the square or lapidary letters, but are lighter and more slender, with the horizontal strokes more or less oblique and enclaved. These letters, being easier to form, were more generally used than the square in Roman manuscripts from the first to the fifth century, at which time both forms were generally superseded by the minuscule writing.

The earliest application of the rustic hand appears in the papyrus rolls recovered from the ruins of Hieracopolis (Exempla, tabb. 1-3), which must necessarily be earlier than 79 A. D. *Eneye. Brit.*, XVIII. 152.

Prison rustic ashler. See *ashler*, 3.—**Rough-faced rustic work**. See *rough*, 1.—**Rustic joint**, in masonry, a square or chamfered sunken joint between blocks.—**Rustic masonry**, one of certain masonry styles; any masonry: an English collectors' name: as, the *rustic masonry*, *Hydractia micacea*. See II., 4.—**Rustic pieces**, in decorative art, a phrase employed in various uses to note close imitation of nature, and also decoration outside of the received canons of the day. In the first sense, the pottery of Palissy, decorated with lizards, fish, and the like, molded from nature, is known as *rustic pottery* (*figulines rustiques*).—**Rustic quoins**. See *quoin*, 1.—**Rustic shoulder-knot**, a British moth, *Apamea basilinea*.—**Rustic ware**, in modern *ceram. manuf.*, a terra-cotta of a buff or light-brown paste having a brown glaze, sometimes mottled with green: used especially for balustrades, cornices, and similar architectural ornaments, fountains, flower-vases, etc.—**Rustic work**. (*a*) In masonry: (1) Stonework of which the face is hacked or picked in holes, or of which the courses and the separate blocks are marked by deep cham-



Rustic Work.
A, plain; B, beveled; C, vermiculated; D, frosted.

fered or rectangular grooves. Work of the former class is sometimes termed *rockwork*, and the phrase *rustic work* is by some restricted to masonry of the latter class. The varieties of rustic work are named according to the way in which the face is treated, or from peculiarities of the salient edge. *Chamfered rustic work* has the edge of the salient panel beveled to an angle of 135° with the face, so that the beveling of two adjacent blocks forms a right angle at the joint. *Frosted work* displays a line and even roughness. *Punctured work* is characterized by irregular holes or lines of holes. *Stalactitic work* is formed by an ornamentation resembling agglomerated icicles. *Vermiculated work* is tooled in conformed or worm-shaped lines. (2) Any wall built of stones of different sizes and shapes fitted together. (3) In *woodwork*, summer-houses, garden furniture, etc., made from rough limbs and roots of trees arranged in fanciful forms.—**Sussex rustic ware**. See *ware*, 2.—**Syn.** 1. and 2. *Pastoral*, *lucolic*, etc. See *rural*, 2. Contrived.

II. n. 1. One who lives in the country; a countryman; a peasant; in a contemptuous use, a clown or boor.

While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around. *Goldsmith*, Des. VII., 1. 214.

You must not, madam, expect too much from my pupil: she is quite a little rustic, and knows nothing of the world. *Mrs. Burney*, Evelina, iv.

2. Rustic work.

Then chap four slices of pilasters on 't,
That, laced with bits of rustic, makes a front. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 31.

3. In *ceram.*, a ground picked with a sharp point so as to have the surface roughened with hollows having sharp edges, sometimes waved, as if imitating slag.—4. In *entom.*, a noctuid or rustic moth: as, the northern rustic, *Agrotis lucernae*; the unarmed rustic, *A. incrimis*.

rustical (rus'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. rustical* = *It. rusticale*; as *rustic* + *-al*.] **I. a.** Rustic.

He is of a rustical bent, I know not how: he doth not carry himself like a gentleman of fashion. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

Our English courtiers . . . have infinitely refined upon the plain and rustical discourse of our fathers. *Scott*, Monastery, xlv.

II. n. A rustic.

Let me intreat you not to be wroth with this rustical—Credit me, the north wind shall as soon puff one of your rocks from its basis as . . . the chirlish speech of an untaught clown shall move the spleen of Piercie Shafton. *Scott*, Monastery, xlix.

rustically (rus'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a rustic manner; in a manner characteristic of or befitting a peasant; hence, rudely; plainly; inelegantly.

He keeps me rustically at home. *Shak.*, As you Like It, I. 1. 7.

The pulpit style [in Germany] has been always either rustically negligent, or bristling with pedantry. *De Quincy*, Rhetoric.

rusticalness (rus'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement. *Bailey*, 1727.

rusticate (rus'ti-kāt), *v.* [*< L. rusticatus*, pp. of *rusticare* (*> It. rusticare* = *Pg. rusticar* = *F.*

rustiquer), live in the country, *< rusticus*, of the country: see *rustic*.] **I. intrans.** To dwell or reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having rusticated in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope*.

II. trans. 1. To send to the country; induce or (especially) compel to reside in the country; specifically, to suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment. See *rustication*.

The monks, who lived rusticated in their scattered monasteries, sojourners in the midst of their conquered land, often felt their Saxon blood tingle in their veins. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 63.

At school he was flogged and disgraced, he was disgraced and rusticated at the university, he was disgraced and expelled from the army. *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. In masonry, to form into rustic work.

If . . . a tower is to be built, the lower storey should not only be square, but should be marked by buttresses or other strong lines, and the masonry rusticated, so as to convey even a greater appearance of strength. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 26.

rusticated (rus'ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of rusticate*, *v.*] In building, rustic.

To the south of the west entrance, the earth has been dug away, and I saw a rusticated wall three feet eight inches thick, built with two rows of stone in breadth, clamped together with iron. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 23.

Rusticated ashler. See *ashler*, 3.

rustication (rus'ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. rustication*, *< L. rustication*], a living in the country, *< rusticari*, live in the country: see *rusticate*.]

1. The act of rustiating, or the state of being rusticated; residence, especially forced residence, in the country; in universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offense by compelling him to leave the institution, and sometimes also compelling him to reside for a time in some other specified place.

Mrs. Sydney is delighted with her rustication. She has suffered all the evils of London, and enjoyed none of its goods. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

To have touched upon this (this epilog . . . would either have been the means of abridging my exile, or at least would have procured me a change of residence during my rustication. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xlii.

And then came demand for an apology: refusal on my part; appeal to the dean; convocation; and rustication of George Savage Fitz-Boodle.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. In arch., that species of masonry called *rustic work* (which see, under *rustic*).—**Prismatic rustication**, in Elizabethan architecture, rusticated masonry with diamond-shaped projections worked on the face of every stone. *T. R. Smith*, Handbook of Architecture, Gloss.

rusticity (rus'tis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rusticities* (-tiz). [*< OF. rusticitie*, *F. rusticitie* = *Pr. rusticitat*, *rustat* = *Sp. rusticidad* = *Pg. rusticidade* = *It. rusticità*, *< L. rusticitas*], rusticity, *< rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic*.] 1. The state or character of being rustic; rural existence, flavor, appearance, manners, or the like; especially, simplicity or homeliness of manner; and hence, in a bad sense, ignorance, clownishness, or boorishness.

Honesty is but a defect of Wit,
Respect but mere Rusticity and Clownerie. *Chapman*, All Fools (Works, 1673, I. 134).

The sweetness and rusticity of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified with the Doric dialect. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

I . . . have alone with this right hand subdued barbarism, rudeness, and rusticity. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

2. Anything betokening a rustic life or origin; especially, an error or defect due to ignorance of the world or of the usages of polite society.

The little rusticities and awkwardnesses which had at first made grievous inroads on the tranquillity of all . . . necessarily wore away. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, ii.

rusticize (rus'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rusticized*, ppr. *rusticizing*. [*< rustic* + *-ize*.] To make rustic; transform to a rustic.

Rusticized ourselves with uncomely hat,
Rough vest, and goatskin wrappage. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 104.

rusticly (rus'tik-li), *adv.* [*< rustic* + *-ly*.] In a rustic manner; rustically.

To you it seems so (rusticly) Aix Offens said;
Your words are suited to your eyes. Those mares leade still that led. *Chapman*, Hlad, xlii. 416.

rusticola (rus'tik'ō-lī), *n.* [*NL.*, supposed to be a mistake for *rusticula*, fem. dim. of *L. rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic*. Otherwise an error for *ruicola*, *< L. rus* (*rur-*), the country, + *colere*, inhabit.]] 1. An old book-name of the Euro-

pean woodcock, now called *Scolopax rusticola*, or *S. rusticola*.—2. [etym.] A genus of *Scolopacidae*, containing only the *rusticola*: synonymous with *Scolopax* in the strictest sense.

Rusticola (rus'fīk'ō-lē), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *Rusticola*, *q. v.*] In ornith., in Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of birds, including the preceinal gallinules, and approximately equivalent to the modern order *Limicolae*. It was divided into two groups—(a) *Phalarides*, including the rails, coots, and jacanas; and (b) *Limosyngae*, nearly coextensive with the plover-snipe group, shore-birds, or *Limicolae* proper of modern authors.

rustily (rus'tī-lī), *adv.* [*rusty* + *-ly*]. In a rusty state; in such a manner as to suggest rustiness.

Lowten . . . was in conversation with a *rustily*-clad, miserable-looking man, in boots without toes, and gloves without fingers. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxxi.

rustiness (rus'tī-nēs), *n.* [*rusty* + *-ness*]. The state or condition of being rusty.

The *rustiness* and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself. *Haithorne*, *Seven Gables*, i.

rust-joint (rust'jōint), *n.* See *rust*, 2.

rustle (rus'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rustled*, ppr. *rustling*. [Formerly also *rustle*; prob. freq. of *Sw. rusta*, stir, make a noise, var. of *OSw. ruska*, rustle, shake, = *Dan. ruske*, pull, shake, twitch, = *Icel. ruska*, shake rudely; see *rust*. Cf. *Icel. rýsla*, clatter, as money, and *G. ruschen*, freq. of *ruschen*, rustle. Cf. AS. **hristan*, rustle (in *Lye*, not authenticated), appar. freq. of **hristan*, in ppr. *hristenda* (verbal *n. hristing*), shake, = *Icel. hrista* = *Dan. ryste* = *Sw. rýsta*, rista, shake, tremble.] *I. intrans.* 1. To make a wavering, murmuring sound when set in motion and rubbed one part upon another or against something else; give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken: as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* foliage; *rustling* wings.

When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the *rustling* leaves.

Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 120.

Now and then, sweet Philomel would wall,
Or stock-doves plain amid the forest deep,
That drowsy *rustled* to the sighing gale.

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 4.

Her hand shook, and we heard
In the dead hush the papers that she held
Rustle.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

2. To move about or along with a rustling sound.

O, this life
Is nobler than attending for a check,
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble,
Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk.

Shak, *Cymbeline*, III. 3. 21.

The breeze blows fresh: we reach the island's edge,
Our shallow *rustling* through the yielding sedge.

O. W. Holmes, *The Island Bulw.*

Madame Bourdon *rustled* from upper to lower hall, repeating instructions to her charges.

The Century, XXXVII. 87.

3. To stir about; bestir one's self; struggle or strive, especially against obstacles or difficulties; work vigorously or energetically; "hustle." [Slang, western U. S.]

Rustle now, boys, *rustle*! for you have a long and hard day's work before you. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 190.

II. trans. 1. To cause to rustle.

The wind was scarcely strong enough to *rustle* the leaves around.

T. C. Grattan.

Where the stiff brocade of women's dresses may have *rustled* autumnal leaves.

II. James, Jr., *Pass. Pilgrims*, p. 59.

2. To shake with a murmuring, rustling sound.

The air-swept lindens yield
Their scent, and *rustle* down their perfumed showers
Of bloom on the bent grass where I am laid.

M. Arnold, *The Scholar-Gipsy*.

3. To make, do, secure, obtain, etc., in a lively, energetic manner. [Slang, western U. S.]

When the cow-boy on the round up, the surveyor, or hunter, who must camp out, pitches his tent in the grassy coulee or narrow creek-bottom, his first care is to start out with his largest gunning-bag to "*rustle* some buffalo chips" for a camp-fire. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, II. 451.

rustle (rus'tl), *n.* [*rustle*, *v.*] 1. The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

In the sweeping of the wind your ear
The passage of the Angel's wings will hear,
And on the lichen-crustled leads above
The *rustle* of the eternal rain of love.

M. Arnold, *Church of Brou*, III.

2. A movement accompanied by a rustling sound.

The soft *rustle* of a maiden's gown
Fanning away the dandelion's down.
Keats, *I Stood Tip-toe upon a Little Hill*.

rustler (rus'lér), *n.* [*rustle* + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which rustles.

The fairy hopes of my youth I have trodden under foot
Like those neglected *rustlers* (fallen oak-leaves).

Scott, *Monastery*, viii.

2. One who works or acts with energy and promptness; an active, efficient person; a "hustler"; originally, a cowboy. [Slang, western U. S.]

A horde of *rustlers* who are running off stock.

The Vindicator (Los Lunas, New Mexico), Oct. 27, 1883.

They're a thirsty crowd, n' it comes explosive; but
They're worth it, fer they're *rustlers*, ivery wnn of thim.

The Century, XXXVII. 770.

rustless (rust'les), *a.* [*rust* + *-less*]. Free from rust; that will not rust.

I have known her fastidious in seeking pure metal for clean uses, and when once a bloodless and *rustless* instrument was found, she was careful of the prize, keeping it in silk and cotton wool. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Villette*, viii.

"Polarite"—a *rustless* magnetic oxide of iron in a highly porous condition. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 466.

rustlingly (rus'ling-lī), *adv.* With a rustling sound.

On Autumn-nights, when rain
Doth *rustlingly* above your heads complain
On the smooth leaden roof.

M. Arnold, *Church of Brou*, III.

rust-mite (rust'mīt), *n.* One of certain mites of the family *Phytodidae*, or gall-mites, which do not produce galls properly speaking, but live in a rust-like substance which they produce upon the leaves or fruit of certain plants. Many of these mites have been described by botanists as *rust-fungi*. *Phytophthora oleivorus* is the rust-mite of the orange, which produces the brownish discoloration often noticed on oranges.

rust-proof (rust'prōf), *a.* Proof against rust; free from the danger of rusting.

This tank is costly, for its joints and bearings must be *rust-proof*.

Jour Franklin Inst., CXXI. 284.

rustre (rus'tér), *n.* [*F. rustre*, a lozenge pierced round in the center, also a sort of lance, prob. lozenge-shaped; prob. (with unorig. *s* and *r*) < OHG. **hrūta*, *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, *G. ruite*, a quadrangle, square, rhomboid, facet, pane, lozenge in heraldry, = *D. ruit* = *Sw. ruta* = *Dan. ruide*, square, lozenge, pane; perhaps < Indo-Eur. **hrūta*, **hrūta*, and so connected with *L. quattuor*, Gr. *tétraptes*, *τετραπς*, etc., *G. vier*, *E. four*: see *four*.] 1. A scale in early armor. See under *rustred*. Hence

—2. In *her.*, a lozenge pierced with a circular opening, large in proportion to the whole surface, the field appearing through it. Compare *muscle*.

rust-red (rust'red), *a.* In *zool.*, same as *ferruginous*.

rustred (rust'red), *a.* [*rustre* + *-ed*]. Having rustres.—*Rustred armor*, armor composed of scales lapping one over another, and differing from massed armor in the curved form of the scales, which make an imbricated pattern.

Rust's collyrium. A mixture of liquor plumbi, elder-water, and tincture of opium.

rusty (rus'tī), *a.* [*ME. rusti*, *rusty*, < AS. *rustig*, *rustig* (= *D. rostig* = OHG. *rostig*, MHG. *rostec*, *rustic*, *G. rostig* = *Sw. rostig*, *rusty*, < *rust*, *rust*: see *rust*, *n.* In some senses partly confused with *rusty*, *restive*, and *rusty*, *rusty*: see *rusty*, *rusty*, *rusty*, *rusty*.] 1. Covered or affected with rust: as, a *rusty* knife or sword.

Yea, distrustful women nannage *rusty* bills
Against thy seat. *Shak*, *Rich. II.*, III. 2. 118.

Bars and bolts
Grew *rusty* by disuse. *Corcoran*, *Task*, II. 740.

Arms waned, for magnet-like she drew
The *rustiest* iron of old fighters' hearts.

Tennyson, *Merrill and Vivien*.

2. Consisting of rust; hence, having the appearance or effect of rust: as, *rusty* stains.

By that same way the firefull dames doe drive
Their mournfull charet, filld with *rusty* blood.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. v. 32.

Not a ship's hull, with its rusty iron links of cable run
out of lawze-holes long discolored with the iron's *rusty* tears, but seemed to be there with a fell intention.

Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, I. 14.

3. Covered, incrustated, or stained with a dirty substance resembling rust; hence, filthy; specifically, as applied to grain, affected with the rust-disease: as, *rusty* wheat.

Show your *rusty* teeth
At every word. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, Ind.

4. In *bot.* and *zool.*, of the color of rust; ruginous; ferruginous.—5. Red or yellow, as fish when the brine in which they are prepared evaporates. Fat fish, like herrings, mackerel,

or halibut-fins, often turn rusty.—6. Having lost the original gloss or luster; time-worn; shabby: as, a *rusty* black; clothes *rusty* at the seams.

Some there be that have pleasure only in old *rusty* antiquities, and some only in their own doings.

Str. T. More, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

The hens were now scarcely larger than pigeons, and had a queer, *rusty*, withered aspect, and a gouty kind of movement, and a sleepy and melancholy tone throughout all the variations of their clucking and cackling.

Haithorne, *Seven Gables*, vi.

Mordecai had no handsome Sabbath garment, but instead of the threadbare *rusty* black coat of the morning he wore one of light drab.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxiv.

7. Out of practice; dulled in skill or knowledge through disuse or inactivity.

Hector . . . in this dull and long-continued trance
Is *rusty* grown. *Shak*, *T. and C.*, I. 3. 263.

One gets *rusty* in this part of the country, you know. Not you, Casaubon; you stick to your studies.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, ix.

8. Causing rust; rendering dull or inactive.

I deem thee brainless emperish'd bee
Through *rusty* elms, that fath' rotted thee.

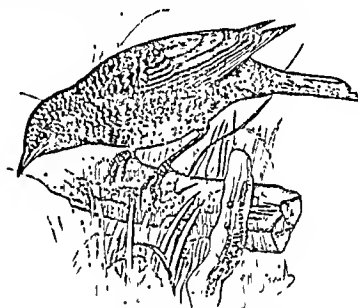
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, February.

9. Rough; hoarse; harsh; grating: as, a *rusty* voice.

The old parishioners . . . wondered what was going to happen, taking counsel of each other in *rusty* whispers as the door was shut.

Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 590.

Rusty blackbird or **grackle**, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, abundant in eastern North America, found in the United



Rusty Grackle (*Scolecophagus ferrugineus*).

States chiefly in the fall, winter, and early spring, when it is mostly of a reddish-brown color (whence the name). In full plumage the male is entirely iridescent black, with yellow eyes. It is from 8 to 14 inches long, and 14 in extent of wings.—*Rusty dab*, a flatfish of the genus *Platessa*, found in deep water on the coast of Massachusetts and New York.

rusty (rus'tī), *v. t.* [*rusty* + *-a*]. To make rusty; rust.

Th' vngodly Prince . . .
Reached out his arm; but instantly the same
So strangely withered and so numb became,
And God so *rustied* every tonyt, that there
(But as the Body staid) it could not stir.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Schlisme.

rusty (rus'tī), *a.* [A var. of *rusty*, *rusty*, confused with *rusty*.] Same as *rusty* for *rustied*.

You *rusty* piece of Martlemas bacon, nway!

Middleton and Rowley, *Fair Quarrel*, IV. 1.

rusty (rus'tī), *a.* [A var. of *rusty*, confused with *rusty*.] Stubborn: same as *rusty* for *restive*.

In the menn time, there is much urging and spurring
the parliament for supply and expedition, in both which
they will prove somewhat *rusty*.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 36.

To ride, run, or turn *rusty*, to become contumacious; rebel in a surly manner; resist or oppose any one ill naturedly.

He [the monkey] takes her [the cat] round the neck, and
tries to pull her down, and if then she turns *rusty*, . . .
he'll . . . give her a nip with his teeth.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*.

And how the devil am I to get the crew to obey me?
Why, even Dick Fletcher rides *rusty* on me now and then.

Scott, *Pirate*, xxxix.

Company that's got no more orders to give, and wants
to turn up *rusty* to them that has, had better be making
room thim filling it.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xi.

They paraded the street, and watched the yard till dusk,
when its proprietor ran *rusty* and turned them out.

C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, xlv.

rustyback (rus'tī-bak), *n.* A fern, *Ceterach officinarum*: so named in allusion to the rusty scales which cover its lower surface. [Eng.]

rusty-crowned (rus'tī-kround), *a.* Having a chestnut spot on the top of the head: specifically said of the *rusty-crowned* falcon, *Falco (Tinnunculus) sparverius*. See *sparrowhawk*.

rusure (rō'zhūr), *n.* [Irreg., < *ruse*¹ + *-ure*.] The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. [Prov. Eng.]

ruswut, *n.* See *rusot*.

rut¹ (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt*; with shortened vowel, < ME. *rute*, *route*, < OF. *route*, way, path, street, trace, track, etc., < ML. *rupla*, a way, path: see *route*¹, the same word, partly adapted to the mod. F. form *route*.] 1. A narrow track worn or cut in the ground; especially, the hollow track made by a wheel in passing over the ground.

And as from hills raino waters headlong fall,
That all waies eate huge *ruts*.

Chapman, *Iliad*, iv. 480.

A sleepy land where under the same wheel
The same old *rut* would deepen year by year.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. A wrinkle.

To behold thee not painted inclines somewhat neere
A miracle; these in thy face here were deep *ruts*.

Webster, *Duchess of Malfi*, II. 1.

These many *ruts* and furrows in thy cheeks
Proves thy old face to be but champion-ground,
Till'd with the plough of age.

Randolph, *Iley for Honesty*, iv. 3.

3. Any beaten path or mode of procedure; an established habit or course.

War? the worst that follows
Things that seem jerk'd out of the common *rut*
Of Nature is the hot religious fool,
Who, seeing war in heaven, for heaven's credit
Makes it on earth.

Tennyson, *Harold*, I. 1.

The *ruts* of human life are full of healing for sick souls.
We cannot be always taking the initiative and beginning
life anew.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, Lect. xvii, p. 375.

The disciples of a great master take the husk for the
grain, they harden into the *ruts* of scholarship.

The Century, XL 250.

rut¹ (rut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruttet*, ppr. *rutting*. [*< rut*¹, *n.*] To mark with or as with ruts; trace furrows in; also, to wrinkle: as, to *rut* the earth with a spade, or with cart-wheels.

The two la high glee started behind old Dobbla, and
jogged along the deep *ruttet* plashy roads.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 2.

His face . . . deeply *ruttet* here and there with ex-
pressive valleys and intricate lines of wrinkle.

E. Jenkins, *Week of Passion*, xii.

rut² (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt*; < ME. **rut*, *rut*, < OF. *rut*, *rut*, a roaring, the noise of deer, etc., at the time of sexual excitement, *rut*, F. *rut*, *rut*, = Sp. *ruido* = Pg. *rugido* = It. *rugito*, a roaring, bellowing, < L. *rugitus*, a roaring as of lions, a rumbling, < *rugire* (> It. *rugire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rugir* = OF. *ruir*, F. *rugir*), roar, < √ *ru*, make a noise, Skt. √ *ru*, hum, bray: see *rumor*. In the lit. sense ('a roaring') the word appears to have merged in *roul*¹. *rote*¹.] 1. A roaring noise; uproar.

Thoues that louden ryot and *rut*

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 142.

And there arose such *rut*, th' unruly rout among,
That soon the noise thereof through all the ocean rung.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. 115.

2. The noise made by deer at the time of sexual excitement; hence, the periodical sexual excitement or heat of animals; the period of heat.

rut² (rut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruttet*, ppr. *rutting*. [*< ME. rutica*, *rutigen*; < *rut*², *n.*] I. intrans. To be in heat; desire copulation.

II. trans. To copulate with. [Rare.]

What piety forbids the lusty ram,
Or more salacious goat, to *rut* their dam?

Drayden, tr. of *Orbi's Metamorph.*, x.

rut³ (rut), *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *roul*¹.

Ruta (rō'tij), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ruta*, < Gr. *ῥύτις*, rue: see *rue*².] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Rutaceae* and tribe *Rutaceae*. It is characterized by a sessile four- or five celled ovary, and eight or ten stamens alternately shorter, their filaments dilated at the base, and by four or five arched and toothed petals growing from a thick urn-shaped receptacle. There are about 60 species, widely scattered through the Mediterranean region and western and central Asia. They are herbs with perennial or some what shrubby base, dotted with glands and emitting a heavy odor. They bear alternate leaves, either simple divided, trifoliate, or compound, and many-flowered terminal corymbs or panicles of yellow or greenish flowers. The general name of the species is *rue* (which see). See *rut* under *Oxandria*.

rutabaga (rō-tā-bā'gā), *n.* [= F. *rutabaga*; of Sw. or Lapp. origin (?).] The Swedish turnip, a probable derivative, with the rape and common turnip, of *Brassica campestris*. The leaves are smooth and covered with a bloom, and the roots are longer than broad. The rutabaga is more nutritious than the common turnip. There are numerous varieties.

Rutaceae (rō-tā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), fem. pl. of L. *rutaceus*, of or

belonging to rue: see *rutaceous*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Gerauiales* and series *Disciflorae*. It is characterized by flowers with four or five sepals and as many broadly imbricated petals, by an ovary of four or five carpels, either wholly connate or united only by their basilar or ventral styles or their stigmas, or rarely entirely free, the ovules commonly two in each cell, and usually by an imbricate or bowl-shaped disk within the circle of stamens. The seeds are oblong or reniform, most often sessile and solitary in the cell, often with a shining crust, with or without fleshy albumen. The order includes about 780 species, of 101 genera and 7 tribes, scattered through the warm and temperate parts of the globe, most abundant in South Africa and Australia, least frequent in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, dotted with glands and often exalting a heavy odor. They bear leaves without stipules, which are usually opposite, sometimes simple, but more often compound, and of one, three, or five leaflets, or variously pinnate. The flowers are most often in axillary cymes; the fruit is very various. There are two well-marked series, of which the larger and typical, having the ovary deeply lobed and the fruit capsular, contains the tribes *Cuspariaceae*, *Rutaceae*, *Diomeae*, *Boroniaceae*, and *Xanthoxyloideae*; and the smaller, having the ovary little if at all lobed, and the fruit coriaceous, drupaceous, or a berry, contains the tribes *Toddalioideae* and *Aurantioideae*. The last includes, in the genus *Citrus*, the orange and the lemon, which depart from the type in their numerous carpels, ovules, and stamens. For some of the important genera, see *Ruta* (the type), *Ptelea*, *Xanthoxylum*, *Citrus*, *Murraya*, *Peganum*, and *Dicrananthe*.

rutaceous (rō-tā'shius), *a.* [*< L. rutaceus*, < *ruta*, *rue*: see *rue*².] Of, belonging to, or characterizing the plant-order *Rutaceae*; resembling rue.

rutel¹, *r.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *roul*¹.

rutel², *n.* and *r.* A Middle English form of *root*¹.

rutel³ (rūt), *n.* [Cf. W. *rhettes*, broken parts, dregs, *rhetion*, *rhytion*, particles rubbed off.] In mining, very small threads of ore.

Rutela (rō'tē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1825), < *Ruta* + *-ela*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rutaceae*, characterized by free and spreading petals and stamens, a free and thickened disk, three or more ovules in a cell, fleshy albumen, and a curved embryo. It includes 6 genera, of which *Ruta* is the type. The species are herbs, often with a shrubby base, with perfect, mostly regular flowers, their parts commonly in fives, and often with pinnately divided leaves. They are widely scattered through most northern temperate regions.

Rutelidæ (rō-tē-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < *Rutela* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, usually ranking as a tribe or subfamily of *Scarabæidæ*: a little-used term.

Rutelinae (rō-tē-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rutela* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Scarabæidæ*, typified by the genus *Rutela*; the goldsmith-beetles or tree-beetles. They are splendid metallic beetles, mostly of the warmer parts of America. The body is shorter, rounder, and more polished than is usually the case with scarabs, and the tarsi are thick, enabling the insects to cling closely to trees. One of the commonest and most beautiful species is *Arceta* (*Cotalpa*) *lanigera*, the goldsmith-beetle, 3/4 inch long, of a yellow color glittering like gold on the head and thorax. They appear in New England about the middle of May. *Phaenobolus* is pale-green, with the margins of the body and broad stripes on the elytra of pure polished gold-color. Also *Rutelidæ* as a family and *Rutelini* as a tribe. See *ent* under *Cotalpa*.

ruth (rōth), *n.* [*< ME. ruthe*, *reuthe*, *reuth*, *reuthe*, *reuth*, *reouth*, *reouth*, < Icel. *hryggyth*, *hrygth*, *ruth*, sorrow, < *hrygg*, grieved, sorrowful: see *rue*¹, *r.* The equiv. noun in AS. was *hrecow*: see *rue*¹, *n.*] 1. Sorrow; misery; grief.

Of the queues profer the purple hadde *reuthe*,
For seche fel to fore the best dat to the grounde;
Ther was weping a wo wonderlū rite.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4113.

Reign thou above the storms of sorrow and *ruth*
That roar beneath; unshaken peace hath won thee.

Tennyson, *Sonnet*, Though Night hath climbed, etc.

2. That which brings ruth; cruel or barbarous conduct.

No *ruthe* were it to rug the nnd ryne the in ropes.

York Plays, p. 256.

The Danes with *ruth* our realm did overrunne,
Their wrath inwrapte vs all in wretchednesse.

Mir. for Jags, I. 445.

I come not here to loe your foe!
I seek these murtherers, not in *ruth*,
To curse and to deny your *ruth*.
M. Arnold, *Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse*.

3. Sorrow for the misery of another; compassion; pity; mercy; tenderness.

For-thi I rede the riche haue *reuthe* on the pore.

Piers Plowman (A), i. 149.

Thou can she weepe, to stirre up gentle *ruth*
Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. i. 50.

Vouchsafe of *ruth*
To tell us who inhabits this fair town.
Marlowe and Nash, Dido, Queen of Carthage, ii. 1. 41.

4. Repentance; regret.

Of worldly pleasure it is a treasure, to say truth,
To wed a gentle wyfe; of his bargayne he needes no *ruth*.

Dabees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

5. A pitiful sight; a pity.

I trowe that to a norice in this ease

It had been hard this *reuthe* for to see;

Wel nyhte n moder than han cryed alas!

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 506.

For the principil of this text hath he contynued in day-
ly experiens sithe before the Parlement of Bury; but the
conclusion of this text came neuer zet to experiens, and
that is gret *reuthe*.

Paston Letters, I. 536.

[*Ruth* in all its various senses is obsolete or archaic.]

Ruthenian (rō-thē-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ruthenia*, a name of Russia, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ruthenians.—**Ruthenian Catholics**. Same as *United Ruthenians*.—**Ruthenian sturgeon**, *Acipenser ruthenus*. See *sterlet*.

II. *n.* 1. A member of that part of the Little

Russian race dwelling in the eastern part of the Austrian empire. Also called *Russnak*. See *Little Russian*, under *Russian*.—2. The language spoken by the Ruthenians: same as *Little Russian*. See *Russian*.—**United Ruthenians**, those Ruthenians in Russian Poland and Austria-Hungary, belonging to communities formerly of the Orthodox Eastern Church, who acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, but still continue to use the Old Slavonic liturgy. They have a married secular clergy, and a religious order which follows the rule of St. Basil. Also called *Ruthenian Catholics*.

ruthenic (rō-thē-ni-ik), *a.* [*< Ruthenium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium.

ruthenious (rō-thē-ni-us), *a.* [*< Ruthenium* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium: noting compounds having a lower valence than ruthenic compounds.

ruthenium (rō-thē-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ruthenia*, a name of Russia, whence it was originally obtained.] Chemical symbol, Ru; atomic weight, 101.7. A metal of the platinum group. The name was given by Osann, in 1823, to one of three supposed new metals found in platinum ores from the Ural mountains. Most of what is known of it is due to Claus, who, in 1845, proved the existence of one of Osann's new metals, and retained his name (*ruthenium*) for it, because there was really a new metal in the substance called by Osann "ruthenium oxide," although, in point of fact, this was made up chiefly of various other substances—silica, zirconia, etc. Ruthenium is found in native platinum as well as in osmiridium, and in laurite, which is a sesqui-sulphuret of ruthenium, and occurs in Borneo and Oregon. It is a hard, brittle metal, fusing with more difficulty than any metal of the platinum group, with the exception of osmium. It is very little acted on by aqua regia, but combines with chlorine at a red heat. Its specific gravity, at 32°, is 12.261.

rutherfordite (rō'ther-ford-it), *n.* [*< Rutherford* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A rare and imperfectly known mineral found in the gold-mines of Rutherford county, North Carolina: it is supposed to contain titanite acid, cerium, etc.

ruthful (rōth'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. reuthful*, *reouthful*, *reouthful*; < *ruth* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of sorrow; sorrowful; woful; rueful.

What sad and *ruthful* faces!

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, iii. 2.

2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

In Aust eke if the vyne yerde be leue,
And she, thil vyne, a *ruthful* thing to se.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 95.

Say a *ruthful* chance broke woof and warp.

Browning, *Sordello*.

3. Full of ruth or pity; merciful; compassionate.

Biholt, thou man with *ruthful* herte,

The sharpe scourge with knottes smerte.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 226.

He [God] *ruthful* is to man.

Turberville, *Eclogues*, iii.

ruthfully (rōth'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. reouthfulliche*; < *ruthful* + *-ly*².] Wofully; sadly; piteously; mournfully.

The flower of horse and foot . . . *ruthfully* perished.

Kuolles, *Hist. Turks*.

ruthless (rōth'les), *a.* [*< ME. reuthless*, *reuthless*, *reuthless*; < *ruth* + *-less*.] 1. Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

She loketh bakward to the londe,

And seyde, "farwel, houshold *reuthless*."

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 765.

See, *ruthless* queen, a hapless father's tears.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 4. 156.

2. Unmodified or unrestrained by pity; marked by unflinching rigor; relentless; merciless: as, *ruthless* severity.

With *ruthless* joy the happy hound
Told him and date that Reynard's track was found.

Cowper, *Needless Alarm*.

A high morality and a true patriotism . . . must first be renounced before a *ruthless* career of selfish conquest can begin.

E. Everett, *Orations and Speeches*, l. 521.

=Syn. Unpitiful, hard-hearted.

ruthlessly (rūth'les-lī), *adv.* [*< ruthless + -ly*]. In a *ruthless* manner; without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

That the Moslems did *ruthlessly* destroy Jaina temples at Ajmir, Delhi, Canouge, and elsewhere may be quite true, but then it was because their columns served so admirably for the construction of their mosques.

J. Fergusson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 407.

ruthlessness (rūth'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *ruthless*; want of compassion; mercilessness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

rutic (rū'tik), *a.* [*< L. ruta, rue, + -ic*]. Pertaining to or derived from *rue*.—*Rutic acid*, a crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of the common *rue*. Also called *rutin*.

ruticilla (rū'ti-sil'ī), *n.* [NL., *< L. rutilus, red, + dim. term. -illa, taken to mean 'tail' (cf. Motacilla)*]. 1. An old book-name of some small bird having a red tail, or having red on the tail; a redstart. It is the specific name of (a) the redstart of Europe, *Phoenicea ruticilla*, and of (b) the redstart of America, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See cuts under *redstart*.

2. [*cap.*] The genus of Old World redstarts, of which there are about 20 species. The common redstart is *P. phoenicea*. The black redstart is *P. tithys*. Also called *Phoenicea*.

Ruticillinae (rū'ti-sil'ī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ruticilla + -inae*]. A subfamily of Old World sylviine birds, named from the genus *Ruticilla*.

rutile, *n.* See *rutile*.

Rutula (rū'ti-lū), *n.* The amended form of *Rutela*.

rutilant (rū'ti-lant), *a.* [*< F. rutilant = Sp. Pg. It. rutilante, < L. rutilans, ppr. of rutilare, be or color reddish; see rutilate*]. Shining; glittering. [*Rare*.]

Parlements coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.

DeClyn, II. iv. l. (Richardson)

Somewhat the Abate's guardian eye—

Scintillant, *rutilant*, fraternal fire

Roaring round every way, had seized the prize

Breaching, Ring and Book, l. 110.

rutilate (rū'ti-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. rutilatus, pp. of rutilare (< It. rutilare = Sp. Pg. rutilar = OF. rutiler, shine, glitter), be or color reddish, glow red, < rutilus, red, yellowish-red; see rutil*]. To shine; emit rays of light. [*Coler*, 1717.]

rutile (rū'til), *n.* [Also *rutil*; *< F. rutile, shining; < L. rutilus, red, yellowish-red; see rutilant*]. One of the three forms in which titanium dioxide occurs in nature. (See also *octahedrite* and *brookite*.) It crystallizes in tetragonal crystals, generally in square prisms, often in geniculated twigs. It has a brilliant metallic-adamantine luster, and reddish brown to black color. The crystals are often black by reflected and deep-red by transmitted light. They are sometimes cut for jewels. Nigeli is a black ferriferous variety, and kagenite a variety consisting of acicular crystals often penetrating transparent quartz. The latter is also called *Feuss's hair stone* and *lancet arrow*.

rutile (rū'ti-lit), *n.* [*< rutile + -ite*]. Native oxide of titanium.

rutin (rū'tin), *n.* [*< L. ruta, rue, + -in*]. Rutic acid.

rutter (rut'er), *n.* [= D. *ruiter* = G. *reuter*, a trooper, horseman (partly confused with G. *reiter*, a rider, and *ritter*, knight; see *reiter*, *ritler*), < OF. *routier, routier*, a highwayman, roadman, an experienced soldier, a veteran, < ML. *raptarius, rularius*, one of a band of irregular soldiers or mercenaries of the eleventh century, a trooper, < *rupta*, a troop, band, company: see *route*]. 1. A trooper; a dragoon; specifically, a mercenary horse-soldier in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Neither shall they be accompanied with a garbo of rufelynge *rutters*.

Bp. Bale, *Image*, II.

Like Almain *rutters* with their horsemen's staves.

Marlowe, *Faustus*, l. 1.

True it is, a squadron of *rutters*, meaning pistoliers, ought to beat a squadron of launiers.

William, *Brief Discourse of War*.

2. A dashing gallant; a man of fashion.

Some authors have compared it to a *rutter's* cod-piece, but I like not the allusion so well by reason the tynge have no correspondence; his mouth is allways numbling, as if hee were not his muttons; and his beard is bristled here and there like a sow.

Lodge, *Wit's Miserie* (1596). (*Hallivell*.)

rutter (rut'er), *n.* [Also *ruttier, routtier*; < OF. *routier*, a chart, or directory of roads or courses, a road-chart, itinerary, a marine chart, < *route*, a way, road: see *route*]. A direction for the road or course, especially for a course by sea.

I, Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beale his howse, where onely we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all charts and *rutters* were agreed upon in generall.

Dr. Dee, *Diary*, p. 18. (*Hallivell*.)

rutter (rut'er), *n.* [*< rut2, v., + -er*]. One that *rutts*.

rutterkin (rut'er-kin), *n.* [*< rutter1 + -kin*]. A diminutive of *rutter*.

Such a rout of regular *rutterskins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another sort jelling up and down!

Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G. vi. (*Latham*.)

ruttier (rut'i-er), *n.* Same as *rutter2*.

rut-time (rut'tim), *n.* The season of *rut*. [*Coler*.]

rutting-time (rut'ing-tim), *n.* Same as *rut-time*. [*Hallivell*.]

rutish (rut'ish), *a.* [*< rut2 + -ish*]. Lustful; libidinous.

'Count Rosalban, a foolish idle boy, but for all that very

rutish

Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 3. 243.

rutishness (rut'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *rutish*.

ruttle (rut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rutttled*, ppr. *rutttling*. [*< ME. rotelen, ruttlen, var. of ratelen, rattle. see rattle*. Cf. G. *ruttele*, shake, rattle.]

To rattle; make a rattling sound, especially in breathing; gurgle. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Then was *rutting* in Rome, and rubbunge of helmes.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 111. (*Hallivell*.)

When she was taken in her coffin to Dr. Petty, the professor of anatomy, "she was observed to breathe, and obscurely to *ruttle*."

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 216.

ruttle (rut'l), *n.* [*< ruttle, v.; a var. of rattle*]. Rattle. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

The last goggles, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *ruttle*.

Burnet, *Sermons*, p. 175. (*Latham*.)

rutton-root (rut'on-rōt), *n.* [*Prob. < Hind. rutan, a jewel, gem*]. An Indian dye-plant, *Onosma Emodi*, or its root, which affords a stain for wood. It is the maharanga of the natives.

rutty (rut'i), *a.* [*< rut1 + -y*]. Full of ruts; cut by wheels.

The road was *rutty*.

C. Rowcroft.

rutty (rut'i), *a.* [*< rut2 + -y*]. Rutty; lustful.

rutty (rut'i), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *rutty*. [*Spenser*.]

rutula (rut'ū-lū), *n.* Same as *rutula*, l. (a).

rutyl, *a.* A late Middle English form of *rooty*.

ruvid (rū'vid), *a.* [*< It. ruvido, rough, rugged, rude, < L. rudus (rare), rough*]. Rough. [*Rare*.]

On passing my hand over the body . . . there was a *ruvid* feel, as if the two surfaces met with resistance, or as if a third body, slightly rough, like the finest sand or powder, lay between them.

A. B. Granville, *Spas of Germany*, p. 172.

[*N. and Q.*, 6th ser. X. 363.]

Ruyschian (rū'ski-an), *a.* [*< Ruysch (see def.) + -ian*]. Pertaining to the Dutch anatomist Ruysch (1638-1731).—*Ruyschian tunic* (tunica Ruyschiana). Same as *chorioepithelium*.

Ruysch's glomerule. A Malpighian corpuscle.

Ruysch's map-projection. See *projection*.

ruzzom, *n.* Sanno as *rucom*.

R. V. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the Bible).

R. W. An abbreviation of (a) *Right Worshipful*; (b) *Right Worthy*.

ryt, *n.* A late Middle English form of *rye*.

Ry, an abbreviation of *raibacy*.

ryacolite, *n.* See *rhyncholite*.

ryalt, *a.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

ryal, *rial* (ri'al), *n.* [A var. of *rap-nt*]. 1. A gold coin formerly current in England, first coined by Edward IV., and worth at the time 10 shillings (about \$2.40). It was also called the *rose-noble*, from its bearing a general resemblance to the older English nobles (see *noble*, n., 2), and from its hav-



Reverse.
Ryal or Rose noble of Edward IV.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

ryallyt, ryalliche, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *royally*.

rybt, *n.* A Middle English form of *rib2*.

rybaudt, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.

rychet, *a.* A Middle English form of *rich*.

ryddelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *riddle2*.

ryddert, *n.* A Middle English form of *riddcr*.

rydet, *v.* A Middle English form of *ride*.

rydellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridcl* for *riddle3*.

rydert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ridcr*.

rye (ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rie*; < ME. *rye*, *ry*, *ryge*, < AS. *ryge* = OS. *roggo* = D. *rogge* = OHG. *rocco, rocko*, MHG. *rogge, rocke*, G. *rocke, rocken*, usually (< D.) *roggen* = Icel. *rúgr* (orig. *rúgr*) = Sw. *råg* = Dan. *rug*, *rye*, = Bulg. *rúzh*, Bulg. *rúzh* = Serv. *rcz* = Bohem. Pol. *rczh* = Polabian *rcz* = Russ. *rczh* = OPruss. *rcgis* = Lith. *rcgis* = Lett. *rudzi*, *rye*. The Finn. *ruis* is from OPruss. or Lith.; W. *rygg*, *rye*, is appar. from E.] 1. The cereal plant *Secale cereale*, or its seeds. Its nativity appears to have been in the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Its culture has been chiefly in the north, and, though ancient, is not of the highest antiquity. It bears more cold than any other grain, thrives on light and other low barren soils, and can be grown continuously on the same spot. It is most extensively produced in central and northern Europe, where it forms the almost exclusive breadstuff of large populations, furnishing the black bread of Germany and Russia, and the rye-cakes which in Sweden are baked twice in a year and preserved by drying. Rye is less nutritious than wheat, though in that respect standing next to it. The black bread has a sour taste, owing to the peculiar acetous fermentation of the sugar contained in it. A sweet bread is also made from rye. The roasted grains have long been used as a substitute for coffee. Rye enters in Russia into the national drink, kvass, in Holland into gin, and in the United States it is the source of much whisky.

When affected with ergot (see *ergot*, 2, and *spurred rye* below) rye becomes poisonous. The young plant affords a useful green fodder; the straw is valued for thatching, for filling mattresses, for the packing of horse-collars, etc. Rye is often planted with grass-seed in the United States as a protection during the first season, and similarly with pine-seeds in the Alpine region. It has spring and fall varieties, one of the latter being known as *fall-rye*; in general it has less varieties than other much cultivated plants. The *rie* of Exodus ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25 is probably spelt.

2. In *her*, a bearing representing a stalk of grain with the ear bending downward, thus distinguished from wheat, in which the ear is erect.

—3. Whisky made from rye. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

—*Spurred rye*, rye affected with ergot, causing the ovary to assume a spurred form. In pharmacy it is called *secale cornutum*. See *ergot*, 2, and St. John's bread.

Wild rye, a grass of the genus *Elymus*.

rye (ri), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell. (*Hallivell*.)

rye (ri), *n.* [*Gipsy*.] A gentleman; a superior person: as, a *Rommany rye*.

rye-grass (ri'grās), *n.* [An altered form of *ray-grass*, simulating *rye*]. 1. The ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*.

On Desmouls mouldering turrets slowly shake
The trembling *rye-grass* mid the hare-bell blue.

Mickle, *Sir Martin*, l.

2. *Lyme-grass*. See *Elymus*.—*Italian rye-grass*, the variety *Italium* of the rye-grass, a meadow-grass



1 Rye (*Secale cereale*). 2. The spike. a, a spikelet; b, the empty glumes; c, the flowering glume, d, the palea; e, one of the lodicules, highly magnified.



Obverse.

esteemed as highly in England as timothy-grass is in the United States.

Rye House plot. See *plot*¹.

rye-moth (ri'môth), *n.* A European insect whose larva feeds on stems of rye. It is referred to by Curtis as *Pyralis secalis*, but is probably *Orobena frumentalis*.

rye-straw (ri'strû), *n.* A wisp of the straw of rye; hence, figuratively, a weak, insignificant person.

Thou wouldest instruct thy master at this play;

Think'st thou this *Rye-straw* can ore-rule my arme?

Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, II, 203).

rye-wolf (ri'wûlf), *n.* [Tr. G. *roggen-wolf*.] A malignant spirit supposed by the German peasantry to infest rye-fields. *Dyer, Folk-lore of Plants.*

rye-worm (ri'wêrm), *n.* A European insect, the larva of the dipteran *Oscinis pumilionis*, which feeds on the stems of rye.

ryftet, *n.* A Middle English form of *riffl*.

rygbanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridge-bone*.

Ryghopsalia (rig-kop-sâ'li-j), *n.* The corrupt original form of *Rhynchopsalia*. See *Rhynchops*.

ryghti, *a., n., and v.* A Middle English form of *right*.

ryghtwyst, *a.* A Middle English form of *righteous*.

ryke (rik), *v. i.* [A var. of *reach*¹.] To reach. [Scotch.]

Let me *ryke* up to light that tear,

And go wif me and be my dear.

Burns, Jolly Beggars

ryke², *n.* A Middle English variant of *riche*¹.

rymet, *n.* An obsolete form of *rim*¹.

rymour, *n.* An obsolete form of *rim*¹.

Rynchæa, Rynchea, Rynchæa, *n.* See *Rhynchæa*.

ryncho-. For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*

Ryncops, *n.* See *Rhynchops*.

rynd (rind), *n.* [Cf. E. *rind-spindle*, a mill-rynd; perhaps ult. < AS. *hrinda* (= Icel. *hrinda*), push, thrust, or *hrinan*, touch, strike: see *rine*².] In a burstone mill, the iron which supports the upper stone, and upon which it is nicely balanced or trammed. At the middle of the rynd is a bearing called the *cockeye*, which is adapted to rest upon the pointed upper end of the mill-spindle, called the *cockhead*. See *mill*¹ and *mill-spindle*. Also spelled *rind*.

ryndet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rind*¹.

ryngt. A Middle English form of *ring*¹, *ring*².

Ryngota (ring-gô'ti), *n.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Rhynchota*. Compare *Rhyngota*.

rynnet, *v.* A Middle English form of *run*¹.

rynt, *v.* See *aroint*.

ryot (ri'ot), *n.* [Also *riot*, *rayat*; < Hind. *raiya*, prop. *raiya*, < Ar. *ra'ya*, a subject, tenant, a peasant, cultivator. Cf. *raya*¹.] In India, a peasant; a tenant of the soil; a cultivator; especially, one holding land as a cultivator or husbandman.

He was not one of our men, but a common *ryot*, clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth, and a rather dirty turban.

P. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, x.

In Bengal there are no great land-owners, but numerous *ryots*, or cultivators who have fixity of tenure and rent.

British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII, 271.

It is suggested that Government might by degrees undertake the advances required by the *ryots*, which they now make under the disastrous village money-lender's loan system, which, far from really helping them, only lands them deeper and deeper in the mire of debt each year.

A. G. F. Elliot James, Indian Industries, I.

ryotwar, ryotwari (ri'ot-wîr, -wî-ri), *n.* [Also *ryotwary*, *ryotwari*; < Hind. *raiya*, < *raiya*, a ryot: see *ryot*.] The stipulated arrangement in regard to land-revenue or -rent made annually in parts of India, especially in the Madras presidency, by the government officials

with the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil, and not with the village communities, or any landlord or middleman.

Its [the United States land system's] nearest surviving relative in Europe is the metayage of France; but it is more like the zemendaree and *ryotwar* of Britishized India than any land system now in existence.

N. A. Rev., CXLII, 54.

rype¹, *a. and v.* A Middle English form of *ripe*¹.

rype² (rip), *n.* [< Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] A ptarmigan. See *dabripa*.

The *rype* must be regarded as the most important of Norwegian game birds, on account of its numbers no less than of its flavour.

Encyc. Brit., XVII, 581.

rypeck (ri'pek), *n.* [Also *ripeck*, *repeck*, *rypeg*; origin obscure.] A pole used to moor a punt while fishing, or in some similar way. [Local, Eng.]

He ordered the fishermen to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

It is the name for a long pole shod with an iron point. Thames fishermen drive two of these into the bed of the river and attach their punts to them. . . . A single pole is sometimes called a *rypeck*, but the custom among fishermen in this part of the world [Hullford-on-Thames] is to speak of "a *rypecks*."

N. and Q., 7th ser., II, 168.

Rypo-. For words so beginning, see *Rhyppo-*.

Rypticus, *n.* See *Rhypticus*.

ryschet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*¹.

ryset. A Middle English form of *rise*¹, *rise*².

ryshet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*¹.

rytht, *n.* An obsolete form of *rithet*¹.

rythmt, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *rhythm* and of *rimet*¹.

rythmert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rimet*¹.

ryvet. A Middle English form of *rive*¹, *rive*², *rife*¹.

ryver, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*¹.

Ryzana, *n.* See *Rhyzana*.





Egypt
Hieroglyphic.

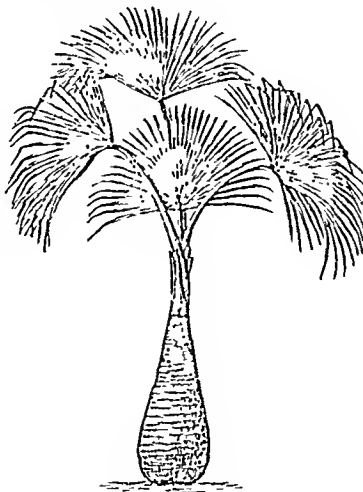
literatic

Phenol
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Greek

1 atm

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 7; also 70; with a dash over it (S), 70,000.—3. In *chem.*, the symbol of *sulphur*.—4. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *Society* in such combinations as *F. R. S.* (Fellow of the Royal Society), *F. L. S.* (Fellow of the Linnean Society), etc. (*b*) Of *Surgery*, as in *D. D. S.* (Doctor of Dental Surgery). (*c*) Of *Science*, as in *B. S.* (Bachelor of Science). (*d*) Of *South or Southern*. (*e*) Of *Sunday and Saturday*. (*f*) [*l. c.*] Of Latin *solidum*, equivalent to English *shilling*: as, *£ s. d.*, pounds, shillings, pence. (*g*) In *anat. and zool.*, of *sacral*: used in vertebral formulæ: as, *S. 5*, *fivo sacral vertebrae*. (*h*) [*l. c.*] Of *second* (sixtieth part of a minute), *substantive* (a noun), *snow* (in a ship's log-book), of Latin *semi*, half (used in medical prescriptions after a quantity which is to be divided into two), and of *spherical* (of

$$a^r = \sum_n \frac{1}{n!} \cdot (\log. x)^n.$$


Palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*)
5985

Sabbatarianism (sab-a-tā'-ri-an-izm), *n.* [*Sabbatarian* + *-ism*.] The tenets or practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath (sab'ath), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (or archaically in def. 5) *Sabbat*; < ME. *sabat*, *sabbat*, *sabat*, *sabote*, rarely *saboth*; < AS. *sabat* = D. *sabbath* = MHG. *sabbatus*, *sabbato*, G. *sabbat* = Sw. Dan. *sabbat* = OF. *sabbat*, *sabat* = Pr. *sabbat*, *sabat*, *sapte*, *sabte* (also *dissapte*, < L. *dies sabati*, day of the Sabbath) = Sp. *sábado* = Pg. *sabbado* = It. *sabato*, *sabbato* = W. *sabath*, *sabboth*, < L. *sabbatum*, usually in pl. *sabbata*, the Jewish sabbath, ML. also any feast-day, the solstice, etc., = Goth. *sabbatō*, *sabbatus*, the Sabbath, < Gr. *σάββατον*, usually in pl. *σάββατα*, the Jewish sabbath, in sing. Saturday, < Heb. *shab-bāth*, rest, sabbath, sabbath day, < *shabāth*, rest from labor. For other forms of the word, see etymology of *Saturday*.] **I. n. 1.** In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now known as Saturday, observed as a day of rest from secular employment, and of religious observance.

Thou n'est d'lar the day of the *sabat* [Zetenyay] thine nyedes, ne thine workes that thou nist do in othre dayes. *Agynbite of Inneyt* (L. T. S.), p. 7.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind by their weekly *Sabbaths* what the world reaped through his goodness which did of nothing create the world? *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 71.

He would this *Sabbath* should a figure be of the blest Sabbath of Eternity.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

Glad we returned up to the coasts of light
The *sabbath* evening. *Milton, P. L.*, viii. 246.

The Christian festival [Sunday] was carefully distinguished from the Jewish *Sabbath*, with which it never appears to have been confounded till the close of the sixteenth century. *Lecky, Europ. Morals*, II. 258.

2. The first day of the week, similarly observed by most Christian denominations: more properly designated *Sunday*, or the *Lord's Day*. The seventh day of the week, appointed by the fourth commandment, is still commonly observed by the Jews and by some Christian denominations. (See *Sabbatarian*.) But the resurrection of the Lord, on the first day of the week, being observed as a holy festival by the early church, soon supplanted the seventh day, though no definite law either divine or ecclesiastical directed the change. A wide difference of opinion exists among divines as regards both the grounds and the nature of this observance. On the one hand it is maintained that the obligation of Sabbath observance rests upon positive law as embodied in the fourth commandment, that the institution, though not the original day, is of perpetual obligation, that the day, but not the nature of its requirements, was providentially changed by the resurrection of Jesus Christ and the consequent action of the Christian church, and that, to determine what is the nature of the obligations of the day, we must go back to the original commandment and the additional Jewish laws. This may be termed the Puritan view, and it defines thus the nature of the Sabbath obligation: "This Sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord, when men, after a due preparing of their hearts, and ordering of their common affairs to forehand, do not only observe an holy rest all the day from their own works, words, and thoughts about their worldly employments and recreations, but also are taken up the whole time in the public and private exercises of his worship, and in the duties of necessity and mercy." (*West Conf. of Faith*, xxi. 3.) The other view is that the fourth commandment is, strictly speaking, a part of the Jewish law, and not of perpetual obligation, though valuable as a guide to the Christian church, that this commandment, like the rest of the Jewish ceremonial law, is abrogated in the letter by Christ, and that the obligation of the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rests upon the resurrection of the Lord, the usage of the church, the apostolic practice, and the blessing of God which has evidently followed such observance. This is the view of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Greek Church, of many Anglicans, and of others, including the Protestants of the European continent. It naturally involves a much less strict regulation of the day. Between these two opinions there are a variety of views, the more common one probably being that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of holy rest is grounded upon the fourth commandment and of perpetual obligation, but that the day to be observed and the nature of the observance are left to the determination of the Christian church in the exercise of a Christ in liberty and discretion. Other terms for the Sabbath are *Sunday*, the *Lord's Day*, and *First-day*. *Sabbath* designates the institution as well as the day, and is still in vogue in Jewish and Puritan usage and literature, but properly indicates an obligation based upon the fourth commandment and a continuance of the Jewish observance. *Sunday* (the Sun's day) is originally the title of a pagan holiday which the Christian holiday supplanted, and is the common designation of the day. *The Lord's Day* (the day of the Lord's resurrection) is of Christian origin, but is chiefly confined to ecclesiastical circles and religious literature. *First-day* is the title employed by the Friends to designate the day, their object being to avoid both pagan and Jewish titles.

The *Sabbath* he [Mr. Cotton] began the evening before; for whilst keeping of the *Sabbath*, from evening to evening, he wrote arguments before his coming to New England, and I suppose 'twas from his reason and practice that the Christians of New-England have generally done so too. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris.*, III. 1.

There were as many people as are usually collected at a muster, or on similar occasions, lounging about, without any apparent enjoyment; but the observation of this

may serve me to make a sketch of the mode of spending the *Sabbath* by the majority of unmarried, young, middling class people near a great town.

Haethorne, Amer. Note Book, p. 18.
The Lord's Day was strictly observed as a *Sabbath*, according to the Puritan view that its observance was enjoined in the decalogue. The *Sabbath* extended from the sunset of Saturday to the sunset of Sunday, according to the Jewish method of reckoning days.

G. P. Fisher, *Hist. Christian Church*, p. 468.
3. [*l. c.*] A time of rest or quiet; respite from toil, trouble, pain, sorrow, etc.

The branded slave that tugs the weary oar
Obtains the *sabbath* of a welcome shore.
Quarles, Emblems, III. 16.

A silence, the brief *sabbath* of an hour,
Religions o'er the fields. *Bryant, Noon.*

The picture of a world covered with cheerful homesteads, blessed with a *sabbath* of perpetual peace.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 162.

4. [*l. c.*] The sabbatical year among the Israelites.

But in the seventh year shall be a *sabbath* of rest unto the land, a *sabbath* for the Lord. *Lev. xxv. 4.*

5. A midnight meeting supposed in the middle ages to have been held annually by demons, sorcerers, and witches, under the leadership of Satan, for the purpose of celebrating their orgies. More fully called *Witches' Sabbath*. Also, archaically, *Sabbat*.

Pomponaccio points out that part of the functions of the *Witches' Sabbath* consisted in dancing round a goat, a remnant of the worship of Baal, and that it is in memory of this that the wearing and setting up in the house of a horn as a counter charm is common in Italy.

N. and Q., 8th ser., IX. 21.
It [witchcraft] became . . . a social body, and had a mystery uniting its members. . . . This mystery is known to us as the *Witches' Sabbath*. *Keary, Prim. Belief*, p. 613.

The very source of witch-life may be said to have been the *Sabbat*. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 467.

Great Sabbath, Holy Sabbath, Easter Even. The name *Great Sabbath* was given to this day in the early church. Similarly, in John xiv. 31, the Sabbath before Christ's resurrection is called *great* (Authorized Version, "an high day"). This name is still the official one in the Greek Church (in the fuller form, *The Great and Holy Sabbath*). In the Roman Catholic Church it is *Sabbatum Sanctum*, "Holy Sabbath or Saturday."

II. a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Sabbath (or, by common but less proper use, Sunday): as, *Sabbath duties*; *Sabbath observance*; *Sabbath stillness*. — *Sabbath-day's journey*. See *journey*.

Sabbathatic (sab-a-thū'ik), *a.* [*Sabbathai* (see *Sabbathist*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Sabbathists.

Sabbathist (sab-a-thū'ist), *n.* [*Sabbathai* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. A follower of Sabbathism. 2. A follower of Sabbathism. 3. A follower of Sabbathism. 4. A follower of Sabbathism. 5. A follower of Sabbathism. 6. A follower of Sabbathism. 7. A follower of Sabbathism. 8. A follower of Sabbathism. 9. A follower of Sabbathism. 10. A follower of Sabbathism. 11. A follower of Sabbathism. 12. A follower of Sabbathism. 13. A follower of Sabbathism. 14. A follower of Sabbathism. 15. A follower of Sabbathism. 16. A follower of Sabbathism. 17. A follower of Sabbathism. 18. A follower of Sabbathism. 19. A follower of Sabbathism. 20. A follower of Sabbathism. 21. A follower of Sabbathism. 22. A follower of Sabbathism. 23. A follower of Sabbathism. 24. A follower of Sabbathism. 25. A follower of Sabbathism. 26. A follower of Sabbathism. 27. A follower of Sabbathism. 28. A follower of Sabbathism. 29. A follower of Sabbathism. 30. A follower of Sabbathism. 31. A follower of Sabbathism. 32. 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batism in heaven that the old Sabbath had to God's rest from his work of creation.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 132.

Sabbatize (sab'ā-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Sabbatized*, ppr. *Sabbatizing*. [*< L. sabbatizare, < Gr. σαββαρίζω, keep the Sabbath, < σαββαρον, the Jewish Sabbath: see Sabbath.*] *I. intrans.* To keep the Sabbath; rest on the seventh day.

A *Sabbatizing* too much, by too many Christians limited, which celebrate the same rather as a day of Bacchus than the Lords day. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 122.

Let us not therefore keep the sabbath (or sabbatize) Jewishly, as delighting in idleness (or rest from labour). *Baxter*, Divine Appointment of the Lord's Day, vii.

If he who does not rest out of regard to the Lord does not truly *Sabbatize*, his resting is only an empty form or a blasphemous pretence. *Pep. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 703.

II. trans. To convert into or observe as a sabbath, or day of rest.

The tendency to *sabbatize* the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement.

Smith and Cheetham, Diet. of Christ. Antiq., p. 1032.

sabbaton (sab'ā-ton), *n.* [*< ME. sabatoun (ML. sabbatum), a shoe. Cf. sabot.*] 1. A shoe or half-boot of the kind worn by persons of wealth in the fifteenth century, mentioned as made of satin, cloth of gold, etc.

Thenne set thay the sabbatoun upon the segge fotez. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. T. S.), i. 574.

2. The solleret of the sixteenth century, having a form broad and blunted at the toes.

sabdariffa (sab-dā-rif'ā), *n.*

Same as *roselle*.

Sabeen (sā-bē'an), *n.*

[Also *Sabean*; *< L. Sabai* (Vulgate), in form same as *L. Sabai*, the people of Saba (see *Sabaean*), but variously regarded as the descendants of Seba or Sheba (see *dof.*).] A member of some obscure tribes mentioned in the authorized version of the Bible, and regarded as the descendants (1) of Seba, son of Cush; (2) of Seba, son of Ramah; or (3) of Sheba, son of Joktan. Compare *Sabian*.

Sabeen (sā-bē'an), *a. and n.* [Also *Sabean*; *< L. Sabenus*, of Saba (pl. *Sabai*, the people of Saba), *< Gr. Σαβαίος*, of Saba (pl. *Σαβαίωι*, the people of Saba), *< Σαβα*, *L. Sabu*, the capital of Yeaen in Arabia.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Saba in Arabia: Arabian.

Sabean odours from the spicy shore Of Arab's blissful d. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 162.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of that part of Arabia now called Yemen, the chief city of which was Saba. The Sabaeans were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, etc., which they imported from India.

Sabeen (sā-bē'an), *a. and n.* Same as *Sabian*.

Sabeen (sā-bē'an), *n.* Same as *Sabian*.

Sabeism (sā-bē'izm), *n.* [Also *Sabaeism*; = *F. Sabéisme* = *Sp. Pg. sabeismo*; see *Sabian*.] Sarao as *Sabaeism*.

sabeline (sab'e-lin), *a. and n.* [*ME. sabeline, n.*; *< OF. sabelin, sabelin, adj., sabeline, sabeline, n.*, *F. zibelne* = *Pr. zebelin, zebelin* = *Sp. zebellina* = *Pg. zebellina* = *It. zibellino*, the sable-fur. *< ML. sabelinus*, of the sable, as a noun sable-fur. *< sabelum*, sable: see *sable*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the sable; zibeline.

II. n. The skin of the sable used as a fur.

Ne seal ther beo fou ne gret, ne eunig, ne ermine, ne oquerne, ne martres ehoile, ne beuer, ne sabeline. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 181.

They should wear the silk and the sabeline.

The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 270).

sabelize (sab'e-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabelized*, ppr. *sabelizing*. [*< sable* (ME. *sabel*) + *-ize*.] Same as *sable*.

Sabella (sā-bel'i), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1758)*, dim. of *L. sabulum*, sand, gravel: see *sabulous*.]

1. The typical genus of *Sabellidae*, containing large tubicolous cephalopod-like marine annelids or sea-worms, with feathery or fan-like gills of remarkable delicacy and brilliancy, and greenish blood. See *cut* under *cerebral*.—2. [*i. e.*] A worm of this genus, or any member of the *Sabellidae*: as, the fan-sabella, *S. penicillatus*.

sabellan (sā-bel'an), *a.* [*< sabella* + *-an*.]

Gritty or gravelly; coarsely sabulous.

sabellana (sab-e-lā'nā), *n.* [*NL. < sabella*, *< L. sabulum*, gravel: see *sabulous*.] In *geol.*, coarse sand or gravel.

Sabellaria (sab-e-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1812)*, *< Sabella* + *-aria*.] A genus of tubico-

lous worms, typical of the *Sabellariidae*. *S. anglica* is a leading species, of the British Islands, forming massive irregular tubes of sand at and below low-water mark.

Sabellariidae (sab'e-lā-rī'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Sabellaria* + *-idae*.] A family of cephalopod-like annelids, typified by the genus *Sabellaria*. The body is subcylindric, of two distinct portions—an anterior segmented, with setigerous and uncinata appendages, and a posterior narrow, unsegmented, and unappendaged, like a tail. These worms live between tide-marks, among seaweeds (especially *Laminaria*), and are oviparous. Also called *Hermellacea*.

Sabellian (sā-bel'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Sabelli*, the Sabellians (see *def.*): see *Sabine*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabellians.

II. n. One of a primitive Italian people which included the Sabines, Samnites, Lucanians, etc.

Sabellian (sā-bel'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Sabellus* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Sabellus or his doctrines or followers. See *Sabellianism*.

II. n. A follower of Sabellus, a philosopher of the third century. See *Sabellianism*.

Sabellianism (sā-bel'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Sabellian* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal view respecting the Godhead maintained by Sabellius and his followers. Sabellianism arose out of an attempt to explain the doctrine of the Trinity on philosophical principles. It agrees with orthodox Trinitarianism in denying the subordination of the Son to the Father, and in recognizing the divinity manifested in Christ as the absolute deity; it differs therefrom in denying the real personality of the Son, and in recognizing in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit not a real and eternal Trinity, but one only temporal and modalistic. According to Sabellianism, with the cessation of the manifestation of Christ in time the Son also ceases to be Son. It is nearly allied to *Modalism*.

Sabellidae (sā-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Sabella* + *-idae*.] A family of tubicolous cephalopod-like polychaetous annelids, typified by the genus *Sabella*.

sabelline (sā-bel'in), *a.* [*< Sabella* + *-ine*.]

Pertaining to *Sabella* or to the *Sabellidae*.

sabellite (sā-bel'it), *n.* [*< Sabella* + *-ite*.] A fossil sabella, or some similar worm.

sabelloid (sā-bel'oid), *a. and n.* [*< Sabella* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or resembling the *Sabellidae*.

II. n. One of the *Sabellidae*.

saber, **sabre** (sā'bēr), *n.* [*< F. sabre* = *Sp. sable* = *It. sciabla, sciabola*, dial. *sabata*: prob. *< late MHG. sabel, sebel*, *i. e. sabel* (*> D. Dan. Sw. sabel*), a saber; cf. *OBulg. Serv. Russ. sablja* = *Bohem. sharte* = *Pol. szabla* = *Hung. szablya* = *Lith. shable, shoblys*, a saber; origin uncertain; the Tent. forms are appar. from the Slavic, but the Slavic forms themselves appear to be unoriginal.] 1. A heavy sword having a single edge, and thickest at the back of the blade, tapering gradually toward the edge. It is usually slightly curved; but some cavalry sabers are perfectly straight. The saber may be considered as a modification of the Oriental similar increased in weight and diminished in curvature, and differs from the typical sword, which is double-edged, with its greatest thickness in the middle of the blade.

2. A soldier armed with a saber.

saber, **sabre** (sā'bēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabered*, *sabred*, ppr. *sabering*, *sabring*. [*< saber, n.*] 1. To furnish with a saber.

There are persons whose loveliness is more formidable to me than a whole regiment of *sabred* hussars with their fierce-looking moustaches. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 99. (*Davies*.)

2. To strike or cut with a saber.

Flash'd all their sabres bare.

Flash'd as they turn'd in air,

Sabring the gunners there. *Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

saberbill (sā'bēr-bil), *n.* 1. A South American dendrocolapine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, as *X. procarrus* or *X. trochilostrius*: so called from the shape of the bill. See *cut* in next column.—2. A curlew: same as *sickle-bill*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

saber-billed (sā'bēr-bild), *a.* Having a bill resembling a saber in shape; sickle-billed. See *cut* under *saberbill* and *Eutacres*.

saber-fish (sā'bēr-fish), *n.* The hairtail or silver-eel, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [*Texas, U. S.*]

sabertooth (sā'bēr-tōth), *n.* A saber-toothed fossil cat of the genus *Machærodus*.

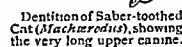


Saberbill (*Xiphorhynchus procarrus*).

saber-toothed (sā'bēr-tōtht), *a.* Having extremely long upper canine teeth; machærodont: applied to the fossil cats of the genus *Machærodus* and some related genera.

saberwing (sā'bēr-wing), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Campylopterus* and some related genera, having strongly falcate primaries.

saber-winged (sā'bēr-wingd), *a.* Having falcate primaries, as a humming-bird.



Dentition of Saber-toothed Cat (*Machærodus*), showing the very long upper canine.

Sabia (sā'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Colebrooke, 1818)*, *< Beng. sabjālāt*, name of one of the species.] 1.

A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Sabiaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with all the stamens perfect and the sepals and petals nearly equal, by the number of parts in each of these sets (four or five), and by their peculiar arrangement, which is opposite throughout, contrary to the usual law of alternation. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical and temperate parts of Asia. They are climbing or twiggly shrubs, with roundish branchlets, around the base of which bud-scales remain persistent. They bear alternate and entire petioled leaves, and small axillary flowers, which are solitary, cymose, or panicle.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1839.

Sabiaceae (sā'bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Blume, 1851)*, *< Sabia* + *-aceae*.] A small order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Sapindales* and series *Disciflorae*. It is characterized by stamens which are as many as the petals and opposite them, and, except in *Sabia*, unequal or in part imperfect, by an ovary two- or three-celled and compressed or with two or three lobes, and by a fruit of one or two dry or drupaceous one-seeded nutlets, usually with a deflexed apex. It includes about 30 species, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Sabia* is the type, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, chiefly northern. They are smooth or hairy shrubs or trees, bearing alternate simple or pinnate feather-veined leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers in panicles.

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *a. and n.* [Also *Sabean*, *Sabean*; *< Heb. tsābā*, an army, host (sc. of heaven) (see *Sabaoth*), + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the religion and rites of the Sabians.

II. n. A worshiper of the host of heaven; an adherent of an ancient religion in Persia and Chaldea, the distinctive feature of which was star-worship. Also called *Tsaban*.

Sabian (sā'bi-an), *n.* [Also *Sabean*, *Sabean*; usually identified with *Sabian*, but otherwise derived from *Sabo*, one of the epithets bestowed on John, the supposed founder of the sect.] A Mandæan (which see).

Sabianism (sā'bi-an-izm), *n.* [*< Sabian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Sabaism*.

sabicu (sab-i-kō'), *n.* [*< Cuban sabicu, variat.*]

The horse-flesh mahogany, *Lysilotoma Sabicu*. Also *savaen*.

sabicu-wood (sab-i-kō'wūd), *n.* Same as *sabicu*.

sabin (sā'bin), *n.* [*F. < L. Sabina* (herba), *< Sabini*, the Sabines.] Same as *savin*.

Sabin (sā'bin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A conceited or fanciful person.

Grimsby, which our Sabins, or conceited persons, dream of what they list and following their own fancies, will have to be so called of one Grimes a merchant.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 542. (*Davies*.)

sabina (sā'bi-nā), *n.* In *phar.*, the savin, *Juniperus Sabina*.

sabine (sā'bin), *n.* Same as *savin*.

Sabine (sā'bin), *a. and n.* [= *F. sabia* (*> Sp. Pg. It. sabino*), *< L. Sabinus*, Sabino, Sabini, the Sabines. Cf. *Sabelli*, the Sabellians. Hence ult. *savin*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabines.

II. n. One of an ancient people of Italy, dwelling in the central Apennines. The Sabines formed an important element in the colonization of ancient Rome. According to tradition, the Romans took

their wives by force from among the Sabines, this incident being known as the "Rape of the Sabine Women."
sable (sā'bl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sabell*; < ME. *sable*, the sable, the color black, = D. *sabel* = Icel. *safal*, *safali*, the sable, = Sp. Pg. *sable*, black, < OF. *sable*, the sable, also the color black, F. *sable*, black (ML. *sabellum*, *sabellum*), = G. *zobel* = Dan. Sw. *sobel*, the sable, < Russ. *sobol* = Bohem. Pol. *sobol* = Lith. *sabalas* = Hung. *czoboly*, the sable; cf. Turk. Hind. *samūr*, < Ar. *samūr*, the sable.] *I.* *n.* 1. A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Mustela zibellina*, of the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Mustelinae*, closely related to the martens. It inhabits arctic and subarctic regions of the Old World, especially Russia and Siberia, having a copious lustrous pelage, of a dark-brown or blackish color, yielding one of the most highly prized of pelts. The animal is about 18 inches long, with a full bushy tail nearly a foot long; the limbs are short and stout, with small paws. The nose is sharp, and the ears are pricked. There are three kinds of hairs in the pelage—a short soft dense under-fur,

Sable (*Mustela zibellina*)

a second set of longer hairs, kinky like the first but coming to the surface, and fewer longer glistening hairs, bristly to the very roots. The pursuit of the sable forms an important industry in Siberia. The pelt is in the best order in winter. The darkest furs are the most valuable. None are dead-black, nor is the animal ever uniformly dark colored, the head being quite gray or even whitish, and there is usually a large tawny space on the throat, which color may be found also in blotches over much of the under surface. Some other martens, resembling the true sable, receive the same name. Thus, the American marten, *M. americana*, is a sable hardly distinguishable from that of Siberia, except in some technical dental characters. Its fur is very valuable, though usually not so dark as that of the Siberian sable. *M. melanopus* of Japan is a kind of sable. See also *cut under marten*.
 2. The dressed pelt or fur of the sable.—3. The color black in a general sense, and especially as the color of mourning; so called with reference to the general dark color of the fur of the sable as compared with other furs, or from its being dyed black as seal-skin is dyed.

Quhen that tak honour othir or sic thingis, that sit in sable and sluer that enery bringis
Booke of Precedence (L. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 90.
 4. A black cloth or covering of any kind; mourning-garments in general; a suit of black; often in the plural.

Now have ye cause to clothe yow in sable.

Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 251.

To clothe in sable every social scene.

Corper, *Conversation*, l. 572.

At last Sir Edward and his son appeared in their *sables*, both very grave and preoccupied.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xxx.

5. A fine paint-brush or pencil made of hair from the tail of the sable.—6. In *her.*, black; one of the tinctures, represented when the colors are not given, as in engraving, by a close network of vertical and horizontal lines. Abbreviated *S.*, *sa*. See also *cut under pall*.—7. A British collectors' name of certain pyralid moths. *Botys nigrata* is the wavy-barred sable, and *B. lineolata* is the silver-barred sable.—Alaska sable, the fur of the common American skunk, *Mephitis americana*, as dressed for commercial purposes. [Trade-name]



Sable

Andubon and Bachman's statement that the fur [of the skunk] "is seldom used by the hat-makers, and never, we think, by the furriers; and, from the disagreeable task of preparing the skin, it is not considered an article of commerce," was wide of the mark, unless it was penned before "Alaska sable" became fashionable.

Coxes, *Fur-bearing Animals* (1877), p. 217.

American sable, the American marten, *Mustela americana*. See *marten*.—Red or Tatar sable, the chorok or Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus*; also, the fur or pelt of this animal. See *kolinsky*.—Siberian or Russian sable. See *def. 1*.

II. *a.* 1. Made of sable; as, a *sable* muff or tip-pet.—2. Of the color of a sable; dark-brown;

blackish.—3. Black, especially as applied to mourning, or as an attribute.

Her riding-suit was of *sable* hew black,
 Cypress over her face.

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 411).

He whose *sable* arms,
 Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,
Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2. 474.

Was I deceived, or did a *sable* cloud
 Turn forth her silver lining on the night?
Milton, *Comus*, l. 221.

The hues of bliss more brightly glow,
 Chastised by *sabler* tints of woe.
Gray, *Ode on Vicissitude*.

Sable antelope, an antelope, *Hippotragus* (or *Agoceros*) *niger*.—**Sable mouse**, the lemming, *Myodes lemmus*. See *cut under lemming*.

sable (sā'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabled*, ppr. *sabbling*. [*< sable, n.*] To make like sable in color; darken; blacken; hence, figuratively, to make sad or dismal; sadden.

And *sabled* all in black the shady sky.
G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph over Death*.

sable-fish (sā'bl-fish), *n.* The hilsah of the Ganges.

sableize (sā'bl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sableized*, ppr. *sableizing*. [*< sable + -ize.*] To make black; blacken; darken. Also *sabelize*.

Some chroniclers that write of kingdoms states
 Do so absurdly *sableize* my White
 With Maske and Luterides by day and night.
Darves, *Paper's Complaint*, l. 241. (*Darves*).

sable-stoled (sā'bl-stöld), *a.* Wearing a black stole; hence, clothed or robed in black.

The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worship ark.
Milton, *Nativity*, l. 220.

sable-vested (sā'bl-ves'ted), *a.* Clothed with black.

With him [Chaos] clothed
 Sat *sable-vested* Night, eldest of things,
 The consort of his reign. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 662.

sablère (sāb-li-är'), *n.* [*< F. sablière*, sand-pit, < *sable*, sand, < L. *sabulum*, sand: see *sabulous*.] A sand-pit. [*Rare.*]

sablère (sāb-li-är'), *n.* [*< F. sablière*, a raising-piece; origin unknown.] In carp., same as *raising-piece*. [*Imp. Dict.*]

sabot (sa-bō'), *n.* [*< F. sabot*, a wooden shoe, in meek, a socket, shoe, skid, etc., OF. *sabot*, *gabot*, F. dial. *sibot*, *chabon*, *chabot*, *cabou*, a wooden shoe; perhaps related to F. *carate*, OF. *carate*, *churate* = Pr. *sabata* = Sp. *zapata*, *zabata*, *zapato* = Pg. *sapato* = It. *ciarrata*, *ciabatta*, an old shoe, < ML. *sabbatum*, a shoe: see *sabbatum*.] 1. (a) A wooden shoe, made of one piece hollowed out by boring-tools and scrapers, worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, etc. (b) In parts of France, a sort of shoe consisting of a thick wooden sole with sides and top of coarse leather; a sort of clog worn in wet weather.—2. A thick circular wooden disk to which a projectile is attached so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun; also, a metallic cup or disk fixed to the bottom of an elongated projectile so as to fill the bore and take the rifling when the gun is discharged.—3. A pointed iron shoe used to protect the end of a file.—4. In *harp-making*, one of the little disks with projecting pins by which a string is shortened when a pedal is depressed.



Breton Sabot, with straw inserted for cushioning and to serve as a cushion

sabotier (sa-bō-ti-är'), *n.* [*< F. sabotier*, a maker of sabots, < *sabot*, a wooden shoe: see *sabot*.] A wearer of sabots or wooden shoes; hence, contemptuously, one of the Waldenses.

sabre, *n.* and *v.* See *saber*.

sabretash (sā'hër-tash), *n.* [*Also sabretache, sabretasche*; < F. *sabretache*, < G. *säbeltasche*, a loose pouch hanging near the saber, worn by hussars, < *säbel*, a saber, + *tasche*, a pocket.] A case or receptacle, usually of leather, suspended from the sword-belt by straps, and hanging beside the saber: it is worn by officers and men of certain mounted corps. See *cut in next column*.

Pattenham's *Art of Poetry* . . . might be compared to an *Art of War*, of which one book treated of barrack drill, and the other of bushes, *sabre-tasches*, and different forms of epaulettes and feathers. *R. W. Church*, *Spenser*, II.

sabrina-work (sā-bri'nj-wërk), *n.* A variety of application embroidery, the larger parts of the design being cut out of some textile material and sewed to a background, needlework supplying the bordering and the smaller details.



A Member of the Scots Greys, a British cavalry regiment, wearing Sabretash. (After drawing by Elizabeth Butler.)

sabuline (sab'ū-lin), *a.* [*< L. sabulum*, sand, + *-iuc*.] Same as *sabulous*.

sabulose (sab'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< L. sabulosus*, sandy: see *sabulous*.] 1. Same as *sabulous*.—2. In bot., growing in sandy places.

sabulosity (sab'ū-lōs'i-ti), *n.* [*= Pg. sabulosidade*; as *sabulose* + *-ity*.] The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

sabulous (sab'ū-lus), *a.* [*= Sp. Pg. sabuloso* = It. *sabbioso*, < L. *sabulosus*, sandy, < *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty; acervulous: specifically applied—(a) in anatomy to the acervulus cerebri, or gritty substance of the pineal body of the brain; (b) in medicine to gritty sediment or deposit in urine. Also *sabulose*, *sabuline*.

Saburean (sā-bū-rē-an), *n.* One of a class of Jewish scholars which arose soon after the publication of the Talmud and endeavored to lessen its authority by doubts and criticisms, but became extinct in less than a century.

saburra (sā-bur'ā), *n.* [NL, < L. *saburra*, sand, akin to *sabulum*, coarse sand, gravel.] A foulness of the stomach. [*Rare.*]

saburral (sā-bur'al), *a.* [*< Saburra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to saburra.

saburrat (sab-u-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. saburra*, sand (see *saburra*), + *-ation*.] 1. The application of hot sand to any part of the body; sand-bathing; arenation.—2. In zool., the act of taking a sand-bath or rolling in the sand, as is done by gallinaceous birds; pulverizing. See *pulverizer*, 2.

sac (sak), *n.* [*< AF. sac* (AL. *saca*, *sacca*, *sacha*, *saka*). < AS. *sacu*, strife, contention, suit, litigation, jurisdiction in litigious suits: see *sack*. Cf. *sac*.] In law, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. Also *saccage*.

Every grant of *sac* and *soc* to an ecclesiastical corporation or to a private man established a separate jurisdiction, cut off from the regular authorities of the mark, the hundred, the shire, and the kingdom.

J. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, V. 300.

sac (sak), *n.* [*< F. sac*, < L. *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*.] 1. In bot., anat., and zool., a sack, cyst, bag, bursa, pouch, purse, or receptacle of some kind specified by a qualifying word; a saccule; a saccus.—2. Adipose, amylaceous, amniotic, amputaceous, branchial, cardiac sac. See the adjectives.—3. Calcareous sac. Same as *calcareous gland* (which see, under *gland*).—4. Cirrus-sac. See *cirrus*.—5. Copulating sac, the seminal reservoir of the male dragonfly. See *genital lobe*, under *genital*.—6. Dental sac. See *dental*.—7. Embryo sac. See *embryo-sac*.—8. Galactophorous sac, the ampulla of the galactophorous duct.—9. Gastric sac. See *gastric*.—10. Hernial sac, the sac or pouch of peritoneum which is pushed outward, and surrounds the protruding portion of intestine.—11. Lacrymal sac. See *lacrymal*.—12. Masticatory sac. See *masticatory*.—13. Needham's sac. Same as *Needham's pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—14. Otolithic, peritoneal, pharyngeal, pulmonary, pyloric, respiratory sac. See the adjectives.—15. Yolk sac. See *yolk-sac*.—16. Syn. *Sac*, *Saccule*, *Saccus*, *Sacculus*. The first two are English, the last two Latin and only technically used, chiefly in special phrases. There is no such difference in meaning as the form of the words would imply, some of the largest ones being called *saccules* or *sacculi*, some of the smallest *sacs* or *sacci*.

Sac (sak, more properly sāk), *n.* A member of a tribe of Algonkin Indians, allied to the Foxes, who lived near the upper Mississippi previous to the Black Hawk war of 1832. The greater part are now on reservations.

sacalai, *n.* Same as *erappie*.

sacar, *v.* An obsolete form of *saker*1.

sacatra (sak'ā-trī), *n.* The offspring of a griffe and a negro; a person seven eighths black. *Bartlett.*

sacbut, *n.* See *sackbut*.

Sacca coffee. See *coffee*.

saccade (sa-kād'), *n.* [*< OF. sacade, F. sacade, < OF. saquer, sacher, pull, draw; origin uncertain.*] 1. In the *manège*, a violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins suddenly and with one pull.—2. In *violin-playing*, a firm pressure of the bow on the strings, which crowds them down so that two or three can be sounded at once.

saccage (sak'āj), *n.* [*< sac + -age.*] Same as *sac*.

He had rights of free warren, *saccage*, and *sackage*. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 78.*

saccage, *n.* and *v.* See *sackage*.

Saccata (sa-kā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of saccatus, saccate: see saccate.*] 1. The *Mollusca* as a branch of the animal kingdom; correlated with *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*. *A. Hyatt.* [Not used.]—2. A grade or division of *Urochorda*, containing the true tunicaries or ascidians, with the salps and dolio-lids, as collectively distinguished from the *Larvalia* (or *Appendiculariidae*).

Saccatæ (sa-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of saccatus, saccate: see saccate.*]

An order of *Ctenophora* containing ovate or spheroidal comb-jellies with two tentacles and no oral lobes; saccate or sacciform ctenophorans. There are several families. For a characteristic example, see *Cydlippe*.

saccate (sak'āt), *a.* [*< NL.*

saccatus, < L. saccus, a bag; see sack.]

1. In *bot.*, furnished with or having the form of a bag or pouch; as, a *saccate* petal.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Forming or formed by a sac; cystic; pouch-like; sacciform; sacculate. (b) Having a sac, or saccate part; pouched; saccu-lated; sacciferous. (c) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saccata* or the *Saccatæ*.

saccated (sak'ā-ted), *a.* [*< saccate + -ed.*]

Same as *saccate*.

saccharate (sak'ā-rāt), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar (see saccharum), + -ate.*] In *chem.*, a salt of either of the saccharic acids. (See *saccharic*.) The term is also applied to the sacrates, or compounds which cane-sugar forms with various bases and hydroxids.—**Saccharate of iron**, a preparation made from sesquioxide of iron, sugar, and soda, containing 3 per cent. of metallic iron: a valuable antidote in arsenical poisoning.—**Saccharate of lead**, an insoluble white powder made by adding, to saturation, lead carbonate to a solution of saccharic acid.—**Saccharate of lime**, a preparation consisting of sugar (10 parts), distilled water (40 parts), caustic lime (5 parts): a useful antidote in carbolic acid poisoning.

saccharated (sak'ā-rā-ted), *a.* Mixed with some variety of sugar, either saccharose, dextrose, or milk-sugar.—**Saccharated carbonate of iron**, a greenish-gray powder composed of sulphate of iron mixed with sugar.—**Saccharated iodide of iron**, iodide of iron mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pancreatin**, pancreatin mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pepsin**, a powder consisting of sugar of milk mixed with pepsin from the stomach of the hog.—**Saccharated tar**, a mixture of tar (4 parts) with sugar (96 parts), forming an easily soluble substance for medicinal administration.

saccharic (sa-kar'ik), *a.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.—**Saccharic acid**. (a) A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, not known in the free state, but forming crystalline salts prepared by the action of bases on glucoses. (b) A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on sugar and various other carbohydrates. It is an amorphous solid which forms salts, many of which do not readily crystallize.

saccharide (sak'ā-rīd or -rīd), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ide.*] A compound of sugar with a base; a sacrate.

sacchariferous (sak'ā-rīf'e-rus), *a.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + ferris = E. bear.*]

Producing sugar; saccharine: as, *sacchariferous canes*. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 287.*

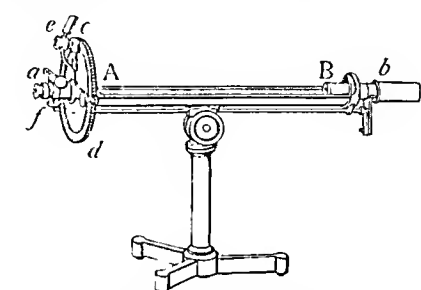
saccharification (sak'ā-rīf-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< saccharify + -ation (see -fication).*] The process of converting (starch, dextrine, etc.) into sugar, as by malting.

saccharifier (sak'ā-rī-fī-ēr), *n.* [*< saccharify + -er.*] An apparatus for treating grain and potatoes by steam under high pressure, to convert the starch into sugar, previous to the alcoholic fermentation. *E. H. Knight.*

saccharify (sak'ā-rī-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharified*, ppr. *saccharifying*. [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + L. -ficare, < facere, make: see -fy.*] To convert into sugar, as starch; to saccharize.

saccharilla (sak'ā-rī'ā), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful word, dim. of *ML. saccharum, sugar* (?).] A kind of muslin. *Simmonds.*

saccharimeter (sak'ā-rīm'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + μέτρον, measure.*] An optical instrument used to determine the quantity of sugar in a solution. It is based upon the fact that sugar-solutions have the power of rotating the plane of



polarization of a ray of light transmitted through them. Certain kinds of sugar rotate the plane to the right (dextrorotatory), as grape sugar (dextrose) and cane-sugar; with others, the rotation is to the left (levorotatory), as levulose. Further, the amount of angular rotation varies with the strength of the solution. There are many forms of saccharimeter, some of which measure directly the amount of rotation caused by a layer of the solution of given thickness; others balance the rotation of the solution against a varying thickness of some rotatory substance, as a compensating quartz plate.—**Fermentation saccharimeter**, an apparatus, chiefly used in the examination of urine, which is designed to show approximately the quantity of fermentable sugar present in solution by the volume of carbonic acid evolved on fermentation.

saccharimetrical (sak'ā-rī-met'ri-kāl), *a.* [*< saccharimetry + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to or effected by saccharimetry.

saccharimetry (sak'ā-rīm'e-trī), *n.* [*< Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + μέτρον, < μέτρον, measure.*] The operation or art of ascertaining the amount or proportion of sugar in solution in any liquid.

saccharin (sak'ā-rīn), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -in.*] 1. The anhydride of saccharic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is a crystalline solid having a bitter taste, dextrorotatory, and non-fermentable.—2. A complex benzoin derivative, benzoyl-sulphimide, $C_6H_5SO_2CONH$. It is a white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, odorless, but intensely sweet. It is not a sugar, nor is it assimilated, but appears to be harmless in the system, and may be useful in some cases as a substitute for sugar.

saccharinated (sak'ā-rī-nā-ted), *a.* Same as *saccharated*.

saccharine (sak'ā-rīn), *a.* [*< F. saccharin = Sp. saccharino = Pg. saccharino = It. zuecherino, < NL. saccharinus, < ML. saccharum, L. saccharon, sugar: see saccharum.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sugar; having the qualities of sugar: as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane-juice; also, in *bot.*, covered with shining grains like those of sugar. Also *saccharous*.—**Saccharine diatheses**. Same as *diabetes mellitus*.—**Saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.

saccharinic (sak'ā-rīn'ik), *a.* Same as *saccharic*.

saccharinity (sak'ā-rīn'j-tī), *n.* [*< saccharine + -ity.*] The quality of being saccharine.

This is just the condition which we see, in virtue of the difference of optic refractivity produced by difference of salinity or of saccharinity, when we stir a tumbler of water with a quantity of undissolved sugar or salt on its bottom. *Nature, XXXVIII. 573.*

saccharite (sak'ā-rīt), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ite.*]

A fine granular variety of feldspar, of a vitreous luster and white or greenish-white color.

saccharization (sak'ā-rī-zā'shon), *n.* Same as *saccharification*.

saccharize (sak'ā-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharized*, ppr. *saccharizing*. [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ize.*] To form or convert into sugar.

saccharocolloid (sak'ā-rō-kol'oid), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + colloid.*] One of a large and important group of the carbohydrates. They are amorphous or crystallize with difficulty, diffuse through membranes very slowly if at all, are chemically indifferent, and have the general formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or differ from it slightly by the elements of water, H_2O . Here belong starch, gum, pectin, etc. *Nature, XXXIX. 433.*

saccharoid (sak'ā-rōid), *a.* [*< Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + εἶδος, form.*] Same as *saccharoidal*.

saccharoidal (sak'ā-rōi'dal), *a.* [*< saccharoid + -al.*] In *mineral.* and *geol.*, having a distinctly crystalline granular structure, somewhat resembling that of lump-sugar.

saccharometer (sak'ā-rōm'e-tēr), *n.* A form of hydrometer designed to indicate the amount of sugar in a solution.—**Fermentation saccharometer**, a bent graduated tube, closed at one end, designed to indicate the amount of sugar in urine by means of the gas collected at the closed end when yeast is added to the urine.

saccharometry (sak'ā-rōm'e-trī), *n.* Scientific use of a saccharometer.

Saccharomyces (sak'ā-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [*NL. (Meyen, 1838), < ML. saccharum, sugar, + Gr. μύκης, a mushroom.*] A genus of minute saprophytic fungi; the yeast-fungi. They are unicellular fungi, destitute of true hyphae, and increasing principally by budding or sprouting, although asci containing one to four hyaline spores are produced in a few species under certain conditions. Sexual generation is not known. The species of *Saccharomyces* occur in fermenting substances, and are well known from their power of converting sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Ordinary yeast, *S. cerevisiae*, is the most familiar example; it is added to the wort of beer, the juice of fruits, etc., for the purpose of inducing fermentation. *S. ellipsoideus* and *S. Pastorianus* are also alcoholic fermenters. *S. albicans*, the thrush-fungus, which lives parasitically on the mucous membrane of the human digestive organs, is also capable of exciting a weak alcoholic fermentation in a sugar solution. *S. Mycodermis* is the well-known flowers of wine. There are 31 species of *Saccharomyces* known, of which number 12 are known to produce asci. Many of these so-called species may prove to be only form-species. See *barm*, *flowers of wine* (under *flower*), *bloody bread* (under *bloody*), *fermentation*, and *yeast*.

saccharomycete (sak'ā-rō-mī'sēt), *n.* [*< Saccharomyces, q. v.*] A plant of the genus *Saccharomyces*.

Saccharomycetes (sak'ā-rō-mī-sēt'ēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Saccharomyces, q. v.*] Same as *Saccharomycetaceæ*.

Saccharomycetaceæ (sak'ā-rō-mī-sēt'ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Reess, 1870), < Saccharomyces (-cet-) + -acæ.*] A monotypic group of microscopic fungi. See *Saccharomyces*.

saccharose (sak'ā-rōs), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum + -ose.*] 1. The general name for any crystalline sugar having the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ which suffers hydrolysis on heating with water or dilute mineral acid, each molecule yielding two molecules of a glucose. The saccharoses are glucose anhydrides. The best-known are saccharose or cane-sugar, milk-sugar, and maltose.

2. Specifically, the ordinary pure sugar of commerce, obtained from the sugar-cane or sorghum, from the beet-root, and from the sap of a species of maple. Chemically, pure saccharose is a solid crystalline body, odorless, having a very sweet taste, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in absolute alcohol. Its aqueous solution is strongly dextrorotatory. It melts at $160^{\circ}C$, and decomposes at a higher temperature. Heated sufficiently with water or dilute mineral acid, it breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. Saccharose does not directly undergo either alcoholic or lactic fermentation; but in the presence of certain ferments it is resolved into dextrose and levulose, which are readily fermentable. It unites directly with many metallic oxides and hydrates to form compounds called *saccharates* or *saccharates*. Saccharose is extensively used both as a food and as an antiseptic. It is also used to some extent in medicine. Also called *cane-sugar*.

saccharous (sak'ā-rus), *a.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ous.*] Same as *saccharine*.

saccharum (sak'ā-rum), *n.* [*NL., < L. saccharon, sugar, < Gr. σάκχαρον, also σάκχαρις, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρ, sugar: see sugar.*] 1. Sugar.—2. [cap.] [*NL., Linnaeus, 1737.*] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, type of the group *Saccharææ*. It is characterized by minute spikelets in pairs, one of each pair stalked and the other sessile, each spikelet composed of four awnless hyaline glumes, of which three are empty and the terminal one shorter, blunt, and including three stamens and a free oblong grain. It differs from the nearly related ornamental grass *Erianthus* in its awnless glumes, and from *Sorghum* in having a fertile and perfect flower in each

spikelet of a pair. It resembles *Zea*, the Indian corn, with monocious flowers, and *Arundo*, the cane, with several-flowered spikelets, in habit only. It includes about 12 species, natives of warm regions, probably all originally of the Old World. They are tall grasses, with leaves which are flat, or convolute when dry, and flowers in a large terminal panicle, densely sheathed everywhere with long silky hairs. By far the most important species is *S. officinarum*, the common sugar-cane. See *sugar-cane*; also *kans* and *moonja*.—*Saccharum candidum*. Same as rock-candy.—*Saccharum hordeatum*, barley-sugar.—*Saccharum lactis*, sugar of milk.—*Saccharum manna*. Same as *mannite*.—*Saccharum saturni*, sugar of lead.

sacci, *n.* Plural of *saccus*.

sacciferous (sak-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. saccus*, sack, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, having a sac, in any sense; saccente.

sacciform (sak'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. saccus*, sack, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a sac; sacate or saccular; bursiform; baggy.—**Sacciform aneurism**, an aneurism with a distinct sac, and involving only part of the circumference of the artery. Also called *saccular* or *sacculated aneurism*.

Saccobranchia (sak-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *βράχια*, gills.] A division of tunicates, including the typical ascidians, as distinguished from the *Dactylobranchia* and *Tenidobranchia*, having vascular saccate gills. Also *Saccobranchiata*. *Owen*.

saccobranchiate (sak-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* [*Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *βράχια*, gills, + *-ate*.] *I. a.* Having saccate gills; belonging to the *Saccobranchia*.

II. n. A member of the *Saccobranchia*.

Saccobranchinae (sak'ō-brang'ki-nō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccobranchia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Siluridae*, typified by the genus *Saccobranchus*.

Saccobranchus (sak-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *βράχια*, gills.] A genus of East Indian catfishes of the family *Siluridae*, having a lung-like sacculus extension of the branchial cavity backward between the muscles along each side of the vertebral column: typical of the subfamily *Saccobranchinae*.

Saccocirridae (sak-ō-sir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccocirrus* + *-idae*.] A family of chaetopod annelids, typified by the genus *Saccocirrus*.

Saccocirridae (sak'ō-sir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccocirrus* + *-idae*.] The *Saccocirridae* elevated to the rank of a class of *Chaetopoda*.

Saccocirrus (sak-ō-sir'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. saccus*, sack, + *cirrus*, a tuft of hair: see *cirrus*.] The typical genus of *Saccocirridae*.

Saccolabium (sak-ō-lā'bi-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Blume, 1825), < *L. saccus*, sack, + *labium*, lip.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Pandae* and subtribe *Sorrantheae*. It is characterized by the unappendiculate column, by a lip with saccate base or with a straight descending spur, and by flat and spreading sepals and petals, with the inflorescence in racemes which are often much-branched and profusely flower-bearing. It differs from the related genus *Panda* in its smaller flowers and its commonly slender pollen-stalk. It includes about 20 species, natives of the East Indies and the Malay archipelago. They are epiphytes without pseudobulbs, but having their stems clad with two-ranked flat and spreading leaves, which are usually coriaceous or fleshy, and which cover the stem permanently by their persistent sheaths. The flowers in many cultivated species are of considerable size and great beauty, forming a dense recurring raceme. In other species they are small and scattered, or in some minute and panicle.

saccolava, **sackalever** (sak-ō-lev'ā, sak-ā-lev'ēr), *n.* [= *F. sacolère*.] A levantine vessel with one lateen sail; also, a Greek vessel of about 100 tons, with a foremast raking very much forward, having a square topsail and topgallantsail, a sprit foresail, and two small masts abaft, with lateen yards and sails. *Hammersly*, *Naval Encey.*

sacomysian (sak-ō-mi'i-an), *n.* [*L. Sacomys* + *-ian*.] A pocket-mouse of the genus *Sacomys*; a *sacomysid*.

sacomysid (sak-ō-mi'id), *n.* A member of the *Sacomysidae*; a pocket-rat or pocket-mouse. Also, improperly, *sacomys*.

Sacomysidae (sak-ō-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacomys* + *-idae*.] 1. Same as *Sacomysina* and *Sacomysoidae*. *Lilljeborg*, 1866.—2. A family of myomorph rodents named from the genus *Sacomys*, confined to North America and the West Indies, having external cheek-pouches and a murine aspect; the pocket-rats or pocket-mice. The genera besides *Sacomys* are *Heteromys*, *Dipodomys*, *Perognathus*, and *Cricetodipus*. The species of *Dipodomys* are known as kangaroo-rats. The family in this restricted sense is divided by Cope into three subfamilies, *Dipodomysinae*, *Perognathinae*, and *Heteromysinae*. See cuts under *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus*.

Sacomysina (sak'ō-mi'i-ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacomys* + *-inae*.] A group of myomorph rodents, named by G. R. Waterhouse in 1848, containing all the rodents with external cheek-pouches: same as *Sacomysoidae*.

Sacomysinae (sak'ō-mi'i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacomys* + *-inae*.] Same as *Sacomysidae*, 2. *S. F. Baird*, 1857; *J. E. Gray*, 1868.

sacomysoid (sak-ō-mi'oid), *a. and n.* [*L. Sacomys* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Having external cheek-pouches, as a rodent; pertaining to the *Sacomysoidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Sacomysoidae*; a pocket-rat, pocket-mouse, or pocket-gopher.

Sacomysoidae (sak'ō-mi'oid-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacomys* + *-oidae*.] A superfamily of myomorph rodents, named by Gill in 1872, containing all those with external cheek-pouches, or the two families *Sacomysidae* and *Geomysidae*. The mastoid bone is moderately developed, and the occipital correspondingly reduced. There are no postorbital processes, and the zygomatic process of the maxillary is an expanded perforated plate. The gliders are four on each side above and below. The root of the lower incisor is protrudent posteriorly. The descending process of the mandible is obliquely twisted outward and upward. There is a special muscle of the large external cheek-pouch; all the feet are five-toed; the upper lip is densely hairy, not visibly cleft, and the pelage lacks underfur. See cuts under *Geomysidae*, *Dipodomys*, and *Perognathus*.

Sacomys (sak'ō-mis), *n.* [*NL.* (F. Cuvier, 1823), < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] An obscure genus of *Sacomysidae*, giving name to the family, probably synonymous with *Heteromys* of Desmarest. A species is named *S. anthophilus*, but has never been satisfactorily identified.

saccoent, *n.* In fencing, same as *seconde*.

There were the heavy Gauls, animated and clattering, ready to wound every Briton with their canes, as they passed by, either in Pers, Cart, or Saccen. *Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 135.

Saccopharyngidae (sak'ō-fā-rin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [*L. Saccopharynx* (-pharynx) + *-idae*.] A family of lymenous fishes, represented by the genus *Saccopharynx*. They have five branchial arches, the abdominal division much longer than the rostrum; the tall excessively elongated and attenuated; the eyes anterolateral; the jaws moderately extended backward (in comparison with the *Eurypharyngidae*), and apparently not closable against each other: enlarged teeth in one or both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins feebly developed, and the pectorals short but broad. The family is represented by apparently 2 species, by some supposed to be conspecific. They reach a length of 5 or 6 feet, of which the tail forms by far the greater part. They inhabit the deep sea, and feed upon fishes, which may sometimes be as large as or larger than themselves. Individuals have been found on the surface of the sea helpless from distention by fishes swallowed superior in size to themselves. One of the species is the bottle-fish, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*.



Bottle-fish (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*), distended by another fish in its stomach.

Saccopharyngina (sak-ō-fā-rin'ji-ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccopharynx* (-pharynx) + *-inae*.] The *Saccopharyngidae* as a group of *Muraenidae*. *Günther*.

Saccopharyngoid (sak'ō-fā-rin'goid), *n. and a.* *I. n.* A fish of the family *Saccopharyngidae*.

II. a. Of or having characteristics of the *Saccopharyngidae*.

Saccopharynx (sa-kof'ā-rings), *n.* [*NL.* (S. L. Mitchell, 1824), < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx*.] A remarkable genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Saccopharyngidae*. *S. ampullaceus* inhabits the North Atlantic, and is capable of swallowing fishes larger than itself. See cut under *Saccopharyngidae*.

Saccophora (sa-kof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *Saccophorus*: see *saccophore*.] In J. E. Gray's classification of "mollusks" (1821), the fifth class, containing the tunicates or ascidians, and divided into 3 orders—*Holobranchia*, *Tomobranchia*, and *Diphyllobranchia*.

saccophore (sak'ō-fōr), *n.* [*NL.* *Saccophorus*, *q. v.*] 1. A roilent mammal with external cheek-pouches.—2. A tunicate or ascidian, as a member of the *Saccophora*.

Saccophori (sa-kof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [*LL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *φορέω* = *E. bear*.] A party of Christian penitents in the fourth century: probably a division of the Eneatites.

Saccophorus (sa-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *Gr. σακκοφόρος*, wearing sackcloth), < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *φορέω* = *E. bear*.] 1. In *immortal*, same as *Geomys*. *Kuhl*, 1820.—2. In *cutom*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *Haag-Rutenberg*, 1872.

Saccopteryx (sa-kop'te-riks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *πτερυξ* = *E. feather*.] A genus of South and Central American emballonurine bats, the males of which have a peculiar glau-

dular sac of the antibrachial wing-membrane, secreting an odoriferous sebaceous substance attractive to the females; sack-winged bats. The upper incisors are one pair, the lower three pairs. There are several species, as *S. leptura* and *S. bilineata*.

saccos (sak'os), *n.* [*MGr. sakkos* (see def.), < *Gr. sakkos*, sack.] A short vestment worn in the Greek Church by metropolitans and in the Russian Church by all bishops. It corresponds to the Western dalmatic.

Saccosoma (sak-ō-sō'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *σώμα*, body.] 1. A genus of enenites, containing forms which were apparently free-swimming like the living members of the genus *Comatula*. They are found in the Oölite.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

Saccostomus (sa-kō'stō-mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of hamsters of the subfamily *Cricetinae* and family *Muridae*, having the molar teeth triserially tuberculate. See *hamster*.

saccular (sak'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. saccula* + *-ar*.] Like a sac; saccate in form; sacciform: as, a *saccular* dilatation of the stomach or intestine.—**Saccular aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Saccular glands**, compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a saccular form.

sacculate (sak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. sacculatus*, < *L. sacculus*, a little sack: see *sacculus*.] Formed of or furnished with a set or series of sac-like dilatations; sacculiferous; sacculated: as, a *sacculate* stomach; a *sacculate* intestine. See cuts under *leech* and *intestine*.

sacculated (sak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*L. sacculatus* + *-ed*.] Same as *sacculate*.—**Sacculated aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Sacculated bladder**, a bladder having a sacculus as an abnormal formation.

sacculation (sak'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. sacculatio* + *-ion*.] The formation of a sac or saccule; a set of sacs taken together: as, the *sacculation* of the human colon, or of the stomach of a semioptiloid ape. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

saccule (sak'ūl), *n.* [*L. sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a bag, sack: see *sack*.] 1. A sac or cyst; especially, a little sac; a cell; a sacculus. Specifically.—2. In *anat.*, the smaller of two sacs in the vestibule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear, situated in the fovea hemispherica, in front of the utricle, connected with the membranous canal of the cochlea by the canalis reuniens, and prolonged in the aqueductus vestibuli to a pyriform dilatation, the *sacculus endolymphaticus*.—**Saccule of the larynx**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Vestibular saccule**. See def. 2.—*Syn.* See *sac*.

sacculi, *n.* Plural of *sacculus*.

Sacculina (sak'ū-lī-ni), *n.* [*NL.* (J. Vaughan Thompson, about 1830), < *L. sacculus*, a little sack, + *-inae*.] 1. A genus of cirripeds of the division *Rhizocephala*, type of a family *Sacculinidae*. The species are parasite upon crabs. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.—2. [*J. c.*] A species of this genus.

sacculine (sak'ū-līn), *a.* [*NL.* *Sacculina*, *q. v.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Sacculina* or family *Sacculinidae*.

Instead of rising to its opportunities, the *sacculine* Nautilus, having reached a certain point, turned back. *U. Drummond*, *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, p. 344.

Sacculinidae (sak'ū-lī-ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacculina* + *-idae*.] A family of rhizocephalous cirripeds, represented by the genus *Sacculina*.

sacculus (sak'ū-lus), *n.*; *pl. sacculi* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L. sacculus*, a little sack: see *sacculus*.] A saccule.—**Sacculi of the colon**, the irregular dilatations caused by the shortness of the longitudinal muscular bands.—**Sacculus cecalis**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus chyli**. Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Sacculus communis**, *sacculus hemidiaphragmaticus*. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Sacculus of the larynx**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus proprius**, *sacculus rotundus*. Same as *restibular saccule* (which see, under *sacculus*).—**Sacculus semiovalis**. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Vestibular sacculus**, a protrusion of the mucous lining of the bladder between the bundles of fibers of the muscular coat, so as to form a sort of hernia. Also called *appendix hernie*.—**Vestibular sacculus**. Same as *sacculus*, 2.—*Syn.* See *sac*.

saccus (sak'us), *n.*; *pl. sacci* (sak'si). [*NL.*, < *L. saccus*, < *Gr. sakkos*, a bag, sack: see *sack*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a sac.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Ampullaria*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Saccus endolymphaticus**, the dilated blind extremity of the ductus endolymphaticus, the canal leading from the utricle through the aqueductus vestibuli.—**Saccus vasculosus**, a vascular organ in the brain of some elasmobranchiate fishes, as the skate. See

cut under *Elasmobranchii*.—*Saccus vitellinus*, the vitelline sac, that part of the yolk-sac which hangs out of the body of an embryo and forms the navel-sac, or umbilical vesicle. = *Syn.* See *sac*².

sacellum (sā-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *sacella* (-i). [*L. sacellum*, dim. of *sacrum*, a holy thing or place, neut. of *sacer*, consecrated, dedicated: see *sacer*¹, *sacerd*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small inclosed space without a roof, consecrated to some deity, containing an altar, and sometimes also a statue of the god.

sacerdocy (sas'ér-dô-si), *n.* [*F. sacerdocce*, *L. sacerdotium*, the priesthood, *< sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest: see *sacerdotal*.] Sacerdotal system; priestly character or order.

The temporal Sceptre (as we have shown) departing from Judah, he being both Priest and Sacrificer too, their *sacerdocy* and sacrifice were brought to an end.

Evelyn, True Religion, II. 56.

sacerdotal (sas-ér-dô'tal), *a.* [*OF. (and F.) sacerdotale* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. sacerdotal* = *It. sacerdotale*, *< L. sacerdotalis*, of or pertaining to a priest, *< sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*) (*> AS. sacerd*), a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts,' *< sacer*, sacred, + *dare*, give (*> dos* (*dot-*), a dowry: see *dot*², *dower*²): see *sacer*¹ and *date*¹.] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly: as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character.

Duke Valentine . . . was designed by his father to a *sacerdotal* profession.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 333.

The countries where *sacerdotal* instruction alone is permitted remain in ignorance.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, LXXV.

Cut off by *sacerdotal* ire

From every sympathy that Man bestowed!

Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 4.

sacerdotalism (sas-ér-dô'tal-izm), *n.* [*< sacerdotul + -ism*.] The sacerdotal system or spirit; the methods or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests or system of the priesthood; in a bad sense, priestcraft.

It is to be hoped that those Nonconformists who are so fond of pleading for grace to the Establishment on grounds of expediency, because of the good work it is doing, or because of the comprehensiveness of its policy, or, strangest of all, because of the bulwark against *sacerdotalism* which it maintains, will lay these pregnant words to heart.

British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 103.

sacerdotalist (sas-ér-dô'tal-ist), *n.* [*< sacerdotul + -ist*.] A supporter of sacerdotalism; one who believes in the priestly character of the clergy.

sacerdotalize (sas-ér-dô'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sacerdotalized*, ppr. *sacerdotalizing*. [*< sacerdotal + -ize*.] To render sacerdotal.

Some system of actual observance, some system of custom or usage, must lie behind them [the sacred laws of the Hindus]; and it is a very plausible conjecture that it was not unlike the existing very imperfectly *sacerdotalized* customary law of the Hindus in the Punjab.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 26.

sacerdotally (sas-ér-dô'tal-i), *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

sacerdotism (sas'ér-dô-tizm), *n.* [*< L. sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest, + *-ism*.] Same as *sacerdotalism*.

sachet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sachet*.
sachem (sā'chem), *n.* [Massachusetts Ind. Cf. *sagamore*.] 1. A chief among some tribes of American Indians; a *sagamore*.

The Massachusetts call . . . their Kings *Sachemes*.

Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber) p. 939.

They [the Indians] . . . made way for ye coming of their great Sachem, called Massasoyt.

Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 4th ser., III. 94.

But their sachem, the brave Wattawamat, fled not; he was dead. *Longfellow, Miles Standish*, VII.

2. One of a body of high officials in the Tammany Society of New York city. The sachems proper number twelve, and the head of the society is styled *grand sachem*.

sachemdom (sā'chem-dum), *n.* [*< sachem + -dom*.] The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

sachemic (sā'chem-ik), *a.* [*< sachem + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sachem. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 163. [Rare.]

sachemship (sā'chem-ship), *n.* [*< sachem + -ship*.] The office or position of a sachem.

sachet (sa-shā'), *n.* [*F. sachet* (= *Pr. saquet* = *Sp. Pg. saquete* = *It. sacchetto*), dim. of *sac*, a bag: see *sack*¹. Cf. *sachet*, *satchel*.] A small bag, usually embroidered or otherwise ornamented, containing a perfume in the form of powder, or some perfumed substance; also, a small cushion or some similar object, the stuffing of which is strongly perfumed, placed among articles of dress, etc.

This letter, written on paper of vellum-like appearance, was put in an envelope and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth *sachet* or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule, richly embroidered in gold.

Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 242.

sachet-powder (sa-shā'pou'dér), *n.* Powdered perfume for use in sachets.

sacheverel (sa-chev'ér-el), *n.* [After Dr. *Sacheverel*.] An iron door or blower for the mouth of a stove. *Hallivell*.

sack¹ (sak), *n.* [*ME. sak*, *sac*, *sek*, *seck*, *sech*, *sack*, *< AS. sæc*, *sæcc*, *sacc* = *D. zak* = *MLG. sak*, *LG. sak*, *sack* = *OHG. MHG. sac*, *G. sack* = *Icel. sekkr* = *Sw. säkk* = *Dan. sæk* = *F. sac* (*> E. sac*) = *Pr. sac* = *Sp. Pg. saco* = *It. sacco* = *Old Gael. sac* = *W. sach*, *sack*, = *Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. sak* = *Russ. sakū*, a bag-net, = *Hung. szák* = *Albanian sak* (*OBulg. dim. sakulū* = *Lith. sakule* = *NGR. sakkōlū*), *< L. saccus* = *Goth. sakkus*, *< Gr. σάκος*, a bag, sack, also sackcloth, a garment of sackcloth; *< Heb. saq*, Chald. *sak*, a sack for corn, stuff made of hair-cloth, sackcloth; prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *sak* = Ethiopian *sak*, sackcloth. The wide diffusion of the word is prob. due to the incident in the story of Joseph in which the cup was hidden in the sack of corn (see *Gen. xlv.*).] 1. A bag; especially, a large bag, usually made of coarse hempen or linen cloth. (See *sackcloth*.) Sacks are used to contain grain, flour, salt, etc., potatoes and other vegetables, and coal.

One of the peasants untied closely [secretly] a sack of walnuts.

Corjay, Crutches, I. 21.

Thou' you wud gie me as much red gold

As I could hand in a sack.

Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 104).

2. A unit of dry measure. English statutes previous to American independence fixed the sack of flour and meal at 5 bushels or 250 pounds, that of salt at 5 bushels, that of coal at 3 bushels (the sacks to measure 50 by 24 inches), and that of wool at 3 hundred-weight or 364 pounds. Since 1870 the British sack has been 4 Imperial bushels. Locally, sacks of 2, 3, 3½, and 4 bushels were used as measures in England. The sack has been a widely diffused unit, varying in different countries, from 2 to 4 Winchester bushels. Thus, it was equal to 2½ bushels at Florence, Leghorn, Leyden, Middelburg, Tournon, etc.; to 2½ at Zealand and Beaumont; to 2½ at Haarlem, Goea, Geneva, Bayonne; to 2½ at Amsterdam; to 2½ at Aken, Utrecht, etc.; to 2½ at Dort and Montauban; to 2½ at Granada and Emden; to 2½ at Ghent; to 3 at Strasburg, Rotterdam, The Hague, and in Flanders (the common sack); to 3½ at Brussels; and to 3½ at Basel. The sack of Hamburg was nearly 6 bushels, that of Toulon still greater, while the sack of Paris, used for plaster, was under a bushel.

Last Week 6 Sacks of Cocoa Nuts were seized by a Customs House Officer, being brought up to Town for so many sacks of Beans. *London Post*, April 14, 1704.

3t. Sackcloth: sacking.

For forty days in sack and ashes fast.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Wearing nothing about him but a shirt of sack, a pair of shoes, and a hair cappe only.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 20.

The son of Nyn then . . .

Before the Ark in prostrate wise appears.

Sack on his back, dust on his head, his eyes

Even great with tears.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Capitaines.

4. [Also spelled *sacque*.] (a) A gown of a peculiar form which was first introduced from France into England toward the close of the



Woman wearing a Sack (middle of the 18th century)

seventeenth century, and continued to be fashionable throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century. It had a loose back, not held by a girdle or shaped into the waist, but hanging in straight plaits from the neck-band. See *Watteau*.

My wife this day put on first her French gown called a *sac*, which becomes her very well.

Pepys, Diary, March 2, 1668.

Madame l'Ambassadrice de Venise in a green sack with a straw hat.

Walpole, Letters, II. 115.

An old-fashioned gown, which I think ladies call a *sacque*: that is, a sort of robe, completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders, which fall down to the ground, and terminate in a species of train.

Scott, Tapestry Chamber.

(b) The loose straight back itself. The term seems to have been used in this sense in the eighteenth century.—5. [Also spelled *sacque*.] A kind of jacket or short coat, cut round at the bottom, fitting the body more or less closely, worn at the present day by both men and women: as, a sealskin sack; a sack-coat.

As for his dress, it was of the simplest kind: a summer sack of cheap and ordinary material, thin checkered pantaloons, and a straw hat, by no means of the finest braid.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

A large-boned woman, dressed in a homespun stuff petticoat, with a short, loose sack of the same material, appeared at the door.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 206.

6. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a sac or sacculus.—To get the sack, to be dismissed from employment, or rejected as a suitor. [Slang.]

I say, I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it. I should get the sack, I s'pose—eh? *Dickens, Pickwick*, xx.

He is no longer an officer of this gail; he has got the sack, and orders to quit into the bargain.

C. Reade, Never too Late, xxvi.

To give one the sack, to dismiss one from employment, especially to dismiss one summarily; discharge or reject as a suitor. [Slang.]

Whenever you please, you can give him the sack!

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 249.

The short way would have been . . . to have requested him immediately to quit the house: or, as Mr. Gann said, "to give him the sack at once."

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

sack¹ (sak), *v. t.* [*ME. sacken* (= *MD. sacken*, *D. zakken* = *G. sacken* = *Icel. sekka*); *< sack*¹, *n.*] 1. To put into sacks or bags, for preservation or transportation: as, to sack grain or salt.

The meek is *sacked* and ybounde.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 150.

2. To inclose as in a bag; cover or incase as with a sack.

And also sack it in your glove.

The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 130).

At the corners they placed pillows and bolsters *sacked* in cloth blue and crimson. *L. Wallace, Ben-Hur*, p. 253.

3. To heap or pile up by sackfuls. [Rare.]

I fly from tyrant he, whose heart more hard than flint Hath *sack'd* on me such huge heaps of ceaseless sorrows here.

That sure it is intolerable the torments that I bear.

Peele, Sir Gylomon and Sir Clamydes.

4. To give the sack or bag to; discharge or dismiss from office, employment, etc.; also, to reject the suit of: as, to sack a lover. [Slang.]

Ah! she's a good kind creature; there's no pride in her whatsoever—and she never sacks her servants.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 533.

sack² (sak), *n.* [*< F. sac* = *Sp. saco* = *Pg. sacco*, *sacco*, *sague* = *It. sacco*, sack, plunder, pillage; ult. *< L. saccus*, a bag, sack (see *sack*¹), but the precise connection is uncertain. In one view, it is through a particular use of the verb represented by *E. sack*¹, 'put into a bag,' and hence, it may be supposed, 'conceal and take away' (cf. *bag*¹, and *pocket*, in similar uses); but no such use of the *OF.* and *ML.* verb appears, the *Rom.* verbs meaning 'sack' being secondary forms, depending on the noun (see *sack*¹, *v.*, *sac-cage*, *v.*); besides, the town or people 'sacked' is not 'put into a bag.' The origin is partly in the *OF.* "a *sac*, a *sac*, the word whereby a commander authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place or people" (Cotgrave), = *It. a sacco*, "a *sacco*, *asaccomano*, to the spoile, to the sacke, ransakt" (Florino)—the exhortation a *sac*, *It. a sacco*, 'to plunder,' prob. meaning orig. 'to bag!' i. e. fill your pouches (*OF. sac* = *It. sacco*, a bag, pouch, wallet, sack: see *sack*¹, *n.*); and partly in the *Sp. sacomano*, a plunderer, also sack, plunder, pillage, = *It. saccomano*, a plunderer, freebooter, scout, soldier's servant, also plunder; *< ML. saccomannus*, a plunderer, *sac-comannum*, plunder, *< MHG. sackman*, a soldier's servant, camp-servant (*sackman machen*, plunder), lit. 'sack-man,' one who carries a sack, *< sack*, = *E. sack*, + *man* = *E. man*.] 1. The plundering of a city or town after storming and capture; plunder; pillage: as, the sack of Magdeburg.

The people of God were moved, . . . having beheld the sack and combustion of his sanctuary in most lamentable manner flaming before their eyes.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 7.

In deeds he wanne it [the towne] and put it to the *sacke*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.
From her derived to Helen, and at the *sack* of Troy un-
fortunately lost.
B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.
The city was sure to be delivered over to fire, *sack*, and
outrage.
Malley, Dutch Republic, II. 70.

2. The plunder or booty so obtained; spoil; loot.
Everywhere
He found the *sack* and plunder of our house
All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town.
Temnyson, Geraint.

sack² (sak), *v. t.* [= MD. *sacken* = Sp. Pg. *sacar*,
sacar, *sack*; from the noun; see *sack¹*, *n.* Cf.
sackage, *n.*] To plunder or pillage after storming
and taking; as, to *sack* a bonso or a town.
Burgers were fleeced, towns were now and then *sacked*,
and Jews were tortured for their money.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 462.

On Oct. 12, 1702, Sir George Rooke burnt the French and
Spanish shipping in Vigo, and *sacked* the town.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

Chiffre was thrice besieged and thrice *sacked* by the
Mahomedans. J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 410.

sack³ (sak), *n.* [Also rarely *seck* (cf. MD.
sackwin); < F. *sec*, dry (win *sec*, dry wine), =
Sp. *seco* = It. *secco* (vino *secco*, dry
wine); < L. *seccus*, dry; root *secc-* uncertain.] Ori-
ginally, one of the strong light-colored wines
brought to England from the south, as from
Spain and the Canary Islands, especially those
which were dry and rough. These were often
sweetened, and mixed with eggs and other ingredients,
to make a sort of punch. The name *sack* was then
given to wines of similar strength and color, but requiring
less artificial sweetening. In the seventeenth century the
name seems to have been given alike to all strong white
wines from the south, as distinguished from Rhineish on
the one hand and red wines on the other.

Will 't please your lordship drink a cup of *sack*?
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., II. 3.

For claret and *sack* they did not lack,
So drank themselves good friends.
Quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 211.

He and I immediately to set out, having drunk a draught
of mulled *sack*.
Peppys, Diary, II. 313.

Burnt sack, mulled *sack*.
Pedro. Let's slip into a tavern for an hour;
'Tis very cold.
Uter Content: there is one hard by.
A quart of burnt *sack* will recover us.
Beau, and Fl., Coxcomb, I. 3.

Sherrie-sack, the white wine of the south of Spain, prac-
tically the same as sherry or sherry.

A good *sherrie-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 3. 101.

Sweet sack. See above.
sackage (sak'aj), *n.* [Also *saccage*; < F. *saccage*
(ML. *saccagium*), pillaging; < *sac*, pillage; see
sack².] The act of taking by storm and with
pillage; sack; plundering.

And after two years *sackage* in Hungary they passed
by the fens of Meotis into Tartaria, and happily had re-
turned to make fresh spoils in Europe, if the Embar-
sage of Pope Innocent had not distracted their purpose.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

sackaget, *r. t.* [MD. *sackagren*, < F. *saccager*
(= It. *sackeggiare*, ML. *saccagere*), pillage, <
saccage, pillaging; see *sackage*, *n.*] To sack;
pillage.

Those songs of the dolorous dis-comfits in battaille,
and other desolations in warre, or of townes *sacked* and sub-
verted, were song by the remnant of the army over-
thrown, with great shrieking and outcries.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 64.

sackalever, *n.* See *sacalever*.

sack-barrow (sak'bar'ô), *n.* A kind of bar-
row much used for moving sacks in granaries
or on barn-floors from one point to another,
and for loading goods in ships. See *ent* under
truck.

sack-bearer (sak'bâr'er), *n.* Any bombycid
moth of the family *Psychidae*, whose larva ear-
ries for protection a silken case to which bits
of grass, leaves, or twigs are attached; a *sack*-
worm. See *ent* under *bag-worm*.

sackbut (sak'büt), *n.* [Also *sacbut*, *sagbut*; <
F. *sacbutte*, OF. *sacbutoute*, *sacbutoute*, a *sack*-
but (OF. *sacbutoute*, ML. *sacabuta*, a kind of
piko), = Sp. *sacabache* (nant.), also *sackbut*,
trombone, a tube or pipe serving for a pump,
= Pg. *sacabuzo*, *sacabuco*, a *sackbut*; origin
doubtful; perhaps orig. a derivative name, 'that
which exhorts the chest or belly,' < Sp. *sacar*,
draw out, extract, empty (= OF. *sacquer*, draw
out hastily), + *buche*, the maw, crop, stomach;
perhaps OHG. *bûh* MIIG. *bûch*, G. *bauch*, belly,
= OLG. *bûc* = AS. *bûc*, belly; see *bunk¹*, *bulki¹*.]
A medieval musical instrument of the trumpet
family, having a long bent tube with a movable
slide so that the vibrating column of air could
be varied in length and the pitch of the tone
changed, as in the modern trombone. The word

has been unfortunately used in Dan. III. to translate *sab-*
bata, which seems to have been a stringed instrument.
Compare *sambuke*.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes . . .
Make the sun dance. Shak., Cor., v. 4. 52.
The flboy, *Sagbut* deepe, Recorder, and the Flute.
Drayton, Polyolbon, IV. 365.

Ma. You must not look to have your dinner served in
with trumpets.
Car. No, no, *sack-buts* shall serve us.
Middleton, Spanish Oypsy, II. 1.

sackcloth (sak'klôth), *n.* [*sack¹* + *cloth*.] 1.
Cloth of which sacks are made, usually a cloth
of hemp or flax.—2. A coarse kind of cloth
worn as a sign of grief, humiliation, or peni-
tence; hence, the garb of mourning or penance.

Thrice every weeke in ashes shee did sitt,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. III. 11.
Old you with *sackcloth* and mourning before Abner.
2 Sam. III. 31.

He swears
Never to wash his face, nor cut his hairs;
He puts on *sackcloth*, and to *sack*.
Shak., Pericles, IV. 4. 29.

sackcloth (sak'klôth), *a.* [*sackcloth* +
-ed².] Clothed in *sackcloth*; penitent; humili-
ated.

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, . . . to grieve
when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squalid; he hates
it to the death.
Bp. Hall, Heumans, p. 63. (Latham.)

sack-coat (sak'kôt), *n.* See *coat²*, 2.
sack-doodle (sak'dû'dl), *r. i.* [**sackdoodle*,
n., same as *doodlesack*.] To play on the bag-
pipe. Scott.

sacked (sakt), *a.* [*sack¹* + *-ed²*.] Wearing
a garment called a *sack*.—**Sacked friar**, a monk
who wore a coarse upper garment called a *saccus*. These
friars made their appearance in England about the mid-
dle of the thirteenth century.

So bene Augustus and Goddiers,
And Carmes and the *sacked* friars,
And alle freys shudde and fere.
Rime of the Rose, I. 740.

sack-emptier (sak'em-pi-er), *n.* A contrivance
for emptying sacks, consisting essentially of a
frame or support for holding the sack, with
mechanism for raising and inverting it for the
discharge of its contents.

sacker¹ (sak'er), *n.* [*sack¹* + *-er¹*.] 1. One
who makes or fills sacks.—2. A machine for
filling sacks.—**Sacker and weigher**, in *mill*, a de-
vice for holding a sack to the spout of an elevator
and weighing the grain or flour by means of a steelyard as the
bag is filled. When the required weight is in the bag,
the steelyard cuts off the supply automatically.

sacker² (sak'er), *n.* [*sack²* + *-er¹*.] One
who sacks or plunders a house or a town.

sacker³, *n.* See *saker²*.

sack-filter (sak'fil-ter), *n.* A bag-filter.

sackful¹ (sak'fûl), *n.* [*sack¹* + *-ful*.] As much
as a sack will hold. Swift.

sackful² (sak'fûl), *a.* [*sack²* + *-ful*.] Bent
on sacking or plundering; pillaging; ravaging.

Now will I sing the *sackful* troops of Chasidan Argos held.
Chapman, Illad, II. col.

sack-hoist (sak'hoist), *n.* An adaptation of
the wheel and axle to form a continuous hoist
for raising sacks and bales in warehouses. The
wheel is turned by an endless chain, while the hoisting
gear is passed over the axle, either raising the weight at
one side and descending simultaneously for a new load
at the other, or being simply wound on a drum.

sack-holder (sak'hôl'der), *n.* One who or that
which holds a sack; specifically, a device for
holding a sack open for the reception of grain,
salt, or the like, consisting of a standard sup-
porting a ring with a serrated edge.

sacking¹ (sak'ing), *n.* [*sack¹* + *-ing¹*.] A
coarse fabric of hemp or flax, of which sacks,
bags, etc., are made; also used for other pur-
poses where strength and durability are re-
quired. Compare *sacking* *bottomed*.

Getting upon the *sacking* of the bedstead, I looked over
the head-board minutely at the second easement.
Poe, Murders in the Rue Morgue.

sacking² (sak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sack²*, *r.*]
The act of plundering or pillaging, after storm-
ing and taking, as a house or a city.

sacking-bottomed (sak'ing-bot'md), *a.* Hav-
ing a sheet of *sacking* stretched between the
rails, as an old-fashioned bedstead, to form a
support for the mattress.

New *sacking-bottom'd* Bedsteads at 11s. a piece.
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne,
II. 75.

sackless (sak'les), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *sakless*; <
ML. *sakles*, *sakless*, *sakles*, innocent; < AS. *sac-*
leas (= Icel. *saklauss* = Sw. *saklös* = Dan. *sages-*
lös), without contention, quiet, peaceable, <
sacu; strife, contention, guilt, also a cause, law-

suit, accusation, + *-leas*, E. *-less*: see *sake* and
-less.] 1. Guiltless; innocent; free from fault
or blame.

It were worthy to be schrede and schrynde in golde,
If for it es *sakles* of syne, as helpe me oure Lord!
Morte Arthure (L. L. T. S.), I. 1293.

"O, is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous dun?
Or is it ale as a *sakless* maid
And a leal true knicht may swin?"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

How she was abandoned to herself, or whether she was
sakless o' the sinfu' deed, God in Heaven knows.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

2. Guileless; simple.

'Gainst slander's blist
Truth doth the silly *sakless* soul defend.
Greene, Isabel's Sonnet.

And many *sakless* wights and praty barnes run through
the tender weambes.
Nashe, Leuten stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

[Obsolete or dialectal in both senses.]
Folk-free and *sakless*. See *folk-free*.

sack-lifter (sak'lit'er), *n.* Any device for lift-
ing or raising a sack filled with grain, salt, etc.
It may be a rack and pinion attached to a stationary frame
or to a hand-truck to raise the sack to a height convenient
for carrying, or simply a clutch or a rope to seize the
gathered end of the bag.

sack-moth (sak'môth), *n.* Same as *sack-bearer*.

sack-packer (sak'pak'er), *n.* In *mill*, a ma-
chine for automatically weighing out a deter-
mined quantity of flour, forcing it into a flour-
sack, and releasing the full sack.

sackpipe (sak'pip), *n.* Same as *bagpipe*.

sack-posset (sak'pos'tet), *n.* Posset made with
sack, with or without mixture of ale; formerly
brewed customarily on a wedding-night.

I must needs tell you she composes a *sack posset* well.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

Then my wife and I, it being a great frost, went to Mrs.
Jen's, in expectation to eat a *sack posset*, but, Mr. Edward
not coming, it was put off.
Peppys, Diary, I. 7.

sack-pot (sak'pot), *n.* A small vessel like a jug
or pitcher, with a globular body, made of yellow-
ish earthenware, and covered with a white stan-
niferous glaze. These pots often bear an inscribed
word, as "sack," "claret," or "white" (for white wine), and
sometimes are dated, but not later than the seventeenth
century. They are rarely more than 5 inches high, and
were probably used for drawing wine direct from the cask.

sack-race (sak'räs), *n.* A race in which the legs
of the contestants are incased in sacks gathered
at the top and tied around the body.

sack-tree (sak'trô), *n.* An East Indian tree,
Antiaris toxicaria, specifically identical with
the upas-tree, though formerly separated and
known as *A. innoxia*, *A. saccidaria*, etc. Lengths
of its bark after soaking and heating are turned inside out
without splitting, and used as a sack, a section of wood
being left as a bottom.

sack-winged (sak'wingd), *a.* Noting the bats
of the genus *Saccopteryx* (which see).

sacless¹, *a.* See *sackless*.

Sacodes (sâ-kô'déz), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1853),
< Gr. *sâkos*, a shield, + *dôz*, form.] A genus
of beetles of the family

Cyphonidae, erected by Le-
conte for three North
American forms having the
last joint of the maxillary
palpi acute, antennae sub-
serrate, body regularly el-
liptical, moderately con-
vex, and the thorax semi-
circular, produced over the
head, and strongly reflexed
at the margin, as *S. thoraci-*
cica. The group is now in-
cluded in the larger genus
Helodes.



Helodes (Sacodes) thoraci-
cica. (Above shows natu-
ral size.)

Sacoglossa (sak-ô-glos'sô), *n.* *pl.* Same as *Sacoglossae*.

Sacoglossan (sak-ô-glos'sô), *n.* *pl.* [NL. < Gr.
sâkos, a shield, + *glossa*, a tongue.] In Ge-
genbaur's system of classification, a division
of opisthobranchiate gastropods, represented
by such genera as *Elysia*, *Limapontia*, and *Pla-*
cobranchius; an inexact synonym of *Abranchiata*
or *Apuensta*, and of *Pellibranchiata* (which see).

sacola, *n.* The common killifish, minnow, or
salt-water minnow, *Fundulus heteroclitus*.
[Florida.]

sacquo (sak), *n.* [A pseudo-F. spelling of F.
sac, a bag; see *sack¹*.] See *sack¹*, 4 and 5.

sacra¹, *n.* Plural of *sacrum*.

sacra² (sâ'krâ), *n.*; *pl.* *sacrae* (-krô). [NL. (se.
arteria), < L. *sacra*, fem. of *sacer*, sacred; see
sacrum.] A sacral artery.—**Sacra media**, the mid-
dle sacral artery. This is a comparatively insignificant
artery in man, arising at the bifurcation of the common il-

aces; it represents, however, the real continuation of the abdominal aorta, and is much larger in some animals.

sacral¹ (să'krāl), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sacrum + -al.*]

I. a. Of or pertaining to the sacrum.—**sacral angle**, the salience of the sacral prominence; the acute angle, presenting anteriorly, between the base of the sacrum and the body of the last lumbar vertebra, specially marked in man.—**Sacral arteries**, arteries distributed to the anterior surface of the sacrum and the coccyx. *Lateral sacral arteries*, usually two in number on each side, arising from the posterior division of the internal iliac. *Middle sacral artery*, or *sacromedian artery*, a branch arising from the furcation of the aorta, and a vestige of the primitive condition of that vessel, descending along the middle line to terminate in Luschka's gland. Also called *sacra*.—**Sacral canal**. See *canal*.—**Sacral cornua**. See *cornua of the sacrum*.—**Sacral curve** or *curvature*, the curved long axis of the sacrum, concentric with that of the true pelvis. It varies much in different individuals, and differs in the two sexes.—**Sacral flexure**, the curve of the rectum corresponding to the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx.—**Sacral foramina**. See *foramen*.—**Sacral ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Sacral glands**, four or five lymphatic glands lying in the hollow of the sacrum, in the folds of the mesorectum behind the rectum.—**Sacral index**, the ratio of the breadth to the length of the sacrum multiplied by 100.—**Sacral plexus**. See *plexus*.—**Sacral prominence** or *protuberance*, the promontory of the sacrum.—**Sacral rib**. See *rib*.—**Sacral veins**, the veins comites of the sacral arteries. The *lateral sacral veins* form, by their communication with one another and with the two middle sacral veins, a plexus over the anterior surface of the sacrum. The *middle sacral veins* are two veins which follow the course of the middle sacral artery, and terminate in the left common iliac vein or at the junction of the iliacs.—**Sacral vertebrae**, those vertebrae which unite to form a sacrum, usually five in number in man. They range in number from the fewest possible (two) to more than twenty. In animals with the higher numbers, especially birds, many of these ankylosed bones are really borrowed from other parts of the spinal column; they are collectively known as *falsæ sacrales*, and distinctively as *lumbosacral* and *urosacral*. (See these words, and *sacrum*.) In a few mammals (cetaceans and sirenians, without hind limbs), many reptiles (serpents, etc.), and most fishes, no sacral vertebrae are recognizable as such. See *under epine, sacrum, and sacralia*.

II. n. A sacral vertebra. Abbreviated *S.*
sacralgia (să'krāl-jī-ă), *n.* [*< NL. < sacrum + Gr. âlôg, pain.*] Pain in the region of the sacrum.

sacrament (sak'ra-ment), *n.* [*< ME. sacrament, sacrament, < OF. sacrament, sacrament, sacrament, an oath, consecration, F. sacrament, consecration, OF. vernacularly sacrament, sacrament, serment, F. serment, an oath, = Pr. sacramen, sacrament, serment = Sp. Pg. sacramento = It. sacramento, sacramento = D. G. Dan. Sw. sakrament, < L. sacramentum, an engagement, military oath, LL. (eccles.) a mystery, sacrament, < sacrare, dedicate, consecrate, render sacred or solemn: see sacré.*] 1. An oath of obedience and fidelity taken by Roman soldiers on enlistment; hence, any oath, solemn engagement, or obligation, or ceremony that binds or imposes obligation.

Hereunto the Lord addeth the Rainbow, a new Sacrament, to seal his merciful Covenant with the earth, not to drown the same any more. *Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 42.*

Now sure this doubtful causes right
Can hardly but by Sacrament be tride.
Spenser, F. Q., v. l. 25.

There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this sanction in.
Here I begin the sacrament to all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, l. 1.

2. In *theol.*, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, or by the church, for the spiritual benefit of the church or of individual Christians, by which their special relation to him is created or freshly recognized, or their obligations to him are renewed and ratified. In the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church there are seven sacraments—namely, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and (in the Roman Catholic Church) extreme unction or (in the Greek Church) unction of the sick. Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The difference of view as to the value or significance of sacraments is more important than the difference as to their true number. In general it may be said that there are three opinions respecting them: (a) that the sacrament is a means of grace acting directly upon the heart and life, "a sure and certain means to bring peace to our souls" (*Bishop Hay, Sincere Christian*); (b) that the sacrament, though not in itself the means of grace, is nevertheless a solemn ratification of a covenant between God and the individual soul; (c) that the sacrament is simply a visible representation of something spiritual and invisible, and that the spiritual or invisible reality may be wanting, in which case the symbol is without spiritual value or significance. The first view is held by the Roman Catholics, the Greeks, and some in the Anglican communion; the second by most Protestants; the third by the Zwinglians, the Socinians, and, in modern times, by some of the orthodox churches, especially of the Congregational denominations. The Quakers, or Friends, reject altogether the doctrine of the sacraments.

In a word, Sacraments are God's secrets, discovered to none but his own people.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

The Fathers, by an elegant expression, call the blessed Sacraments the extension of the Incarnation.

Jer. Taylor, Worthing Communicant, i. 2.
Nothing tends more to unite mens hearts than joyning together in the same Prayers and Sacraments.
Stillington, Sermons, II. vi.

3. The eucharist, or Lord's Supper: used with the definite article, and without any qualifying word.

There offered first Melchisedech Bred and Wyn to oure Lord, in token of the Sacrament that was to come.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 87.

The Bishop carried the Sacrament, even his consecrated water cake, betwixt the Images of two golden Angels.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 33, sig. D.

Adoration of the blessed sacrament. See *adoration*.—**Benediction of the blessed sacrament**. See *benediction*.—**Ecclesiastical sacraments**, confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and unction (of the sick). Also called *lesser sacraments*.—**Exposition of the sacrament**. See *exposition*.—**Sacrament of the altar**, the eucharist.

sacrament (sak'ra-ment), *v. t.* [*< sacrament, n.*] To bind by an oath. [Obsolete or archaic.]

When desperate men have sacramented themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.
Abp. Laud, Works, p. 86.

A few people at convenient distance, no matter how bad company—these and these only, shall be your life's companions: and all those who are native, congenial, and by many an oath of the heart sacramented to you, are gradually and totally lost.
Emerson, Prose Works, II. 461.

sacramental (sak'ra-men'tal), *a. and n.* [*< ME. sacramental, < OF. (and F.) sacramental, sacramental = Sp. Pg. sacramental = It. sacramentale, < LL. sacramentalis, sacramental, < L. sacramentum, an engagement, oath, sacrament: see sacrament.*] **I. a.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a sacrament; of the nature of a sacrament; used in the sacrament: as, *sacramental rites* or *elements*; *sacramental union*.

My soul is like a bird, . . . daily fed
With sacred wine and sacramental bread.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

But as there is a sacramental feeding and a spiritual feeding, and as the spiritual is the nobler of the two, and of chief concern, . . . I conceive it will be proper to treat of this first.
Waterland, Works, VII. 101.

2. Bound or consecrated by a sacrament or oath.

And thus, by ev'ry rule
Of holy discipline, to glorious war
The sacramental host of God's elect!
Cooper, Task, II. 340.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*, of or pertaining to the pledges deposited by the parties to a cause before entering upon litigation.

He (the alien) could not sue by the *Sacramental Actio*, a mode of litigation of which the origin mounts up to the very infancy of civilisation. *Maine, Ancient Law, p. 48.*
Sacramental communion, communion by actual bodily manducation of the eucharistic elements or species: distinguished from *spiritual communion*, or communion in will and intention at times when the communicant is unable or ritually unfitted to communicate sacramentally.—**Sacramental confession**. See *confession*.

II. n. 1. A rite analogous to but not included among the recognized sacraments.

At Ester time, all the prestes of the same Gilde, with dyvers other, be not sufficient to mynister the sacramentes and sacramentalles vnto the seyde people.
English Gilds (E. T. S.), p. 217.

It [the baptism of John] was a sacramental disposing to the baptism and faith of Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

Sums of money were allowed by the ordinaries to be exacted by the parsons, vicars, curates, and parish priests even for the sacraments and sacramentals of holy Church, which were sometimes denied until the payment was made.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., II.

2. *pl.* Certain instruments or materials used in a sacrament, or ceremonies connected with a sacrament.

These words, cup and testament, . . . be sacramentals.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imputation, p. 80. (Latham.)

sacramentalism (sak'ra-men'tal-izm), *n.* [*< sacramental + -ism.*] The doctrine that there is in the sacraments themselves by Christ's institution a direct spiritual efficacy to confer grace upon the recipient.

sacramentalist (sak'ra-men'tal-ist), *n.* [*< sacramental + -ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of sacramentalism.

sacramentally (sak'ra-men'tal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

sacramentarian (sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< sacramentary + -an.*] **I. a.** 1. Sacramentary; pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—2. Pertaining to sacramentarians.

In practice she [the Church of England] gives larger scope than the Presbyterian Churches to the sacramentarian principle. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.*

II. n. 1. One who holds that the sacraments are more outward signs not connected with any

spiritual grace. In the sixteenth century this name was given by the Lutherans and afterward by English reformers to the Zwinglians and Calvinists.

2. A sacramentalist.
sacramentarianism (sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< sacramentarian + -ism.*] Sacramentarian doctrine and practices: often used opprobriously to indicate extreme views with reference to the nature, value, and efficacy of the sacraments.

His account of the advance of sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism. *Athenæum, No. 2863, p. 335.*

sacramentary (sak'ra-men'tā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. sacramentaire = Sp. Pg. It. sacramentario, n.*; < *ML. "sacramentarius, adj., as a noun sacramentarius, a sacramentarian, sacramentarium, a service-book, < LL. sacramentum, sacrament: see sacrament.*] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—2. Of or pertaining to sacramentarians.

II. n.; *pl. sacramentaries (-riz)*. 1. An office-book formerly in use, containing the rites and prayers connected with the several sacraments (the eucharist, baptism, penance, orders, etc.) and other rites. The Greek euchology is a similar book. See *missal*.

The Western, as compared with the Oriental Sacramentaries, have been remarkable in all ages for the boldness with which the disposition of the several parts has been varied.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. Same as *sacramentarian*, 1.

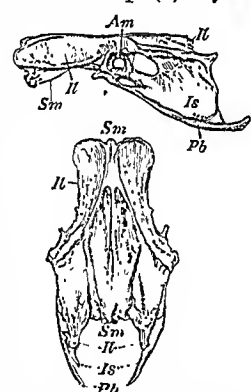
It seemeth therefore much amiss that against them whom they term *Sacramentaries* so many invective discourses are made.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

Gelasian, Gregorian, Leonine Sacramentary. See the adjectives.

sacramentize (sak'ra-men-tīz), *v. i.* [*< sacrament + -ize.*] To administer the sacraments.

Ministers made by Presbyterian government in France and the Low Countries were owned and acknowledged by our Bishops for lawfully ordained for all intents and purposes, both to preach and sacramentize.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 65.

sacrarium¹ (să'krā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. sacraria (-i)*. [*L.*, a place for the keeping of sacred things, a sacristy, shrine, etc.; < *sacer*, consecrated, sacred: see *sacré*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) Any sacred or consecrated retired place; any place where sacred objects were deposited, as that connected with the Capitoline temple where were kept the processional chariots; sometimes, a locality where a statue of an emperor was placed. (b) A sort of family chapel in private houses, in which the images of the Pontates were kept.—2. That part of a church where the altar is situated; the sanctuary; the chancel.



Sacrarium and Entire Pelvis of a Bird (the common fowl). Upper figure, side view; lower figure, top view. *Sa*, sacrum (in lower figure the letters at the two ends of it; in upper figure *Sm* points to bodies of dorsolumbar vertebrae ankylosed in the sacrum); *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pu*, pubis; *Am*, acetabulum (the line extends to the antitrochanter; the vacancy behind the acetabulum is the ilioacetic foramen, corresponding to the sacrospinous notch of a mammal; the vacancy below the acetabulum corresponds to the obturator foramen of a mammal).

lumbosacral and of urosacral vertebrae, as well as of sacrales proper. The sacrum is ankylosed with the ilia and these with the ischia, in such manner that usually the sacrospinous interval which exists in a mammal is converted into an ilioacetic foramen. *Coues*, See also *under epileura and sacrum*.

sacrarium (sak'ra-ri), *n.* [*< ME. sacrarie, < OF. sacrarie, sacrarie = Sp. Pg. sacrario = It. sacrario, < L. sacrarium, a place for the keeping of sacred things: see sacrarium*]. A holy place.

The purified heart is God's sacrarium, his sanctuary, his house, his heaven.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 250.

sacrate (să'krăt), *v. t.* [*< L. sacratio, pp. of sacrare, dedicate, consecrate: see sacré.*] Cf. *consecrate, desecrate, exsecrate*.] To consecrate.

The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 51.

sacration (să'krā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. sacratio (-n-), consecration, dedication, < L. sacrare, consecrate: see sacré.*] Consecration.

Why then should it not as well from this be avoided as from the other had a *sacration*? *Fellham, Resolves.*

sacrilege (săk'ri-lēj), *n.* [Formerly also *sacrilège*; < ME. *sacrilege*, *sacrilegge*, *sacrilegie*, < OF. *sacrilege*, F. *sacrilege* = Sp. Pg. It. *sacrilegio*, < L. *sacrilegium*, the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, < *sacrilegus*, a sacrilegious person, temple-robber; < *sacer*, sacred, + *legere*, gather, pick, purloin: see *sacred* and *legend*.] 1. The violation, desecration, or profanation of sacred things. Roman Catholics distinguish between *sacrilegium immediatum*, committed against that which in and of itself is holy, and *sacrilegium mediatum*, committed against that which is sacred because of its associations or functions.

Thou, that whistist ydols, or mawmetts, doist sacrilegie?
Wylif, Rom. ii. 22.

The death of Ananias and Sapphira was a punishment to vow-breath and sacrilege.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 351.

I durst not tear it [a letter] after it was yours; there is some sacrilege in defacing anything consecrated to you.
Donne, Letters, lxxxv.

Another great crime of near akin to the former, which was sometimes condemned and punished under the name of sacrilege, was robbing of graves, or defacing and spoiling the monuments of the dead.

Bingham, Antiq. of the Christ. Church, p. 963.

2. In a more specific sense: (a) The alienation to laymen or to common purposes of that which has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses. (b) The felonious taking of any goods out of any church or chapel. In old English law these significations of sacrilege were legal terms, and the crimes represented by them were for some time punished by death; in the latter sense the word is still used. = *Syn.* Desecration, etc. See *profanation*.

sacrilegery (săk'ri-lēj-er), *n.* [< ME. *sacrileger*; < *sacrilege* + *-er*.] A sacrilegious person: one who is guilty of sacrilege.

The king of England (Henry VIII.), whom he [the Pope] had decreed an heretic, schismatic, a widdocke breaker, a public murderer, and a sacrileger.
Holinshead, Chron., Hist. Scotland, an. 1535.

sacrilegiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacrilege*.

sacrilegious (săk'ri-lēj'jus), *a.* [< *sacrilege* (L. *sacrilegium*) + *-ous*.] Guilty of or involving sacrilege; profane; impious: as, *sacrilegious acts*; *sacrilegious hounds*.

Thou hast abus'd the strictness of this place,
And offer'd sacrilegious foul disgrace

To the sweet rest of these interred bones.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, II. 2.

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of sacrilegious hands.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 182

= *Syn.* See *profanation*.

sacrilegiously (săk'ri-lēj'jus-ly), *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege.

sacrilegiousness (săk'ri-lēj'jus-ness), *n.* The character of being sacrilegious.

sacrilegist (săk'ri-lē-jist), *n.* [< *sacrilege* + *-ist*.] One who is guilty of sacrilege. [Rare.]

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes the sacrilegist. Spelman, Hist. Sacrilege, § 6.

sacrilumbar (să-kri-lum'bāl), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, *sacrum*, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*.] Of or pertaining to the sacrum.

sacrilumbalis (să-kri-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrilumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrilumbar*.] The great lumbosacral muscle of the back; the erector spinae. See *erector*. *Cones and Shute*, 1887.

sacrilumbar (să-kri-lum'bāl), *a.* Same as *sacrilumbar*. *Cones and Shute*, 1887.

sacring (să'kring), *n.* [Formerly also *sackring*; < ME. *sakryng*, *sakrynge*, *sakryng*; verbal *n.* of *sacra*, *v.*] 1. Consecration.

The archbishop hadde ordeyned rely the crowne and septe, and all that longed to the sacringe.
Mertin (E. T. S.), i. 106.

At the sacring of the mass, I saw
The holy elements alone. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. The Host.

On Friday last, the Parson of Oxened "being at messe in one Parosell Chirehe, evyn at levacion of the sakryng, Jamys Gloyes had been in the town, and come homeward by Wymondam's gate."
Paston Letters, I. 72.

3. The sacrament; holy communion.

And on Friday after sakryng, one come fro cherch warde, and schoffe doune all that was thereon.
Paston Letters, I. 217.

Sacring bell. See *bell*.

sacriplex (să-kri-pleks), *n.* [NL.: < L. *sacrum*, *sacrum*, + *plexus*, plexus: see *plexus*, 2.] The sacral plexus of nerves. *Cones and Shute*, 1887.

sacriplexal (să-kri-plek'sal), *a.* [< *sacriplex* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the sacral plexus, as a nerve; of or pertaining to the sacriplex.

sacrist (să'krist), *n.* [= It. *sacrista*, < L. *sacrista*, a sacristan, < L. *sacer*, sacred: see *sacra*.] Cf. *sacristan*.] 1. A sacristan: sometimes specifically restricted to an assistant sacristan.

A sacrist or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe*, Paragon.

The cellarer, the sacrist, and others of the brethren, appointed in the expectation they had formed of being entertained with mirthful performances, . . . turned them out of the monastery. *Strut*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 273.

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

He would find Gervase, the sacrist, busy over the chronicles of the kings and the history of his own time.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

sacristan (săk'ris-tan), *n.* [< ME. *sacristane*, < OF. *sacristain*, also *segrtain*, *segrtain*, *soucretain*, F. *sacristain* = Pr. *sacristan*, *sagrestan* = Sp. *sacristan* = Pg. *sacristão* = It. *sagrestano*, < ML. *sacristanus*; usually *sacrista*, a sacristan, sexton: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sexton*, a contracted form of *sacristan*.] An officer of a church or monastery who has the charge of the sacristy and all its contents, and acts as custodian of the other vessels, vestments, and valuables of the church. The term *sacristan* has become corrupted into *sexton*, and these two names are sometimes used interchangeably. The *sacristan*, as distinguished from the *sexton*, however, has a more responsible and elevated office. In the Roman Catholic Church the sacristan during mass attends in a surplice at the credence-table and assists by arranging the chalice, paten, etc.; in some continental cathedrals he is a dignitary, and in the English cathedrals usually a minor canon.

The Sacristan shew'd us a world of rich plate, jewels, and embroidered copes, which are kept in presses.

Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The Sacristan and old Father Nicholas had followed the Sub-prior into the Abbot's apartment.

Scott, Monastery, xxiv.

sacristanry (săk'ris-tan-ri), *n.* [ME., < *sacristan* + *-ry*.] Same as *sacristy*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 315.

sacristy (săk'ris-ti), *n.*; pl. *sacristies* (-tiz). [< ME. *sacristie*, < OF. (and F.) *sacristie* = Pr. *sacristia*, *sugrestia* = Cat. *sagristia* = Sp. *sacristia* = Pg. *sacristia* = It. *sacristia*, *sacrestia*, *sagristia*, *sugrestia*, < ML. *sacristia*, a vestry in a church, < *sacrista*, a sacristan: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sextry*, a contracted form of the same word.] An apartment in or a building connected with a church or monastery, in which the sacred utensils are kept and the vestments used by the officiating clergyman or priests are deposited; the vestry.

sacrocaudal (să-kro-kā'dāl), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] Sacrococcygeal; urosacral.

sacrocoecygeal (să-kro-kok-sij'ē-āl), *a.* [< *sacrocoecygeus* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx; sacrocaudal. — 2. In *ornith.*, pertaining to that part of the sacrum which is coccygeal; urosacral. — *Sacrocoecygeal fibrocartilage*, plexus, etc. See the nouns. — *Sacrocoecygeal ligaments*, the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the coccyx. — an anterior, a posterior, and a lateral are distinguished.

sacrocoecygean (să-kro-kok-sij'ē-an), *a.* Same as *sacrocoecygeal*.

sacrocoecygeus (să-kro-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *sacrocoecygei* (-i). [NL.: < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + NL. *coecyx*: see *coecygeus*.] A sacrococcygeal muscle; a muscle connected with the sacrum and the coccyx.

sacrocostal (să-kro-kos'tāl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *costa*, a rib: see *costal*.] 1. *a.* Connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib.

II. *n.* 1. A sacrocostal element of a vertebra, or so-called sacral rib. — 2. In *ornith.*, specifically, a sacrocostal rib; any rib which articulates with a bird's sacrum, or complex sacrum. *Camus*, 1890.

sacrococtyloid (să-kro-kot'i-loid), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + Gr. *κοτύλη*, a vessel: see *cotyloid*.] Relating to the sacrum and to the cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone; acetabular.

sacrococtyloidean (să-kro-kot-i-loi'dē-an), *a.* [< *sacrococtyloid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *sacrococtyloid*. — *Sacrococtyloidean diameter*. See *pelvic diameters*, under *pelvis*.

sacro-iliac (să-kro-il'i-ak), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *ilius*, the ilium.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium: as, the *sacro-iliac articulation*. — *Sacro-iliac ligaments*, the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the ilium, which in man are anterior and posterior. The former is a short flat band of fibers which pass from the upper and anterior surface of the sacrum to the adjacent surface of the ilium. The part of the latter forming a distinct fasciculus, and running from the third transverse tubercle on the posterior surface of the sacrum to the posterior superior spine of the ilium, is sometimes called the *oblique sacro-iliac ligament*. — *Sacro-iliac synchondrosis*, the sacro-iliac articulation of man and some other animals, forming a synarthrosis between the sacrum and the ilium. It is frequently replaced by bony union, and less often forms a movable joint; but the name does not apply to either of these substitutions.

sacro-ischiac, **sacro-ischiadic**, **sacro-ischiatic** (să-kro-is'ki-ak, -is-ki-ad'ik, -is-ki-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ischium; sacrosciatic.

sacrolumbal (să-kro-lum'bāl), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*.] Pertaining to the sacrolumbalis; sacrilumbar: as, the *sacrolumbal muscle*.

sacrolumbalis (să-kro-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbal*.] The smaller and outer section of the erector spinae, in man inserted by six tendons into the angles of the six lower ribs. Also called *ilioecostalis*, *sacro-lumbaris*, and *lumbocostalis*. In the dorsal or thoracic region of man this muscle acquires certain accessory fasciculi known in the text-books of human anatomy as *musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem*.

sacrolumbar (să-kro-lum'bār), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*.] 1. Pertaining to sacral and lumbar vertebrae; lumbosacral: as, the *sacrolumbar muscle*; *sacrolumbar ligaments*. — 2. Combining or representing the characters of sacral and lumbar parts: as, *sacrolumbar vertebrae*; *sacrolumbar ribs*.

Also *sacrilumbar*.

sacrolumbaris (să-kro-lum-bā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbar*.] Same as *sacrolumbalis*.

sacromedian (să-kro-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *medianus*, median.] Running along the median line of the sacrum: said of an artery. See *sacra*. — *Sacromedian artery*. Same as *middle sacral artery*. See *sacral*.

sacropubic (să-kro-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *pubes*, the pubes: see *pubic*.] Pertaining to the sacrum and to the pubes; pubosacral: as, the *sacropubic diameter* of the pelvis.

sacrorectal (să-kro-rek'tāl), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *rectum*, the rectum.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the rectum. — *Sacrorectal hernia*, a hernia passing down the ischiofemoral fossa and appearing in the perineum, protruding between the prostate and rectum in the male, and between the vagina and rectum in the female.

sacrosciant (săk'rō-sangkt), *a.* [= F. *sacrosciant* = Sp. Pg. *sacroscanto* = It. *sacroscanto*, *sagrosanto*, < L. *sacroscantus*, inviolable, sacred, < *sacer*, sacred, + *scantus*, pp. of *sancire*, fix unalterably, make sacred: see *saint*.] Preeminently or superlatively sacred or inviolable.

The Roman church . . . makes itself so sacrosanct and infallible.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry. iii. (Latham.)

From sacrosanct and most trustworthy mouths.

Kingsley, Hyacinth, xxxi.

sacrosciatic (să-kro-si-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + ML. *sciaticus*, sciatic: see *sciatic*.] Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium: as, the *sacrosciatic notch* or ligaments. — *Sacrosciatic foramina*, the foramina, great and lesser, into which the great and lesser sacrosciatic notches respectively are formed by the greater and lesser sciatic ligaments. The greater transmits the pyriformis muscle, the gluteal vessels, superior gluteal nerve, sciatic vessels, greater and lesser sciatic nerves, the internal pudic vessels and nerve, and muscular branches from the sacral plexus. The lesser sacrosciatic foramen transmits the tendon of the obturator internus, the nerve which supplies that muscle, and the internal pudic vessels and nerve. — *Sacrosciatic ligaments*, two stout ligaments connecting the sacrum with the ischium. The greater or posterior passes from the posterior inferior iliac spine and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity; the lesser or anterior passes from the side of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial spine.

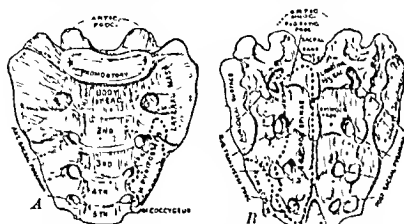
sacrospinal (să-kro-spi'nāl), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *spina*, the spine: see *spinal*.] Sacrovertebral; specifically, pertaining to the sacrospinalis.

sacrospinalis (să-kro-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrospinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrospinal*.] The erector spinae muscle; the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi taken together.

sacrovertebral (să-kro-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *vertebra*, a vertebra.] Of or formed by the sacrum and other vertebrae: as, the *sacrovertebral angle* or promontory (the anterior sacral angle or prominence, at the articulation of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra). See phrases under *sacral* and *sacrum*. — *Sacrovertebral ligament*, a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to the lateral part of the base of the sacrum.

sacrum (să'krum), *n.*; pl. *sacra* or *sacrums* (-krā, -krumz). [NL. (sc. os), the sacred bone; neut. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacra*.] A compound bone resulting from the ankylosis of two or more vertebrae between the lumbar and the coccygeal region of the spine, mostly those which unite with the ilia; the os sacrum. In man the sacrum normally consists of five sacral vertebrae thus united, and is the largest, stoutest, and most solid part of the vertebral column, forming a curved pyramidal mass with the base uppermost, the keystone of the

pelvic arch, wedged in posteriorly between the ilia, with which it articulates or unites by the sacro-iliac synchondroses, all the body above being supported, so far as its bony basis is concerned, by the sacrum alone. A similar



Human Sacrum. A, anterior surface; B, posterior surface.

but narrower, straighter, less pyramidal and more horizontal sacrum composed of a few bones (usually two to five, sometimes ten) characterizes *Mammalia* at large. (See *sacral*.) In birds a great number of vertebrae are ankylosed to form the sacrum or so-called sacrum, and a large number unite with the ilia, but the greater num-



Sacrum of a bird (young chick) before ankylosis has occurred, showing the dorsolumbar, sacral proper and ischial vertebrae all of which fuse together in adult life to form the sacrum.

ber of these are borrowed from both the lumbar and the coccygeal series, and in this class it has been proposed to limit the term *sacrum* to the few (three to five) vertebrae which are in special relation with the sacral plexus. (See *sacral*.) In some reptiles or batrachians a single rib-bearing vertebra may be united with the ilia, and so represent alone a sacrum. Also called *truncus*. See also *episternum*, *Oreothecium*, *pelvis*, *Ichthyomorphia*, *Dinornis*, *pleurochelys*, *serpentinus*, and *maragat*. — *Curve of the sacrum*. — *Curve of the sacrum*, the longitudinal concavity of the sacrum, remarkably deep in man. It approximates to Carus's curve, which is the curved axis of the true pelvis of the human female. *Promontory of the sacrum*, the sacrovertebral or sacro-lumbar angle, made between the sacrum and the antecedent vertebra, remarkably salient in man.

sacry-bell (să'kri-bel), *a.* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*).

sad (səd), *a.* [*< ME. sad, sed, < AS. sæd, full, sated, having had one's fill, as of food, drink, fighting, etc., = OS. sæd = MD. sad, sat, D. zat = OLG. MUG. sat, G. satt = Icel. sathr, later sattu = Goth. saths, full, sated (cf. saths, sathr; orig. pp. with suffix -d (as in cold, add, etc.: see -d, -ed), < √ sa, fill, which appears also in L. sat, satis, sufficiently, sator, sated, Gr. satia, satiate, satra, insatiable, satra, sufficiently, OIr. sathach, sathad, sasam, I satisfy, sath, satiety; see satis, satate, and satisfy.* The development of the concrete physical sense 'heavy' from that of the mental sense 'heavy' (it does not come from the orig. sense 'filled') is parallel with the development of 'keen, sharpened, from 'keen, eager, bold.] 1. Full; having had one's fill; sated; surfeited, hence, satiated; wearied; tired; sick.

Sad of mine fondle *Longman.*
Yet of that art they can not wren *sadde*,
For unto him it is a bitter sweet.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 221.

2. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* then temp of leyl,
Puffing high, he weened with *Wardour*,
His owne good sword *Wardour* to cleve his head.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 30.

3. Firm; solid; fixed.

He is lyl to a man biddng an hors, that dreggle depe,
and puttyle the foundment on a shoon. — *Sathl* greet
flowing moad flood was luntid to that hors, and it myste
not moue it, for it was foundid on a *sad* shoon.

Wyclif, *Luke* vi. 48.

4. Close; compact; hard; stiff; not light or soft.

Ar then the lude be oxen *sathl* or tough
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.
Chilly linds are naturally cold and *sad*.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

5. Heavy; saggy; doughy; that has not risen well; *as, sad bread*. [*Old and prov. Eng.*] — 6. Weighty; important; momentous.

The crowe anon hym tolde
By *sadde* tokens and by wordes bolde
How that his wyf had don hir lecherie.

Chaucer, *Maniple's Tale*, l. 164.

I am on many *sad* adventures bound
That call me forth into the wilderness.

Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iv. 2.

7. Strong; stout; said of a person or an animal.

It taskethe a man more strong and more *sad* against his
Enemies.

Manderell, *Travels*, p. 159.

Hym selfe on a *sad* hors surely enarmyd,
That Galathea with gomys ymuen was to home.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6244.
But we *saddere* men owen to susteyne the febleynesses of
slykenen, and not plesse to vs selfe. *Wyclif*, *Rom.* xv. 1.

8. Stuffed; fixed; resolute.

Yet in the brest of hir virginitee
Ther was enclosed rype and *sad* corage.

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 164.

If a man in synne he *sadde*,
Ich thy newe, and leth ther lene,
Of such a man God is more gladd
Than of a child that nene ildde synne.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Loke your lertes be seker and *sad*.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 82).

9. Steadfast; constant; trusty; faithful.

O deere wyf! O gemme of lustheede!
That were to me so *sad*, and eek so trewe.

Chaucer, *Maniple's Tale*, l. 171.

Then Eenhia esely ordant a message,
Sent to that sonerain by a *sad* frynde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10527.

10. Sober; serious; grave; seelute; discreet; responsible; wise; sage.

In ensaumple that men seelute se that by *sadde* reson
Men mygt nougt be sated, but thowng merye and grace.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 611.

In Surry whilom dwelte a compaignye

Of chapmen riche, and therto *sadde* and trewe.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 37.

And vpon these ill lordes wise and *sadde*

A poyntid were to goon on this message

Onto the Sowdon and his baronage.

Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), l. 3131.

To *sadde* wise men he yaf soche thinge as hym dought
sholde hem please; and with hem he helde compaignye, and
enquered in the countre what myght hem beste please.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 106.

A jest with a *sad* brow.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 92.

A few *sad* words, which set against your joys,

May make 'em shine the more.

Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, II. 1.

11. Sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; dejected.

Metlynks no body should be *sad* but I;
Yet I remember, when I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as *sad* as night,
Only for wantonness.

Shak., *R. John*, II. 1. 15.

Falsh, then there's a whole house hold down together.

Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, l. 2.

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.

Pope, *Essay*, ix. 72.

12. Expressing or marked by sorrow or melancholy.

Of all *sad* words of tongue or pen,
The *saddest* are these: "It might have been!"

Whittier, *Mind*, *Miller*.

13. Having the external appearance of sorrow; gloomy; downcast; *as, a sad countenance*.

Metlynks your looks are *sad*, your cheer appall'd.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 2. 48.

But while I merr'd came Memory with *sad* eyes

Holding the folded mounds of my youth.

Tennyson, *Geraint's Daughter*.

14. Distressing; grievous; disastrous; *as, a sad accident; a sad disappointment*.

A *sadde* chance hath given ally

Bath to the mirth and merr of this day.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, l. 2.

Insulting Age will trace his cruel way,

And leave *sad* marks of his destructive sway.

Pope, *Epistle to Damon*.

15. Troublesome; trying; bad; wicked; sometimes used ironically; *as, a sad grumbler; a sad rogue*.

Tha n does he lez to call himse If the *saddest* fellow,
In d'appointing so many places as he was invyted to cleve
where.

Steele, *Spectator*, No 418.

I have been told as how London is a *sad* place.

H. Markes, *Man of Feeling*, xiv.

16. Dark; somber; sober; quiet; applied to color; *as, a sad brown*.

With lina the Palmer cke in habit *sad*
Him selfe addrest to that adventure hard.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 3.

My wife is upon leaching the long chamber, where the
girl lies, with the *sad* stuff that was in the best chamber.

Pope, *Essay*, Aug. 24, 1663.

[Bring] the coarsest woollen cloth (so it be not black),
and of *sad* colours, and some red.

Winthrop, *Hist.* New England, l. 438.

Syn. 11 and 13. Depressed, cheerless, desponding, dis-
consolate. — 14. Dire, deplorable.

sad (səd), *v.* [*< ME. sadden, < AS. sathian, pp. sad-
ding, < √ sa, fill, satisfy, satiate (= OLG. MUG. saten = Icel. sathja, satisfy), < sed, full, satul; see sat, a. Cf. Goth. ga-sathjan, fill, satisfy, < sed, saths, satiety.*] 1. To make firm.

Anon the groundis and plantis or rolls of him ben
sadde togidre, and he lppage stood and wandride.

Wyclif, *Acts* III. 7.

2. To strengthen; establish; confirm.

Anstyn the olde here-of he made bokes,
And hym-self ordeyned to *sadde* vs in bilcye.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 242.

3. To sadden; make sorrowful; grieve.

Nothing *sads* me so much as that, in love
To thee and to thy blood, I had pick'd out
A worthy match for her.

Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, iv. 1.

But alas! this is it that *sadde*th our hearts, and makes
us look for more and more sad tidings concerning the af-
fairs of the church, from all parts of the world.

Baxter, *Self-Denial*, Conclusion.

sad (səd), *adv.* [*< ME. saddle, sadde; < sad, a.*]

1. Strongly; stiffly.

Sadde cloyed well thil save beth leide to slepe.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

2. Soberly; prudently; discreetly.

Thus thil frondes wyte be glade
That thou dispos the wyse and *sadde*.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 60.

3. Closely; firmly; *as, to lio sad*. [*Scotch.*]

sad-colored (səd'kol'd'grd), *a.* Of somber or
sober hue.

A *sad-colored* stand of clathis.

Scott, *Monastery*, Int. Epistle, p. 11.

sadden (səd'n), *v.* [*< sad + -en*] I. *intrans.*

1. To become heavy, compact, or firm; harden,
as land or roads after a thaw or rain. [*Prov.*
Eng.] — 2. To become sad or sorrowful.

And Meene *saddens* at the long delay.

Thomson, *Summer*, l. 970.

He would pause in his swift course to admire the bright
face of some cottage child; then *sadden* to think of what
might be its future lot.

E. Dowden, *Shelley*, l. 80.

II. *trans.* 1. To make compact; make heavy
or firm; harden.

Marl is blinding, and *saddening* of land is the great pre-
judice it doth to clay lands.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

2. To make sad; depress; make gloomy or
melancholy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene.

Pope, *Epistle to Abenard*, l. 167.

Accurs'd be he who willingly *saddens* an immortal spirit.

Mary. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 27.

3. To make dark-colored; specifically, in *dy-
ing* and *calico-printing*, to tone down or shade
(the colors employed) by the application of cer-
tain agents, as salts of iron, copper, or bichro-
mate of potash.

For *saddening* olives, drabs, clarets, &c., and for cotton
blacks, it [copper] has been generally discarded in favour
of ultrate of iron.

W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 535.

saddle (sədl'), *n.* [*< ME. sadel, < AS. sadol, sadul, sadel = OD. sadol, D. sadel = MLG. LG.*

sadel = OLG. sadul, sadul, MLG. sadel, G. sattel

= Icel. sathull = Sw. Dan. sadel, a saddle; per-

haps of Slavic origin; cf. OLG. Serv. Bohem.

sadla = Pol. siadło = Russ. sadlo, a saddle (Finn.

sadula, a saddle, perhaps < Thaw.); ult. < √ sad,

sit; see sit. Cf. L. sella (for 'sella), a seat, chair,

saddle (see silt), saddle, a chair, from the same

root.] 1. A contrivance secured on the back

of a horse or other animal, to serve as a seat

for a rider or for supporting goods packed for

transportation. (a) The seat of wood or leather pro-

vided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(b) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(c) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(d) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(e) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(f) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(g) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(h) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(i) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(j) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(k) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(l) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(m) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(n) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(o) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(p) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(q) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(r) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(s) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(t) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(u) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

riding-saddle, &c.

(v) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback; as, war-saddle,

In the same Cite I sold my horse, and my *sadyll* and byrdell.

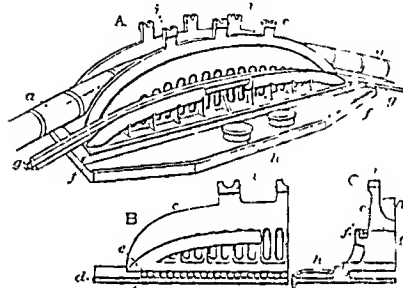
Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 5.
(b) A part of the harness used for drawing a vehicle. It is a narrow padded cushion laid across the back, and girded under the belly, and is usually held in place by a strap which passes under and around the tail: the shafts or thills are supported by it, the reins pass through rings attached to it, and the check-rein or bearing-rein is hooked to it. (c) A pack-saddle. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

2. A seat prepared for a rider otherwise than on the back of an animal, but resembling an ordinary riding-saddle in design and use, as the seat on a bicycle.—3. Something resembling a saddle, or part of a saddle, in shape or use. (a) In *geol.*, a folded mass of rock in which the strata dip on each side away from a central axis-plane; an anticlinal.

It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable by reason of two saddles or risings and fallings on the top.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1634.

(b) *Naut.*, a contrivance of wood notched or hollowed out and used to support a spar, as a wooden saddle-crutch is sometimes used to support the weight of the sprinker-boom. (c) In *mach.*, a block with a hollowed top to sustain a round object, as a rod, upon a bench or bed. (d) A block, usually of cast-iron, at the top of a pier of a suspension-bridge, over which pass the suspension-cables or chains which support the bridge platform. The saddle rests upon



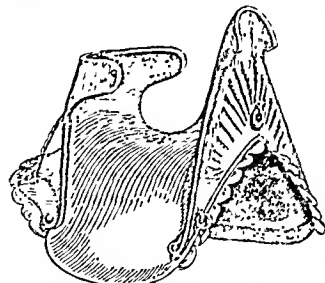
Saddle of New York and Brooklyn Bridge
A, saddle; B, elevation of one half of length; C, section of one half of width; D, cable; E, bed plate; F, steel rollers upon which the saddle rests; G, cradles supporting the overboard stays; H, struts cast on the bed plate, around which are looped the overboard stays; I, lamp or bearing for supporting the struts in constructing the cable. At the completion of a cable and its lowered into the saddle. The saddles each weigh thirteen tons.

rollers, beneath which is a bed bearing upon the top of the pier. The rollers permit a slight movement that compensates for the contractions and expansions of the cables under varying temperatures, which, if the saddle were rigidly secured to the pier, would tend to lessen its stability. (e) In *rail.*, the bearing in the axle-box of a carriage; also, a chair or seat for the rails. See cut under *axle-box*. (f) In *building*, a thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs. (g) In *zool.* and *anat.*, some part or configuration of parts like or likened to a saddle. Specifically—(1) The cinchum or clitellum of a worm. (2) A peculiar mark on or modification of the carapace of some crustaceans. See *cephalopium*. (3) The color-mark on the back of the male harp-seal, *Phoca (Pagophilus) groenlandica*. (4) Of mutton, veal, or venison, a butchers' cut including a part of the backbone with the ribs on one side. (5) In cephalopods, one of the elevations or saliences of the sutures of a tetrabranchiate, separated from another by an intervening depression or reentrance called a *lobe*. (6) In poultry, the rump, or lower part of the back, which in the cock is covered with long linear hackles technically called *saddle-feathers*, which droop on each side of the root of the tail; also, these feathers collectively. See *saddle-feathers*. (h) In *bot.*, in the leaves of *Isoplex*, a ridge separating the fovea and foveola. (i) A notched support into the recesses or notches of which a gun is laid to hold it steadily in drilling the vent or boring. (j) In *gun-making*, the base of the foresight of a gun, which is soldered or brazed to the barrel.—Boots and saddles. See *boot*.—Racing-saddle, a small saddle of very light weight, used in horse-racing.—The great saddlet, the training required for accomplished or knightly horsemanship. See *to ride the great horse*, under *ride*.

The design is admirable, some keeping neere an hundred brave horses, all managed to y^e greate saddle.

Ecclyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.

To put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is justly deserved. [Colloq.]—Turkish saddle, the sella Turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone.—War-saddle, a saddle used by mounted warriors, serving by its form to give such a seat as may best facilitate



War-saddle of the 14th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")
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the use of weapons, and also in some cases affording protection to the knees, thighs, etc., by appendages. (See *cut*, 3 (c), *leg-shield*, *saddle-bone*.) The war-saddle of the middle ages was especially adapted for charging with the lance; toward the thirteenth century it assumed a form which enabled the rider to prop himself upon the high cantle while standing almost erect in the stirrups, the body being thrown forward to aid in holding the lance straight and true.

Saddle (sad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saddled*, ppr. *saddling*. [*< ME. sadelen, saddlen, < AS. sadolian, sadelian, saddle, = D. sadelen = MLG. sadelen = OHG. satolon, MHG. satelen, G. satteln = Icel. sithla = Sw. sadla = Dan. sadle, saddle; from the noun.*] 1. To put a saddle upon; as, to saddle a horse.

Thei ronne to here armes, that yet were in her beddys, and hadde no kyser hem to clothe, and that was yet a false luppe for hem that her horses were redy saddeld.
Martin (C. E. T. S.), ii. 153.

And Abraham rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass.
Gen. xxii. 3.

2. To load; encumber as with a burden; also, to impose as a burden.

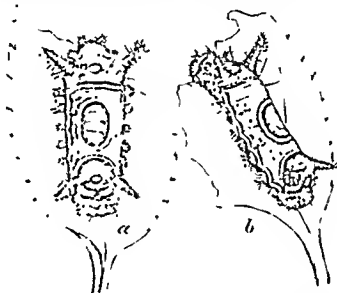
Yes, Jack, the independence I was talking of is by a marriage—the fortune is saddled with a wife—but I suppose that makes no difference.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

If you like not my company, you can saddle yourself on some one else.
L. Sternson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

Saddleback (sad'l-bak), *n.* 1. A hill or its summit when shaped somewhat like a saddle.—2. A bastard kind of oyster, unfit for food; a racoon-oyster.—3. The great black-backed gull: same as *blackback*, 1.—4. The harp-seal: so called from the mark on the back.

Rink says a full-grown saddle-back weighs about 250 lbs.
Cassell's Nat. Hist., ii. 236. (Encyc. Diet.)

5. A variety of domestic geese, white, with dark feathers on the back like a saddle.—6. The larva of the bombycid moth *Empetrid stimulica*:



Saddleback Caterpillar (larva of *Empetrid stimulica*).
A, dorsal surface; B, lateral surface. 1 Natural size, full grown.

so called on account of the saddle-like markings on the back. It feeds on cotton, corn, and many perennial trees and shrubs, and possesses a fringe of bristles which have urticating properties. [U. S.]—Saddle-back roof. Same as *saddle-roof*.

Saddle-backed (sad'l-bakt), *a.* 1. Hollow-backed; sway-backed: said of a horse.—2. Having the back marked or colored with the appearance of a saddle: said of various animals: as, the saddle-backed gull, seal, etc.—Saddle-backed coping. In *arch.*, a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges, so that it delivers each way the water that falls upon it.

Saddle-bag (sad'l-bag), *n.* A largo bag, usually one of a pair, hung from or laid over the saddle, and used to carry various articles. Those used in the East are made of cloth, especially carpeting, one long and broad strip having a kind of pocket made at each end by the application of a piece as wide as the strip. Also called *camel-bag*, from its frequent employment on camels.

The Coptic and Syrian manuscripts were stowed away in one side of a great pair of saddle-bags.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 90.

Saddle-bar (sad'l-bär), *n.* 1. The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddletree.—2. In *medicinal arch.*, one of several narrow iron bars extending from mullion to mullion, or through the mullions across an entire window, to hold firmly the stonework and the lead setting of the glass. When the bars are wide, upright iron bars, called *stanchions*, are sometimes used in addition to the saddle-bars, in which case they are forged to receive the latter. Compare *stay-bar*, and see cut under *geometric*.

3. One of the bent, oblique, or straight cross-bars or pieces of lead on which the pieces of glass used in a design in a stained-glass window are placed or seated.

Saddle-billed (sad'l-bild), *a.* Having a saddle on the bill: specifically applied to a large African stork, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, translating the generic name. See *Ephippiorhynchus*.

saddle-blanket (sad'l-blank'ket), *n.* A blanket, of a rather small size and coarse make, used folded under a saddle. Such blankets are almost exclusively used in western parts of the United States instead of any special saddle-cloth. The ordinary gray army blanket is generally selected.

Saddle-bow (sad'l-bō), *n.* [*< ME. sadel-bowe, sadyll bowe, < AS. sadolboga, sadelboga, sadulboga (= D. sadelboog = MLG. sadelboge = OHG. satelbogo, satelpogo, MHG. satelboge, G. sattelbogen = Icel. sithul-bogi = Sw. sadelbåge = Dan. sadelbue), a saddle-bow, < sadol, saddle, + boga, bow: see saddle and bow*.] The raised front part of a saddle; hence, the front of a saddle in general; the part from which was often suspended a weapon, or the helmet, or other article requiring to be within easy reach.

She lean'd her o'er the saddle-bow, . . .

To give him a kiss ere she did go.

The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 254).

One hung a pole-axe at his saddle-bow.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 32.

Saddle-bracket (sad'l-brak'et), *n.* In *teleg.*, a bracket shaped somewhat like a saddle, used for supporting a telegraph-wire which runs along the tops of the poles.

Saddle-clip (sad'l-clip), *n.* A clip by which a spring of a vehicle is secured to the axle. The legs of the clip straddle the parts to be joined, and are fastened by bolt-nuts.

Saddle-cloth (sad'l-kloth), *n.* A piece of textile material used, in connection with the saddle of a horse, for riding. Especially—(a) Such a piece of stuff put upon the horse under the saddle and extending some distance behind it, intended to preserve the rider's dress from contact with the horse, or to protect the horse from the rider or the like. In countries where costume is rich and varied, such saddle-cloths are sometimes of great richness. (b) A piece of textile material passing under the saddle of a carriage-horse. (See *saddle*, 1 (b).) This is sometimes decorated with the owner's crest or initials, or in other ways.

Saddle-fast (sad'l-fast), *a.* [= *G. sattelfest* = *Sw. Dan. sadelfast*; as *saddle* + *fast*.] Seated firmly in the saddle. *Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 6.*

Saddle-feathers (sad'l-feth'ez), *n. pl.* In *poultry*, saddle-hackles collectively; the long slender feathers which droop on each side of the saddle of the domestic cock.

Saddle-gall (sad'l-gäl), *n.* A sore upon a horse's back made by the saddle.

Saddle-girth (sad'l-gérth), *n.* A band which is passed under a horse's belly, and secured to the saddle at each end. It is usually so made as to be drawn more or less tight by a buckle. See *cinch* and *surcingle*.

Saddle-graft (sad'l-graft), *v. t.* To ingraft by forming the stock like a wedge and fitting the end of the scion over it like a saddle: the reverse of *cleft-graft*. See cut under *grafting*.

Saddle-hackle (sad'l-hak'l), *n.* A hackle from the saddle or rump of the cock, sometimes used by anglers for making artificial flies; a saddle-feather: distinguished from *neck-hackle* or *hackle*.

Saddle-hill (sad'l-hil), *n.* Same as *saddleback*, 1.

A remarkable saddle-hill. *Cook, First Voyage, li. 7.*

Saddle-hook (sad'l-hük), *n.* Same as *check-hook*.

Saddle-horse (sad'l-hörs), *n.* A horse used with a saddle for riding.

Saddle-joint (sad'l-joint), *n.* 1. A joint made by turning up the edges of adjacent plates of tin or sheet-iron at right angles with the bodies of the sheet (one margin so turned up being nearly twice as wide as the other), and then turning down the broader margin snugly over the other so that the margins interlock.—2. In *anat.*, a joint where the articular surfaces are inversely convex in one direction and concave in the other, admitting movement in every direction except axial rotation. This joint occurs between all saddle-shaped vertebrae, as notably in the necks of all recent birds and of many reptiles. It is exemplified in man in the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb. Also called *reciprocal reception joint*.

Saddle-lap (sad'l-lap), *n.* The skirt of a saddle.

He louted over his saddle lap,

To kiss her ere they part

Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

Saddle-leaf (sad'l-läf), *n.* Same as *saddle-tree*, 2.

Saddle-leather (sad'l-leth'ér), *n.* Leather prepared specially for saddlers' use. Pig-skin is much used, and, as the removal of the bristles gives this leather a peculiar indented appearance, the preparation of imitations from skins of other animals stimulates it. Unlike harness-leather, it is not blackened on the grain side.

Saddle-nail (sad'l-näl), *n.* A short nail with a large smooth head, used in saddlery. *E. H. Knight.*

Saddle-nosed (sad'l-nözd), *a.* 1. Having a broad, flat nose.

His wife sate by him, who (as I verily thinke) had cut and pared her nose betweene the eyes, that she might seeme to be more flat and *saddle-nosed*.

Iaktugt's Voyages, I, 101.

2. Having a soft nasal membrane saddled on the bill; sagmatorhine, as a bird.

saddle-plate (sad'l-plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers of the locomotive type, the bout plate which forms the arch of the furnace. Compare *crown-sheet*.

saddle-quern (sad'l-kwern), *n.* A form of quern the bedstone of which is hollowed on its upper surface to receive a kind of stone roller, which was used with a rocking and rubbing motion to grind the grain. See the upper example in the cut under *quern*.

Saddle-querns of the same character occur also in France. *Evans, Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 226.

saddler (sad'lér), *n.* [*< ME. sadiler, sadlare, sadyller (= MLG. sadeler = MHG. sateler, G. sattler), a saddler; as saddle + -er¹.*] 1. One whose occupation is the making of saddles.

To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper.

Shak., C. of L., I. 2. 50.

2. The harp-seal, *Phoca (Pagophilus) grandaedicæ*, when adolescent. — **Saddlers' knife**. See *knife*.

saddle-rail (sad'l-rāl), *n.* A railway-rail of inverted-U section straddling a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

saddler-corporal (sad'lér-kór'pō-ral), *n.* A non-commissioned officer in the English service who has charge of the saddlers in the household cavalry.

saddle-reed (sad'l-rēd), *n.* In *saddlery*, a small reed used as a substitute for cord in making the edges of the sides of gig-saddles. *E. H. Knight*.

saddlerock (sad'l-rök), *n.* A variety of the oyster, *Ostrea virginica*, of large size and thick, rounded form.

saddle-roof (sad'l-rōf), *n.* A roof having two gables. Sometimes termed *pucksaddle-roof* and *subtle-back roof*.

saddler-sergeant (sad'lér-sär'jēnt), *n.* A sergeant in the cavalry who has charge of the saddlers: in the United States a non-commissioned staff-officer of a cavalry regiment.

saddle-rug (sad'l-rug), *n.* A saddle-cloth made of carpeting.

saddlery (sad'lér-i), *n.* [*< saddler + -y (see -ery).*] 1. The trade or employment of a saddler. — 2. A saddler's shop or establishment. — 3. Saddles and their appurtenances in general; hence, by extension, all articles concerned with the equipment of horses, especially those made of leather with their necessary metal fittings.

He invested also in something of a library, and in large quantities of *saddlery*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II, xcv.

Above all, it is necessary to still further increase the reserve of mules and the reserve of horses, with all the necessary *saddlery*, harness, and carts, and to provide the whole army with the latest weapons.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, IV, 1.

saddlesealing (sad'l-sē'ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the saddle-backed seal. See *saddle*, 3 (*g*) (3).

The majority of the vessels, after prosecuting the *saddle-sealing* at Newfoundland or Greenland, proceed direct to Disco, where they usually arrive early in May.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 527.

saddle-shaped (sad'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a saddle; in *bot.*, having a hollowed back and lateral lobes hanging down like the laps of a saddle, a form occurring in petals.

Saddle-shaped articulation, a saddle-joint. — **Saddle-shaped vertebra**, a heterocercous vertebra. See *saddle-joint*.

saddle-shell (sad'l-shel), *n.* A shell resembling or suggesting a saddle in shape. (a) A species of *Placuna*, as *P. alta*. See cut under *Placuna*. (b) Any species of *Anomidae*, as *Anomia ephippium*. See cut under *Anomidae*.

saddle-sick (sad'l-sik), *a.* Sick or galled with much or heavy riding.

Roland of Roncesvalles too, we see well in thinking of it, found rainy weather as well as sunny. . . . was *saddle-sick*, calumniated, contemned.

Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, I. (*Darvies*)

saddle-stone (sad'l-stōn), *n.* An old name for a variety of stone containing saddle-shaped depressions. Also called *ephippium*.

saddletree (sad'l-trē), *n.* [*< saddle + tree.*] 1. The frame of a modern European saddle, made of wood. See cut under *saddle*.

For *saddletree* scarce reach'd had he,

His journey to begin,

When, turning round his head, he saw

Three customers come in

Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. The American tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*: name suggested by the form of the leaf. Also *saddle-leaf*.

Sadducean, *a.* See *Sadducean*.

Sadducaic (sad-ū-kā'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. Σαδδουκαϊος (LL. Sadducei), the Sadducees, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees: as, *Sadducaic* reasonings. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

Sadducean, **Sadducean** (sad-ū-sō'au), *a.* [= *F. Sadducéen*; as *Sadducee* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Sadducees.

The *Sadducean* aristocracy in particular, which formerly in the synedrium had shared the supreme power with the high priest, endeavored to restore reality once more to the nominal ascendancy which still continued to be attributed to the ethnarchy and the synedrium.

Encyc. Brit., XIII, 425.

Sadducee (sad'ū-sē), *n.* [*Formerly also in pl. Sadduces, Seduces; < ME. Sadducee (in pl. Sadduceis) (cf. AS. pl. Sadduceas) = Sp. Eg. Saduco = It. Sadduceo = D. Sadduceer = G. Sadducär = Sw. Saducé = Dan. Sadducever, < LL. Sadducæus, usually in pl. Sadducei, < Gr. Σαδδουκαῖος, usually in pl. Σαδδουκαῖοι, < Heb. Tsēdūqim, pl., the Sadducees; so named either from their supposed founder Zadok, Heb. Tsā-dōg, or from their assumed or ascribed character, the word tsēdūqim being pl. of tsādōg, lit. 'the just one,' < tsādōg, ho just.]. An adherent of a skeptical school of Judaism in the time of Christ, which denied the immortality of the soul, the existence of angels, and the authority of the historical and poetical books of the Old Testament and of the oral tradition on which Pharisaic doctrine was largely founded. It is not easy to define exactly the doctrine of the Sadducees, because it was a negative rather than a positive philosophy, and a speculative rather than a practical system; and for our knowledge of it we are almost wholly dependent on the representations of its opponents. It was the doctrine of the rich, the worldly, and the complacent.*

The doctrine of the *Sadducees* is this, that souls die with the bodies; nor do they regard the observation of any thing besides what the law enjoins them.

Josephus, Antiquities (trans.), XVIII, I, § 4.

In foremost rank, heere gae the *Sadducees*, That do deny Angels and Resurrection.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, II, 31.

Sadduceism (sad'ū-sē-iz-əm), *n.* [= *F. Saducisme; ns Sadducee + -ism.*] 1. The doctrinal system of the Sadducees.

Sadduceism was rather a speculative than a practical system, starting from simple and well defined principles, but wide-reaching in its possible consequences. Perhaps it may best be described as a general reaction against the extremes of Pharisaism, springing from moderate and rationalistic tendencies.

Edersheim, Life and Times of Jesus, I, 313.

2. Skepticism.

Sadduceism has so completely become the quasi-scientific term of theology for the indifferentism or unbelief of the day, and especially for the sceptical tone of modern literature, that one might have expected the undoubted orthodoxy of the Pharisees would have saved them from reproach.

H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 3.

Sadducism (sad'ū-sīz-əm), *n.* [*< Sadduc(ee) + -ism.*] Same as *Sadduceism*. [*Rare.*]

Atheism and *Sadducism* disputed;

Their Tenents argued, and refuted.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 3.

Sadducize (sad'ū-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Sadducized*, pp. *Sadducizing*. [*< Sadduc(ee) + -ize.*] To conform to the doctrines of the Sadducees; adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

Sadducizing Christians, I suppose, they were, who said there was no resurrection, neither angel or spirit.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II, Pref.

sadelt, *v.* and *r.* A Middle English form of *saddle*.

sad-eyed (sad'id), *a.* Having a sad countenance.

The *sad-eyed* Justice, with his early hum,

Delivering o'er to executors pale

The lazy yawning drone. *Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 202.*

sad-faced (sad'fäst), *a.* Having a sad or sorrowful face.

You *sad faced* men, people and sons of Rome.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 67.

sad-hearted (sad'hür'ted), *a.* Sorrowful; melancholy.

Sad-hearted men, much overgone with care,

Here sits a king more woful than you are.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 5. 123.

sadina (sa-dē'nij), *n.* [*Sp. sardina, a sardine; see sardina¹.*] A clupeoid fish, *Clupea sargax*, the Californian sardine. It resembles the European sardine, *C. pilchardus*, but has no teeth, and the belly is less strongly serrate. See *sardine¹*, I. [*California.*]

sad-iron (sad'ī'ern), *n.* A smoothing-iron for garments and textile fabrics generally, especially one differing from the ordinary flatiron

in being hollow and heated by red-hot pieces of iron put into it. Compare *box-iron*.

sadism (säd'iz-əm), *n.* [*From Comte de Sade (1740-1814), infamous for the licentiousness of his life and writings.*] A form of sexual perversion marked by extreme cruelty.

sadly (säd'li), *adv.* [*< ME. sadli; < sad + -ly².*] 1. Firmly; tightly.

Thus sall I inne it with n gym,

And *sadly* sette it with symonde fyne,

Thus sall y wyike it both more and myn[n]e.

York Plays, p. 43.

In gon the speres ful *sadly* in acrest.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I, 1744.

2. Steadily; constantly; persistently; industriously; eagerly.

Wightly as a wode man the windowe he opened,

& sought *sadly* ni a-boute his senliche daughter,

but al wrongt in wast for went was that mayde.

William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.), I, 2058.

This messenger drank *sadly* ale and wyn.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I, 645.

3. Quietly.

Stand *sadly* in telling thy tale whensoever thou talkest.

Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 75.

The fische in a dische cely that ye lay
With vineger & powdur ther rypon, thus is used ay,
Than youre souerayne, when hym semethe, *sadly* he may
ussay.

Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 159.

4. In earnest; seriously; soberly; gravely; solemnly.

He that *sadly* for-soke soche a sure proffer,

And so graues a cyste, that me is graunt here,

He might faithly for-tonnet be a folo holdyn.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I, 630.

The thridde day this marchant up ariseth,

And on his nedes *sadly* hym avyseth.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, I, 76.

This can be no trick: the conference was *sadly* borne.

Shak., Much Ado, II, 3. 228.

Look, look, with what a discontented grace

Bruto the traveller doth *sadly* pace

'Long Westminster! *Marsden, Satires*, II, 128.

Here I *sadly* vow

Repentance and a leaving of that life

I long have dled in.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 1.

5. (a) Sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; grievously.

I cannot therefore but *sadly* bemoan that the Lives of these Saints are so darkened with Popish Illustrations, and fared with Fauxeties to their dishonour.

Fuller, Worthies, III. (*Darvies*.)

(b) In a manner to cause sadness; badly; afflictively; calamitously; deplorably.

The true principles of colonial policy were *sadly* misunderstood in the sixteenth century.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II, 26.

If his audience is really a popular audience, they bring *sadly* little information with them to the lecture.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 104.

(c) In ill health; poorly. [*Colloq.*]

Here's Mr. Holt, miss, wants to know if you'll give him leave to come in. I told him you was *sadly*.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxvii.

6. In dark or somber colors; soberly.

A gloomy, obscure place, and in it only one light, which the Genius of the house held, *sadly* attired.

B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

sadness (säd'nes), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sadnes, sailnesse; < ME. sadness, sadnesse, < AS. sadness, satiety, repletion, < sad, full, sated: see sad.*]

1. Heaviness; weight; firmness; strength.

Whenne it is wel conformed to *sadnesse*

On fleskes tege heu lehoune so from other.

Palladius, Husbondrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Whereby ns I grant that it seemeth outwardlie to be verie thicke & well doone, so, if you respect the *sadness* thereof, it dooth prouue in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water.

Harrison, Descrip. of England, II, 22 (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

2. Steadiness; steadfastness; constancy.

This markis in his herte longeth so

To tempte his wyf, hir *sadnesse* for to knowe.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I, 306.

3. Seriousness; gravity; discretion; sedateness; sobriety; sober earnest.

For if that oon have beaute in hir face,

Another stant so in the peples grace

For hire *sadnesse* and hire beuynnytee,

That of the peple grettest voys hath she.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I, 347.

And as for hitting the prick, because it is impossible, it were n valn thing to go about it in good *sadness*.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 94.

In good *sadness*, I do not know.

Shak., All's Well, IV, 3. 230.

In *sadness*, 'tis good and mature counsel.

B. Jonson, Epicene, IV, 2.

4. The state of being sad or sorrowful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind: as, *sadness* in the remembrance of loss.

Be sure the messenger advise his majesty

To comfort up the prince: he's full of *sadness*.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II, 2.

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.

Longfellow, The Day Is Done.

5. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim sadness did not spare

That time celestial visages. Milton, P. L., x. 23.

=Syn. 4. Grief, Sorrow, etc. (see affliction); despondency, melancholy, depression.

sadr (sadr), n. [Ar.] The lote-bush, *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lote-tree*, 1.

sad-tree (sadr'trē), n. The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*. Also called *Indian murrer*.

sae (sā), adv. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sa*. *sæcular*, a. See *secular*.

Sænuridæ (sē-nū'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Sænuris* + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochaetous annelids, named from the genus *Sænuris*.

Sænuridomorpha (sē-nū'ri-dō-mōr'fī), n. pl. [NL., < *Sænuris* (-id-) + Gr. *morphe*, form.] The *Sænuridæ* and their allies regarded as an order of oligochaetous annelids.

Sænuris (sē-nū'ris), n. [NL., < Gr. *σαυρος* (-ιδ-), a fem. of *σαυρος*, wagging the tail, < *σαω*, wag the tail, fawn, + *οἶπα*, the tail.] The typical genus of *Sænuridæ*. Also called *Tubifer*.

sætersbergite, sætersbergite (sæ'tēr-z-bērg-it), n. [*Sætersberg* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of loellingite, or iron arsenide, from Sætersberg near Fossum in Norway.

safe (sāf), a. and n. [*ME. safe, saf, saaf, sauf, saulfe, save, saue, OF. sauf, saulf, saif, m., saure, saulve, f., F. sauf, m., saure, f., = Pr. saif, saif, sal = OCat. sal = Sp. Pg. It. salva, < L. salvus, whole, safe, orig. *sarus, prob. ult. = solus, whole, solus, single, sole (see sole, solid), orig. = Pers. har, every, all, every one, = Skt. sarva, entire. From the same L. source are ult. E. save¹, save², save³ = *safe*, salute, etc. Cf. *rouche-safe*.] 1. a. 1. Unharmed; unscathed; without having received injury or hurt: as, to arrive *safe* and sound; to bring goods *safe* to land.*

Whanne he in hond hit hade hastily hit semede
that he was at *sauf* & sound of alle his sorowes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 868.

So it came to pass that they escaped all *safe* to land.

Acts xxvii. 44.

2. Free from risk or danger; secure from harm or liability to harm or injury: as, a *safe* place; a *safe* harbor; *safe* from disease, enemies, etc.

That ye shold yere hym treweys *saf* to come and *saf* to go by felth and suerte betwene this yole.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 659.

Answer me

In what *safe* place you have bestow'd my money.

Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 78.

If to be ignorant were as *safe* as to be wise, no one would become wise.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 413.

3. Secure; not dangerous or liable to cause injury or harm; not likely to expose to danger: as, a *safe* bridge; the building was pronounced *safe*; the *safe* side of a file (the uncut side, also called the *safe-edge*).

With perfidious hatred they pursued
The sojourners of Goshen, who beheld
From the *safe* shore their floating carcases.

Milton, P. L., i. 310.

Perhaps she was sometimes too severe, which is a *safe* and pardonable error.

Swift, Berth of Stella.

4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

Macb.

Mur. Aye, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he hides.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 26.

5. Sound; whole; good.

A trade . . . that . . . I may use with a *safe* conscience.

Shak., J. C., i. 1. 11.

6. Trusty; trustworthy: as, a *safe* adviser.

My blood begins my *safer* guides to rule.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 203.

7. Sure; certain.

To sell away all the powder in a kingdom,

To prevent blowing up: that's *safe*, I'll able it.

Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

One or two more of the same sort are *safe* to make him an associate.

E. Yates, Land at Last, i. 173.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Safe, Secure*. These words once conformed in meaning to their derivations, *safe* implying free from danger present or prospective, and *secure* free from fear or anxiety about danger; they are so used in the quotation. Now the two words are essentially synonymous, except that *secure* is perhaps stronger, especially in emphasizing freedom from occasion to fear.

We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be *safe*, but to be *secure*; not to escape hell, but to live pleasantly.

Jer. Taylor, Blander and Flatterer, Sermon xxiv.

II. n. 1. Safety.

If I with *safe* may graunt this deed,

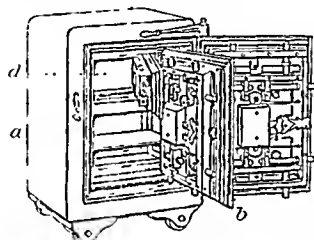
I will it not refuse.

Preston, K. Cambises (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., i. 503). (Davies.)

2. A place or structure for the storage of money, papers, or valuables in safety from risk of theft or fire. Safes as now made may be divided into two classes: stationary safes of stone, brick, or metal, built as part of the structure of a warehouse, store, or other building, and commonly called *vaults*; and portable safes of steel and iron. The term *safe* is usually restricted to portable safes, whatever their size or material. These safes are usually of two or more metals, as cast-iron, chilled iron, and steel, combined in various ways to resist drilling, and are made with hollow walls filled with some non-conductor of heat. A great variety of devices have been added to safes to insure greater efficiency, such as rabbeted air-tight doors, time-locks, and burglar-alarms. See *lock*, *alarm*, *5*, *safe-deposit*, and phrases below.

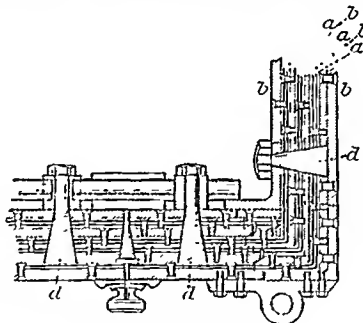
3. A receptacle for the storage of meat and provisions. It is usually a skeleton frame of wood covered with fine wire netting to keep out insects.—4. Any receptacle for storing things in safety: as, a match-*safe*, milk-*safe*, coin-*safe*, etc.—5. A floating box or ear for confining living fish.—6. A sheet of lead with the sides turned up, placed under a plumbing fixture to catch moisture or fluids due to leaks or carelessness, and thus protect floors and ceilings.

—7. In *saddlery*, a piece of leather placed beneath a buckle to prevent chafing. *E. H. Knight*.—8. In *distilling*, a closed vessel attached by a pipe to the worm of a still, for the retention of a sample of the product, to be subsequently inspected by excise officers.—Burglar-proof safe, a safe constructed for protecting property against burglars. The inner compartment of the



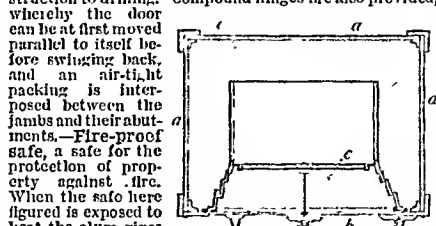
Burglar-proof Safe.
a, body; b, inner door; c, outer door; d, inner compartment.

burglar-proof safe (shown in the cuts) has small burglar-proof doors, each of which has its special combination-lock mechanism or may have a time-lock. All bolts and screws of this safe are made of welded steel and iron, and



Section of Burglar-proof Safe.

twisted to produce alternate strata of steel and iron, and thus prevent their being drilled. The body (see the section) is made up of alternate plates of steel (a) and iron (b), the steel plates being interposed to obstruct drilling. The large bolts d are conical in form, and the smaller countersunk screws, as well as the lock-spindle, are all made of twisted iron and steel laminated like the bolts. In the most recent construction the lock-spindle, instead of being a single piece, is made sectional, the sections being socketed each into another to present still further obstruction to drilling. Compound hinges are also provided, whereby the door can be at first moved parallel to itself before swinging back, and an air-tight packing is interposed between the jambs and their abutments.—Fire-proof safe, a safe for the protection of property against fire.



Cross-section of Fire-proof Safe.

a, outer casing of iron; b, door; c, filling of mixed alum and plaster of Paris. This inclosing the contents in an envelop of steam at 212° F., which is maintained until the water is all expelled.

safet (sāf), v. t. [*< safe, n.* Cf. *save*.] 1. To render safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going
Is Fulvin's death. Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 55.

2. To escort to safety; safeguard.

Best you *safed* the bringer

Out of the host. Shak., A. and C., iv. 6. 26.

safe-alarm (sāf'ā-lārm'), n. An alarm-lock or other contrivance for giving notice when a safe is tampered with. Such alarms are usually electro-magnetic; but sometimes the alarm-mechanism is actuated by a body of water, or by compressed air.

safe-conduct (sāf-kōn'dukt), n. [Early mod. E. also *safecondite*; < *ME. safo condylth, saff condylte, saaf condylt, saue conduit, saue condite, saufconduit*, < *OF. sauf-conduit, saifconduit*, F. *sauf-conduit* = Sp. Pg. *salvoconducto* = It. *salvocondotto*, < *ML. salvus conductus*, a safe-conduct: L. *savvus*, safe; *conductus*, conduct: see *safe, a.*, and *conduct, n.*] A passport granted by one in authority, especially in time of war, to secure one's safety where it would otherwise be unsafe for him to go.

He had *safe conduct* for his band

Beneath the royal seal and hand.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

safe-conduct (sāf-kōn'dukt), v. t. [*< safe-conduct, n.*] To conduct safely; give a safe passage to, especially through a hostile country.

This said king . . . said, that he would not onely giue me passage, but also men to *safe-conduct* me

Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 346.

Are they not now upon the western shore,

Safe-conducting the rebels from their ships?

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 483.

safe-deposit (sāf'dē-pōz'it), a. Providing safe storage for valuables of any kind, such as bullion, bonds, documents, etc.: as, a *safe-deposit* company; *safe-deposit* vaults.

safed-siris (sāf'ed-sī'ris), n. [E. Ind.] A large deciduous tree, *Albizia procera*, of the sub-Himalayan region. Its wood is colored dark-brown with lighter bands, is hard, straight, and durable, and is used in making agricultural implements, building bridges, etc.

safe-edged (sāf'ejd), a. Having an edge not liable to cause injury.—Safe-edged file. See *file*.

safeguard (sāf'gārd), n. [Early mod. E. also *safegard, safegarde, savegard*; *ME. saufegard, saulfegard, saifgard*, < *OF. (and F.) sauegarde* (= *Pr. salvagardia, salvagardia* = *Sp. salvaguardia* = *It. salvaguardia* (ML. *salvagardia*)), *safe-keeping*, < *saue*, fem. of *sauf*, *safo*, + *garde*, keeping, guard: see *safe* and *guard*.] 1. Safe-keeping; defense; protection.

As our Lord knoweth, who have you in His blissid *saufergard*.

Paston Letters, iii. 306.

He tooke his penne and wrote his warrant of *sauemgard*.

Aecham, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They were . . . advised for to accept and take treaty, if it were offered, for the *saueward* of the common people.

Hakluyt's Voyages, ii. 90.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on.

And doves will peck in *safeward* of their brood.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 18.

2. Safety.

The Admirall toke also with him al sortes of Iron tooles to th[e] intent to hyld towne and fortresses where his men might lye in *safegarde*.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 30).

3. One who or that which protects.

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,

Is now as much the bulwark of thy own.

Grinnville, To the King in the First Year of his Reign.

Specifically—(a) A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or merchandise. (b) A passport; a warrant of security given by authority of a government or a commanding officer to protect the person and property of a stranger or an enemy, or by a commanding officer to protect against the operations of his forces persons or property within the limits of his command; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for *nsafeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses.

Clarendon.

Passports and *safeguards*, or safe conducts, are letters of protection, with or without an escort, by which the person of an enemy is rendered inviolable.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 147.

4. An outer petticoat for women's wear, intended to save their clothes from dust, etc., when on horseback or in other ways exposed to the weather. Also, contracted, *saggard*.

Make you ready straight,

And in that gown which you came first to town in,

Your *safe-mumrl*, cloak, and your hood suitable,

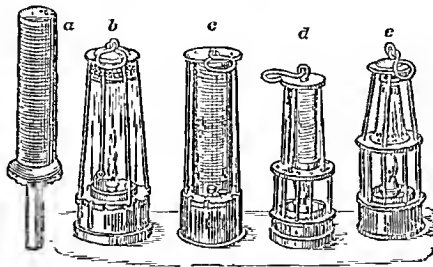
Thus on a double golding shall you amble,

And my man Jacques shall be set before you.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

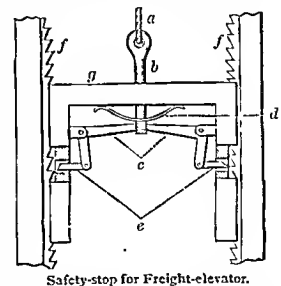
Enter Moll in a frizze jerkin and a black *safeguard*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.
 Her mother's hood and *safeguard* too
 He brought with him.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).
 5. A rail-guard at railway switches and crossings.—6. A contrivance attached to a locomotive, designed to throw stones and other light obstructions from the rails.—7. In *ceram.*, a saggur.—8. In *zoöl.*, a monitor-lizard. See *monitor*, 6.
safeguard (säf'gärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *safeguard*, < *safeguard*, *n.*] To guard; protect.
 Fighting men, as on a tower mounted,
Safeguard themselves & doo their foes annoy.
Times Whistle (E. L. T. S.), p. 129.
 To *safeguard* thine own life
 The best way is to venge my Gloucester's death.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2. 35.
safe-keeping (säf'kē'ping), *n.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship. *Imp. Dict.*
safely (säf'li), *adv.* [*< ME. savely, saufly, saufliche; < safe + -ly.*] In a safe manner. (a) Without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences.
 For unto virtue length dignitie,
 And nought the reverse. *safely* dar I decme.
Chaucer, Gentilesse, l. 6.
 I may *safely* say I have read over this apologetical oration of my Uncle Toby's a hundred times.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 31.
 (b) Without hurt or injury; in safety.
 That my ships
 Are *safely* come to road.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 238.
 (c) In close custody; securely; carefully.
 Till then I'll keep him dark and *safely* lock'd.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 104.
safeness (säf'nes), *n.* [*< ME. safnesse; < safe + -ness.*] The state or character of being safe or of conferring safety.
Safness, or salvacyou. *Salvaco.*
Prompt. Parv., p. 443.
safe-pledge (säf'plej), *n.* In law, a surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.
safesay, *n.* A Middle English form of *savory*.
safety (säf'ti), *n.* [*< ME. safte, savote, < OF. saute, salveté, F. sauté = Pr. salvetat, salvetat = Sp. salvada (cf. It. salvezza), < ML. salvitat(-)s, < L. salvus, safe; see safe.*] 1. Immunity from harm or danger; preservation or freedom from injury, loss, or hurt.
 Thinking, musing lvs soules *saute*.
 As will man vs woman, to say in breue
Rom. of Partenay (E. L. T. S.), l. 6170.
 Would I were in an niche in London! I would give all my fume for a pot of ale and *safety*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2. 14.
 2. An unharmed or uninjured state or condition as, to escape in *safety*.
 He hadde fer contrey to ride that marched to his ennyes
 er he com in to his lond in *safte*.
Martin (E. L. T. S.), iii. 471.
 Hath pass'd in *safety* through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 3.
 3. Freedom from risk or possible damage or hurt; safeness.
 "Knowest thou not that Holy Writ saith, In the multitude of counsel there is *safety*?" "Ay, madam," said Walter, "but I have heard learned men say that the *safety* spoken of is for the physicians, not the patient."
Scott, Kenilworth, xv
 4. A safeguard.
 Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
 But mine own *safeties*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 30.
 5 Safe-keeping; close custody. [Rare.]
 Imprison him? . . .
 Deliver him to *safety* and return.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 158.
 6. A safety-bicycle. See cut under *bicycle*.—
 7. In foot-ball, a safety touch-down.—Council of safety. See *council*.—Safety touch-down. See *touch-down*.
safety-arch (säf'ti-ärch), *n.* Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*).
safety-beam (säf'ti-böm), *n.* A timber fastened at each side of the truck-frame of a railway-car, having iron straps which pass beneath the axles to support them in case of breakage.
safety-belt (säf'ti-belt), *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt; a safety-buoy. See *life-preserver*.
safety-bicycle (säf'ti-bi'si-kl), *n.* A low-wheeled bicycle, with multiplying gear, having the wheels equal, or nearly equal, in diameter.
safety-bolt (säf'ti-bölt), *n.* A bolt which can be locked in place by a padlock or otherwise.
safety-bridle (säf'ti-brid'ld), *n.* In harness, a bridle fitted with checking apparatus for restraining a horse if he attempts to run. See *safety-rein*.
safety-buoy (säf'ti-böi), *n.* A safety-belt.
safety-cage (säf'ti-käj), *n.* In mining, a cage fitted up with apparatus by means of which a fall will be prevented in case of breakage of the rope. Also called *parachute*.
safety-car (säf'ti-kär), *n.* 1. A car to run on a hawser passed between a stranded vessel and the land; a life-car.—2. A barney; a small car used on inclined planes and slopes to push up a mine-car. *Penn. Geol. Surv.*, Glossary.
safety-catch (säf'ti-kach), *n.* In mining, one of the catches provided to hold the cage in case of a breakage of the rope by which it is suspended. See *safety-stop*.
safety-chain (säf'ti-chän), *n.* On a railway, an extra chain or coupling attached to a platform or other part of a car to prevent it from being detached in case of accident to the main coupling; a check-chain of a ear-truck; a safety-link.—Brake safety-chain, a chain secured to a brake-beam and to the truck or body of a car, to hold the brake-beam if the brake-hanger should give way.
safety-disk (säf'ti-disk), *n.* A disk of sheet-copper inserted in the skin of a boiler, so as to intervene between the steam and an escape-pipe. The copper is so light that an over-pressure of steam breaks the disk and the steam escapes through the pipe. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-door (säf'ti-dör), *n.* In coal-mining, a door hinged to the roof, and hung near a main door, so as to be ready for immediate use in case of an accident happening to the main door by an explosion or otherwise.
safety-funnel (säf'ti-fun'el), *n.* A long-necked glass funnel for introducing acids, etc., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts and under a pressure of gas. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-fuse (säf'ti-füz), *n.* See *fuse*.
safety-grate (säf'ti-grät), *n.* On a railway, a perforated plate placed over the fire-box of a car-burner to prevent the coals from falling out in case the heater is accidentally overturned.
safety-hanger (säf'ti-lang'er), *n.* On a railway, an iron strap or loop designed to prevent a brake, rod, or other part from falling on the line in case of breakage. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-hatch (säf'ti-hach), *n.* 1. A hatch for closing an elevator-shaft when the cage is not passing, or a hatchway when not in use.—2. A hatchway or elevator-shaft arranged with doors or traps at each floor, which are opened and closed automatically by the elevator-car in passing; or a series of traps in a shaft arranged to close in case of fire by the burning of a cord or by the release of a rope, which permits all the traps to close together.
safety-hoist (säf'ti-hoist), *n.* 1. A hoisting-gear on the principle of the differential pulley, which will not allow its load to descend by the run.—2. A catch to prevent an elevator-cage from falling in case the rope breaks. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-hook (säf'ti-hök), *n.* 1. A form of safety-catch in a mine-hoist. It is a hook so arranged as to engage a support automatically in case of breakage of the hoisting-gear.
 2. A hook fastened when shut by a spring or screw, intended to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or a jerk. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-ink (säf'ti-ingk), *n.* See *ink*.
safety-lamp (säf'ti-lämp), *n.* In mining, a form of lamp intended for use in coal-mining, the object of the arrangement being to prevent the inflammable gas by which the miner is often surrounded from being set on fire, as would be

the case were the flame not protected from contact with the gas. The basis of the safety-lamp is an invention of Sir Humphry Davy in 1816, is the fact, discovered by him, that flame cannot be communicated through a fine wire gauze. About 784 apertures to the square inch is the number generally adopted, the lamp being surrounded by a cylinder, about an inch and a half in diameter, made of a metallic gauze of this description. Various improvements have been made by Clanny, George Stephenson, Mueseler, and others, in the safety-lamp as originally devised by Davy. Stephenson's lamp is called by the miners a *geordie*. The Mueseler lamp is the one chiefly used in Belgium, and has been introduced in England. The essential feature of the Davy lamp remains in all these improvements, the object of which is to get more light, to secure a more complete combustion of the oil, and to prevent the miners from using the lamp without the gauze.
safety-link (säf'ti-link), *n.* A connection between a car-body and its trucks, designed to limit the swing of the latter.
safety-lintel (säf'ti-lin'tel), *n.* A wooden lintel placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.
safety-lock (säf'ti-lok), *n.* 1. A lock so contrived that it cannot be picked by ordinary means.—2. In *firearms*, a lock provided with a stop, catch, or other device to prevent accidental discharge. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-loop (säf'ti-löp), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the loops by which the body-strap is attached to the body and perch, to prevent dangerous rolling of the body. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-match (säf'ti-mach), *n.* See *match*.
safety-paper (säf'ti-pä'pér), *n.* A paper so prepared by mechanical or chemical processes as to resist alteration by chemical or mechanical means. The paper may be colored with a pigment which must be defaced if the surface is tampered with, treated with a chemical which causes writing upon it to become fixed in the fiber, made up of several layers having special characteristics, peculiarly water-marked, incorporated in the pulp with a fiber of silk, etc. The last method is used for the paper on which United States notes are printed.
safety-pin (säf'ti-pin), *n.* A pin bent back on itself, the bend forming a spring, and having the point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.
safety-plug (säf'ti-plug), *n.* 1. In steam-boilers, a bolt having its center filled with a fusible metal, screwed into the top of the fire-box, so that when the water becomes too low the increased temperature melts out the metal, and thus admits steam into the fire-box or furnace to put the fire out. Also called *fusible plug*.—2. A screw-plug of fusible metal used for the same purpose in steam-heating boilers carrying pressures of from 5 to 10 pounds.—3. A form of spring-valve screwed into a barrel containing fermenting liquids to allow the gas to escape if the pressure becomes too great.
safety-rail (säf'ti-räil), *n.* On a railway, a guard-rail at a switch, so disposed as to bear on the inside edge of a wheel-flange and thus prevent the tread from leaving the track-rail. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-razor (säf'ti-rä'zor), *n.* A razor with guards on each side of the edge to prevent the user from accidentally cutting himself in shaving. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-rein (säf'ti-rän), *n.* A rein intended to prevent a horse from running away. It actuates various devices to pull the bit violently into the angles of the horse's mouth, to cover his eyes, to tighten a choking-strap about his throat, etc. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-stop (säf'ti-stop), *n.* 1. On an elevator or other hoisting-apparatus, an automatic device designed to prevent the machine from falling in case the rope or chain breaks. In the accompanying cut, *a* is the hoisting-rope; *b*, bar or link by which the attachment of the rope to the elevator-frame *g* is made through the intervening bell-crank *c*, carrying the sliding catches or pawls *e*; *d*, spring which, when the rope breaks, forces the inner ends of the bell-cranks downward, and the catches *e* outward into engagement with the catches *f*, thus immediately stopping the descent of the elevator.
 2. In *firearms*, a device to lock the hammer in order to prevent an accidental discharge.—3. On a pulley or sheave, a stop to prevent running backward.—4. In a spinning-machine, loom, etc., a device for arresting the motion in



Safety-lamps.

a, the first Davy safety-lamp, in which a wire cylinder was placed as casing over the flame; *b*, English lamp, the light enclosed in a glass cylinder protected at the top by wire gauze; *c*, English lamp, the gauze cylinder protected by upright wires; *d*, French lamp (Mueseler's), with glass and gauze cylinder; *e*, petroleum lamp, glass and gauze.



Safety-stop for Freight-elevator.

He ventures boldly on the pith
Of sugred rush, and eats the *sagge*
And well bestrutted bees sweet bagge.

Herrick, Hesperides, p. 127. (Davies.)

saga (sü'gä), *n.* [*< Icel. saga* (gen. *sögu*, pl. *sögur*) = Sw. Dan. *saga*, *saga*, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history (cf. Sw. *sägen*, *sägu*, Dan. *sagn*, a tale, story, legend), = OHG. *saga*, MHG. *G. sage* = AS. *sagu*, a saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw: see *saw*².] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length, relating either mythical or historical events; a tale; a history: as, the *Völsunga saga*; the *Knytinga saga*.

Sagaces (sä-gä'sez), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. sagax* (sagac-), sagacious: see *sagacious*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including those of great sagacity, as the spaniel: distinguished from *Celebs* and *Pugaces*.

sagaciate (sä-gä'shi-ät), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sagaciated*, ppr. *sagaciating*. [A made word, appar. based on *sagacious* + *-ate*².] To do or be in any way; think, talk, or act, as indicating a state of mind or body: as, how do you *sagaciate* this morning? [Slang, U. S.]

"How daz yo' sym'tums seem ter *sagashuate*?" sez Brer Rabbit, sezee.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, ii.

sagacious (sä-gä'shus), *a.* [= F. *sagace* = Sp. Pg. *sagaz* = It. *sagace*, *< L. sagax* (sagac-), of quick perception, acute, sagacious, *< sagire*, perceive by the senses. Not connected with *sage*¹.] 1. Keenly perceptive; discerning, as by some exceptionally developed or extraordinary natural power; especially, keen of scent: with *of*.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostril wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far.

Milton, P. L., x. 231.

'Tis the shepherd's task the winter long
To wait upon the storms: of their approach
Sagacious, into sheltering coves he drives
His flock.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

2. Exhibiting or marked by keen intellectual discernment, especially of human motives and actions; having or proceeding from penetration into practical affairs in general; having keen practical sense; acute in discernment or penetration; discerning and judicious; shrewd: as, a *sagacious* mind.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations.

Locke.
True clarity is *sagacious*, and will find out hints for
beneficence.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 6.

In Homer himself we find not a few of those *sagacious*,
curt sentences, into which men unacquainted with books
are fond of compressing their experience of human life.
J. S. Blackie, Lang. and Lit. of Scottish Highlands, ii.

3. Intelligent; endowed with sagacity.

Of all the solitary insects I have ever remarked, the spider
is the most *sagacious*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.
= Syn. 2 and 3. *Sage, Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*); perspicacious, clear-sighted, long-headed, sharp-witted, intelligent, well-judged, sensible.

sagaciously (sä-gä'shus-li), *adv.* In a sagacious manner; wisely; sagely.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it.

Burke, Economical Reformation.

sagaciousness (sä-gä'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sagacious; sagacity.

sagacity (sä-gas'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. sagacité* = Pr. *sagacitat* = Sp. *sagacidad* = Pg. *sagacidade* = It. *sagacità*, *< L. sagacita* (t)-s, sagaciousness, *< sagax* (sagac-), sagacious: see *sagacious*.] The state or character of being sagacious, in any sense; sagaciousness.

Knowledge of the world . . . consists in knowing from what principles men generally act; and it is commonly the fruit of natural *sagacity* joined with experience.

Reid, Active Powers, III. i. 1.
= Syn. *Perspicacity*, etc. (see *judgment*), insight, mother-wit. See *astute* and *discernment*.

sagaie, *n.* Same as *assagai*.

sagaman (sä'gä-man), *n.* [*< Icel. sögumadr* (= Dan. *sagamandr*), *< saga* (gen. *sögu*), *saga*, + *madr*, man.] A narrator or chanter of sagas; a Scandinavian minstrel.

You are the hero! you are the *Sagaman*. We are not worthy; we have been cowards and sluggards.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xxix.

sagamité, *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Algonkin).] An Indian dish of coarse bomy boiled to gruel.

Corn was liberally used, and was dressed in various ways, of which the most relished was one which is still in fashion among the old French population of Louisiana, and which is called "*sagamité*."

Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, i. 317.

sagamore (sag'a-mör), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *sagamore*, chief, king: supposed to be connected with *sachem*: see *sachem*.] A king or chief among some tribes of American Indians. Some writers

regard *sagamore* as synonymous with *sachem*, but others distinguish between them, regarding *sachem* as a chief of the first rank, and *sagamore* as one of the second.

The next day . . . came a tall Saluage boldly amongst vs. . . . He was a *Saguma*.

Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 754.

Wahginnacut, a *sagamore* upon the River Quonehtacut, which lies west of Narragansett, came to the governor at Boston.

Finthrop, Hist. New England, i. 62.

The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their *sagamores*, and orders, and forms of government under which they peaceably live.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 8.

Foot by foot, they were driven back from the shores, until I, that am a chief and a *sagamore*, have never seen the sun shine but through the trees, and have never visited the graves of my fathers.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, iii.

sagapen (sag'a-pen), *n.* Same as *sagapenum*.
sagapenum (sag-a-pe-num), *n.* [NL., *< L. sagapenum*, *sacopenium*, *< Gr. σαγάνηρον*, a gum of some umbelliferous plant (supposed to be *Ferula Persica*) used as a medicine; cf. *Σαγάνηροι*, the name of a people of Assyria.] A fetid gum-resin, the concrete juice of a Persian species of *Ferula*, formerly used in amenorrhœa, hysteria, etc., or externally.

sagarí, *n.* An obsolete form of *cigar*.

Many a *sagar* have little Goldy and I smoked together.
Cotman, Man of Business, iv. (Davies.)

Sagartia (sä-gär'ti-i), *n.* [NL.] A genus of sea-anemones, typical of the family *Sagartiidae*. *S. leucolama* is the white-armed sea-anemone. See cut under *cancerisocial*.

Sagartiidae (sag-är'ti-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sagartia* + *-idae*.] A family of *Hexactinaria*, typified by the genus *Sagartia*, having acontia, numerous highly contractile tentacles, a strong mesodermal circular muscle, and only the sterile septa of the first order perfect. Also *Sagartiadae*, *Sagartiidae*.

sagathy (sag'a-thi), *n.* [Also *sagathce*; *< F. sagatis* = Sp. *sagati*, *< L. saga*, *sagum*, a blanket, mantle: see *say*⁴.] A woolen stuff.

Making a panegyrick on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid.
The Tatler, No. 270. (Latham.)

There were clothes of Drap du Barri, and D'Oyley suits, so called after the famous haberdasher whose name still survives in the desert napkin. They were made of drugget and *sagathay*, camel, but the majority of men wore cloth.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, i. 151.

sagbut (sag'but), *n.* Samo as *sackbut*.

sage¹ (sāj), *a. and n.* [*< ME. sage, sauge*, *< OF. sage*, also *saves*, F. *sage*, dial. *sauge, saige* = Pr. *sage, savi, sabi* = Sp. Pg. *sabio* = It. *savio, saggio*, *< LL. *sapius* (a later form of **sapius*, found only in comp. *ne-sapius*, unwisdom), *< sapere*, be wise: see *sapid*, *sapient*. Not connected with *sagacious*.] 1. *a.* 1. Wise; judicious; prudent. Specifically—(a) Applied to persons: Discreet, far-seeing, and cool-headed; able to give good counsel.

There was a grete lorde that had A *Sage* fole, the whyche he loryd Marvaylous well, Be Cawse of hys pastyme.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 77.

Very *sage*, discreet, and ancient persons.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Cousin of Buckingham, and you *sage*, grave men.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 227.
(b) Applied to advice: Sound; well-judged; adapted to the situation.

The *sage* counselle of Nestor.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 25.

Little thought he [Lutherus] of this *sage* caution.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

There are certain emergencies when . . . an ounce of here-brained decision is worth a pound of *sage* doubt and cautious discussion.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 203.

2. Learned; profound; having great science.

Of this wisdom, it seemeth, some of the ancient Romans, in the *sagest* and wisest times, were professors.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 310.

And if aught else great bards beside
In *sage* and solemn tunes have sung.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 117.

Fool saget. See *fool*¹. = Syn. 1. *Sagacious, Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), judicious. See list under *sagacious*.—2. Oracular, venerable.

II. n. A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

This old fader he knowit very sure,
Of vij *Saugys* called the wycest
That was in Rome.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 88.

A star.

Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern sages. *Milton, P. L., xii. 362.*

Father of all, in every age,
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, and by *sage*,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!

Pope, Universal Prayer.

The seven sages, seven men of ancient Greece, famous for their practical wisdom. A list commonly given comprises Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Peiander, and Pittacus.

sage² (sāj), *n.* [*< ME. sauge, sauge*, also *sarve*, *< OF. sauge, saulge* (also **saure*), F. *sauge* = Pr. Sp. It. *salvia* = Pg. *salva* = AS. *saluige*, *salfige* = MD. *salgie, saelgie, salie, savie, selfe*, D. *sali* = MLG. *salvic, salveic, salveic* = OHG. *salbeia, salveia*, MHG. *salveic, salveic*, G. *salbei* = Sw. *salvia* = Dan. *salvie*, *< L. salvia*, the sage-plant: so called from the saving virtue attributed to the plant, *< salvus*, safe: see *safe*¹.] 1. A plant of the genus *Salvia*, especially *S. officinalis*, the common garden sage.



Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).
1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with leaves.

This is a shrubby perennial, sometimes treated as an annual, with rough hoary-green leaves, and blue flowers variegated with white and purple and arranged in spiked whorls. Medicinally, sage is slightly tonic, astringent, and aromatic. It is esteemed by the ancients, but at present, though official, is little used as a remedy except in domestic practice. The great use of sage is as a condiment in flavoring dressings, sausages, cheese, etc. In Europe *S. pratensis*, the meadow-sage, a blue-flowered species growing in meadows, and *S. sclarea*, the clary, are also official, and the latter is used in soups, but the taste is less agreeable. The ornamental species (which include the two last named) are numerous, and in several cases brilliant. Such are the half-hardy *S. splendens*, the scarlet sage of Brazil; *S. julgens*, the cardinal or Mexican red sage; and the Mexican *S. patens*, with deep-blue, widely flaring corolla over two inches long. The European *S. argentea*, the silver-leaved sage, or clary, is cultivated for its foliage. Blue-flowered species fit for the garden, native in the United States, are *S. azurea* of the southern States, *S. pitehieri*, with the leaves minutely soft-downy, found from Kansas to Texas, and the Texan *S. farinosa*, with a white hoary surface. See *chia*, *clary*², and phrases below.

2. A name of certain plants of other genera.

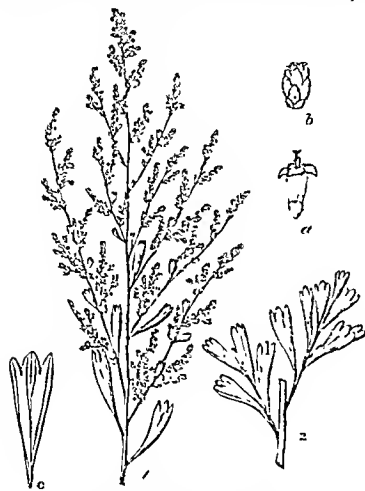
See the phrases below.—Apple-bearing sage, a species, *Salvia triloba*, bearing the galls known as *sage-apples*. (See *sage-apple*.) The leaves and twigs of this plant form what is called *Phascomylia tea*.—Black sage. (a) A boraginaceous shrub with sage-like leaves, *Cordia alliodorata*, of tropical America. (b) In California, *Trichostema lanatum*, a labiate plant.—Garlic-sage, an old name of the wood-sage.—Indian sage, a name sometimes given to the thoroughwort or boneset, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—Jerusalem sage, a name of species of *Phlomis*, chiefly *P. fruticosa*, a half-shrubby plant 3 or 4 feet high, covered with rusty down, and producing many dense whorls of rich yellow flowers.—Meadow-sage. See def. 1.—Mountain-sage. Same as wood-sage.—Sage cheese. See *cheese*¹.—Sage tea. See *tea*.—Scarlet sage. See def. 1.—White sage. (a) A woolly chenopodiaceous plant, *Eurotia lanata*. It is a low, somewhat woody herb, abounding in some valleys of the Rocky Mountain region, and valued as a winter forage; also esteemed as a remedy for intermittent fevers. Also called *winter fat*. (b) See *Kochia*. (c) In southern California, another whitish plant of the same order, *Audubertia polystachya*, a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, useful in bee-pastures. It is one of the plants called *greasewood*.—Wild sage. (a) In England, *Salvia Verbenaca*. Also called *wild clary*. (b) In Jamaica, species of *Lantana*. (c) At the Cape of Good Hope, a huge composite shrub, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, having a strong balsamic odor. Also called *African fleabane*.—Wood-sage, the wild germander, *Teucrium Scordonia*, of the northern Old World.

sage-apple (sāj'ap'1), *n.* A gall formed on a species of sage, *Salvia triloba*, from the puncture of the insect *Cynips salice*. It is eaten as a fruit at Athens.

sage-bread (sāj'bred), *n.* Bread baked from dough mixed with a strong infusion of sago in milk.

I have known *sage-bread* do much good in drying up watery humours.
R. Sharrock, To Boyle, April 7, 1668.

sage-brush (sāj'brush), *n.* A collective name of various species of *Artemisia* which cover immense areas on the dry, often alkaline, plains and mountains of the western United States. They are dry, shrubby, mid bushy plants with a hoary sage-like aspect, but without botanical affinity with the sage. The most characteristic species is *A. tridentata*, which



Sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*).
2, upper part of the stem with the heads; 3, lower part of the stem with the leaves. *a*, a flower; *b*, a head; *c*, a leaf.

grows from 1 to 6 and even 12 feet high, and is prodigiously abundant. A smaller species is *A. tridentata*, and a dwarf, *A. arbuscula*. Also *sage-bush* (perhaps applied more individually), *wild sage*, and *sage-cow*.

sage-bush (sāj'brush), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.
sage-cock (sāj'kok), *n.* The cock of the plains; the male sage-grouse. See *cut* under *Centrocercus*.

sagedi, *a.* [*< sage* + *-ed*]. Wise.

Begyn to sygne, Amltas thou;
For why? thy wyt is best;
And many *saged* sawe lies hyd
Within thine good brest.

Googe, *Eglogs*, l. (Davies.)

sage-green (sāj'grēn), *n.* A gray mixed with just enough pure green to be recognized as green.

sage-grouse (sāj'grou), *n.* A large North American grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. It is the largest grouse of that country, and nearly the largest bird of the family *Trogonidae*, though exceeded in size by the capercaille. It feeds chiefly on the buds and leaves of *Artemisia*, from which its flesh acquires a bitter taste, and also on insects, especially grasshoppers, in consequence of which diet the stomach is much less muscular than is usual in this order of birds. See *cut* under *Centrocercus*.

sage-hare (sāj'hār), *n.* Same as *sage-rabbit*.

sage-hen (sāj'hēn), *n.* The female of the sage-grouse; also, this grouse without regard to sex.

Sage-hens might have been easily shot, but their flesh is said to be tough and ill-flavored.

W. Shepherd, *Prairie Experiences*, p. 51.

sagely (sāj'li), *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

Sober he seemde, and very *sagely* sad.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. 1. 29.

To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied.

Milton, *P. R.*, l. iv. 285.

Sagenaria (saj-e-nā'ri-i), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), *< L. sagenia*, *< Gr. sayēnē*, a large fishing-net; see *sagenē*.] A former genus of fossil plants, occurring in the coal-measures, now united with *Lepidodendron*.

The last [Goldenberg] fixes the characters of *Lepidodendron*, *Sagenaria*, *Aspidaria*, and *Bergeria* from the relative position of the holsters and the mode of attachment of the leaves, either on the top or on the middle of the electrices. These characters being unreliable, the classification has not been admitted by any recent Phyto-paleontologist.

Lesquereux, *Coal Flora*, p. 366.

sagenē (sāj-jēn'), *n.* [*< L. sagenia*, *< Gr. sayēnē*, a large fishing-net; see *sagenē*.] A fishing-net; a net.

Iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe, . . . their great *sagenē* is drawing and twirling the ancient frame and strength of England together.

Ruskin, *Modern Painters* (ed. 1810), li. 5.

sagenē (sāj-jēn'), *n.* [= *F. sagenē*, *< Russ. saženē*.] The fundamental unit of Russian long measure, fixed by a ukase of Peter the Great at 7 feet English measure. Also *sajene*.

sageness (sāj'nes), *n.* The quality of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

We are not to this end borne that we should seeme to be created for play and pastime; but we are rather borne to *sagenesse*, and to certain graver and greater studies.

Northbrooke, *Dieing* (1577). (Nares.)

sagenite (saj'en-it), *n.* [*F. sagenite*, *< L. sagenia*, *< Gr. sayēnē*, a large drag-net, + *-ite*.] Acicular crystals of rutile crossing each other at angles of about 60°, and giving a reticulated appearance, whence the name (see *rutile*); also, rock-crystal inclosing a fine web of rutile needles; sometimes, also, similar acicular forms of some other mineral, as asbestos, tourmalin, etc.

sagenitic (saj-o-nit'ik), *a.* [*< sagenite* + *-ic*.] Noting quartz containing acicular crystals of other materials, most commonly rutile, also tourmalin, actinolite, and the like.

Sagenopteris (saj-o-nop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. sayēnē*, a fishing-net, + *ptērō*, a fern.] The generic name given by Presl, in 1838, to an aquatic fossil plant probably belonging to the rhizocarps, and closely allied to the somewhat widely distributed and in Australia specifically important genus *Marsilea*. It is found in the Upper Trias, Rhetic, and Lias of various parts of Europe and in America.

sage-rabbit (sāj'rab'it), *n.* A small hare abounding in western North America, *Lepus artemisia*: so called from its habitat, which corresponds to the regions where sage-brush is the characteristic vegetation. It is the western representative of the common molly-cotton-tail, *L. sylvaticus*, from which it differs little.

Sageretia (saj-e-rē'ti-i), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1827), named after Augustin Sageret (1763-1852).] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Rhamnales* and tribe *Rhamneae*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, the flowers on opposite divaricate branches forming a terminal panicle, the calyx-tubes hemispherical or urn-shaped and lined inside by a five-lobed disk which bears the five stamens on its edge and surrounds a free three-celled ovary. There are about 12 species, natives of warmer parts of the United States, of Java, and of central and southern Asia. They are shrubs with slender or rigid opposite branches, either with or without thorns, and commonly projecting at right angles to the stem. They bear short-stalked oblong or ovate leaves with netted veins, not triple-nerved as often in the related *Crotonaceae*, and furnished with minute stipules. The flowers are very small, each with five hooded and stalked petals, and followed by small globose drupes containing three hard nutlets. *S. theezans*, of China and the East Indies, is a thorny shrub with bright-green ovate leaves, the *tea* of the Chinese, among whom its leaves are said to be used by the poorer classes as a substitute for tea.

sage-rose (sāj'rōz), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2. An evergreen shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*, of tropical America. It has handsome yellow flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. Also *holly-rose*. [West Indies.]

sage-sparrow (sāj'spar'ō), *n.* A fringilline



Sage-sparrow, *Amphispiza bilineata*, male adult.

bird of the genus *Amphispiza*, characteristic of the sage-brush of western North America. There are two distinct species, the black-throated, *A. bilineata*, and Bell's, *A. belli*. A variety of the latter is sometimes distinguished as *A. b. nevadensis*. These birds were placed in the genus *Pooeciza*, with which they have little in common, until the genus *Amphispiza* (Coues, 1874) was formed for their reception.

sagesse, *n.* [ME., *< OF. sagesse*, wisdom, *< sage*, wise; see *sage*.] Wisdom; sagesness.

I hold it no gret wisdom ne *sagesse*

To ouercome the sulre sorew and paine.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6224.

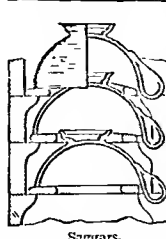
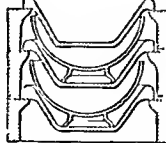
sage-thrasher (sāj'thrash'er), *n.* The mountain mocking-bird of western North America, *Oreoscoptes montanus*: so called because it is abundant in sage-brush, and has a spotted breast like the common thrasher. See *cut* under *Oreoscoptes*.

sage-tree (sāj'trō), *n.* See *Psychotria*.

sage-willow (sāj'wil'ō), *n.* A dwarf gray American willow, *Salix tristis*, growing in tufts from a strong root.

sagewood (sāj'wid), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.

saggar (sag'ār), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard*; cf. *saggard*.] A box or case of hard pottery in which porcelain and other delicate ceramic wares are



Saggars.

inclosed for baking. The object of the saggar is to protect the vessel within from smoke, irregularities of heat, and the like. Saggars are usually so made that the bottom of one forms the cover of the next, and they are then piled in vertical columns. They vary in form and size according to the objects to be contained. Also *sagger*, *seggar*, and *case*.

Vessels resembling the crucibles or *seggars* of porcelain works.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 407.

saggard (sag'ār), *v. t.* [*< saggar*, *n.*] In *ceram.*, to place in or upon a saggar.

saggard (sag'ār), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard* (formerly also *safegard*) which is used in various particular senses: see *safeguard*. Cf. *saggard*.] 1. Same as *safeguard*. 4. Halliwell and Wright (under *seggard*).—2. A rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng. (Staffordshire).]

saggard-house (sag'ār-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house in which unbaked vessels of biscuit are put into saggars, in which they are to be fired.

sagging (sag'ing), *n.* That form of breakage in which the middle part sinks more than the extremities: opposed to *hogging*.

saghet, *n.* A Middle English form of *saw*.²

saghtelt, *saghetlyt*, *v.* See *settle*.²

Sagina (sā-jī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called in allusion to its abundant early growth on the thin rocky soil of the Roman Campagna, where it long furnished the spring food of the large flocks of sheep kept there; *< L. sagina*, fattening; see *saginate*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophyllales*, the pink family, and of the tribe *Alsineae*. It is characterized by having four or five sepals, none of which bearing four or five styles and splitting in fruit into as many valves, both styles and valves alternate with the sepals, and by the absence of stipules and sometimes of petals, which when present are entire and four or five in number. There are about 9 species, natives of temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere, with one species, *S. procumbens*, also widely diffused through the southern hemisphere. They are annual or perennial close-tufted little herbs with awl-shaped leaves; the herbage is at first tender, but later forms dry wiry mats, with minute white flowers generally raised on long pedicels. A general name for the species is *pearwort*. *S. glabra* is a minute but beautiful alpine species of Europe, which in the garden can be formed into a velvet carpet, in spring and early summer dotted with white blossoms.

saginate (sāj'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. saginatus*, pp. of *saginare* (*> It. saginare*, *saggiare* = Pg. *saginar*), stuff, cram, fatten, *< sagina*, stuffing, cramming; akin to Gr. *σάγιον*, stuff, cram.] To pamper; glut; fatten. Blount, *Glossographia*.

sagination (sāj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. saginatio* (*n.*), a fattening, *< saginare*, pp. *saginatus*, stuff; see *saginate*.] Fattening.

They use to put them by for *sagination*, or [as it is said] in English for feeding, which in all countries hath a several manner or custom.

Topsell, *Four-Footed Beasts*, p. 81. (Halliwell.)

sagitta (sāj-it'it), *n.* [NL., *< L. sagitta*, an arrow, a bolt, prob. akin to Gr. *σάγιον*, a battle-ax. Hence ult. *satty*, *settle*.] 1. [*cap.*] An insignificant but very ancient northern constellation, the Arrow, placed between Aquila and the bill of the Swan. It is, roughly speaking, in a line with the most prominent stars of Sagittarius and Centaurus, with which it may originally have been conceived to be connected. Also called *Alachane*.

2. In *anat.*, the sagittal suture.—3. In *ichth.*, one of the otoliths of a fish's ear.—4. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Sagittidae*, formerly containing all the species, now restricted to those with two pairs of lateral fins besides the caudal fin. Also *Sagitta*, *Sagitta*. See accompanying *cut*.—5. An arrow-worm or sea-arrow; a member of the *Sagittidae*.—6. The keystone of an arch. [Rare.]—7. In *geom.*: (*a*) The versed sine of an arc: so called by Kepler because it makes a figure like an arrow upon a bow. (*b*) The abscissa of a curve. Hutton.

sagittal (sāj'i-tl), *a.* [= OF. *sagitel*, *F. sagittal* = Sp. Pg. *sagital* = It. *sagittale*, *< NL. *sagittalis*, *< L. sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.]

1. Shaped like or resembling an arrow: as a sagittal suture. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Por-



Sagitta bipunctata, enlarged.
a, head with eyes and appendages; *b*, anus; *c*, ovary; *d*, testicular chambers.

taining to the sagittal suture. (b) Lying in or parallel to the plane of that suture: in this sense opposed to *coronal*.—Sagittal axis of the cerebrum, a sagittal line passing through the center of the cerebrum.—Sagittal crest. See *crest*.—Sagittal fissure, the great longitudinal interhemispheric fissure of the brain, which separates the right and left cerebral hemispheres.—Sagittal groove or furrow, the groove for the superior longitudinal sinus.—Sagittal line, the intersection of any sagittal with any horizontal plane.—Sagittal plane, the median plane of the body, which is the plane of the sagittal suture, or any plane parallel to that plane.—Sagittal section, a section made in a sagittal plane.—Sagittal semicircular canal, the posterior semicircular canal. See *cut* under *earl*.—Sagittal sinus. Same as *superior longitudinal sinus* (which see, under *sinus*).—Sagittal suture, the suture between the two parietal bones; the rhabdoidal or interparietal suture. See *cut* under *cranium*.—Sagittal triradiate. See *triradiate*.

sagittally (saj'i-tal-i), *adv.* [*< sagittal + ly²*.] In *anat.*, so as to be sagittal in shape, situation, or direction. *B. G. Wilder*.

Sagittaria (saj-i-tä'ri-i), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), fem. of *L. sagittarius*, pertaining to an arrow: see *sagittary*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Alismaceae* and tribe *Alismaceae*. It is characterized by very numerous broad and compressed carpels densely crowded on large globular or oblong receptacles. There are about 15 species, natives of temperate and tropical regions, growing in marshes, in ditches, and on the margins of streams. They are generally erect stemless perennials, with arrow-shaped, lanceolate, or elliptical leaves rising well above the water on long thick stalks. The flowers are spiked or panicle, each with three conspicuous white petals and three smaller green sepals, and usually numerous stamens. The general name for the species is *arrow-head*, but the one South American species, *S. Monticola*, is called *arrowleaf*. The most common American species is *S. variabilis* whose leaves are extremely various in form. The tubers of this are used for food by the Indians of the Northwest, as are those of *S. Chinensis* in China, where it is cultivated for the purpose. *S. sagittifolia* is the European species, which with *S. variabilis* is worthy of culture in a tropical water.

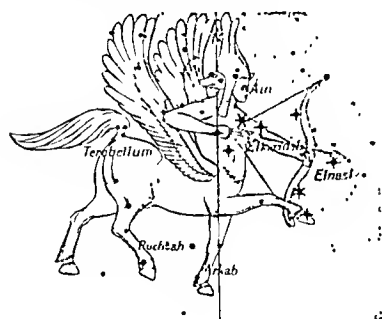


Flowering Plant of Arrow-head (*Sagittaria arifolia*). a, a male flower, b, the fruit, c, a nut

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Sagittariidae (saj'i-tä-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Sagittaria + -idae*.] The most unusual name of the secretary-birds or serpent-eaters, a family of African *Raptoria*, commonly called *Gypso-geraniidae* or *Serpentariidae*.

Sagittarius (saj-i-tä'ri-us), *n.* [*< L. sagittarius*, an archer: see *sagittary*.] 1. A southern zodiacal constellation and sign, the Archer, represented by a centaur (originally deathless Some Babylonian divinity) drawing a bow. The constellation is situated east of Scorpio, and is, especially in the latitudes of the southern United States, a prominent object on summer evenings. The symbol of the constellation shows the Archer's arrow and part of the bow. 2. In *her.*, the representation of a centaur carrying a bow and arrow.—3. [NL. (Vossmer, 1769).] The typical genus of *Sagittariidae*: so called, it is said, from the arrowy crest; the secretary-birds. This is the earliest name of the genus, which is also known as *Serpentarius* (Cuvier, 1795), *Secretarius* (David, 1800), usually *Gypso-geranius* (Illiger, 1811), and *Ophiotheres* (Vieillot, 1816); but Vossmer does not appear to have used it as a technical New Latin designation, though it has often been taken as such by subsequent writers, following H. E. Strickland. See *cut* under *desmognathous* and *secretary-bird*.



The Constellation Sagittarius.

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sagittary (saj'i-tä-ri), *a. and n.* [= OF. *sagittaire*, *sagittaire*, F. *sagittaire* = Sp. *Pg. sagitario* = It. *sagittaria*, one of the zodiacal signs, *< L. sagittarius*, pertaining to arrows, as a noun an archer, an arrowsmith, the constellation of the Archer, *< sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to an arrow or to archery.

With such differences of reads, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Browne*, *Disc. Tracts*, i.

II. *n.*; pl. *sagittaries* (-riz). 1. [*cap.*] The constellation Sagittarius.—2. A centaur; specifically [*cap.*], a centaur fabled to have been in the Trojan army.

Also in our lands been ye *Sagittary*, the whyche ben fro the myddel upward lyke men, and fro ye myddel downward ben they lyke the halfe neder parte of an horse, and they bece howes and arrows.

R. Eden (First Booke on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiii.).

The dreadful *Sagittary* Appals our numbers. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 14.

3. In *zool.*, an arrow-worm or sagitta.

sagittate (saj'i-tät), *a.* [*< NL. sagittatus*, formed like an arrow (cf. *L. sagittare*, pp. *sagittatus*, shoot with an arrow), *< L. sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] 1. Shaped like the head of an arrow; sagittal; specifically, in *bot.*, triangular, with a deep sinus at the base, the lobes not pointing outward. Compare *hastate*. See also *cut* under *Sagittaria*.—2. In *entom.*, having the form of a barbed arrow-head.



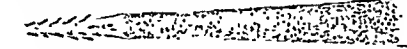
Sagittate Leaf of Calceolary Lily (Kushadha-irani).

—Sagittate spots, on the wings of a noctuid moth, narrow-slanted marks with their points turned inward, between the posterior transverse line and the undulate subterminal line.

sagittated (saj'i-tät-ed), *a.* [*< sagittate + -ed*.] In *zool.*, sagittate; shaped like an arrow or an arrow-head; specifically noting certain decapod cephalopods: as, the *sagittated* calamaries or squids.

Sagittidae (saj-i-tä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Sagitta + -idae*.] A family of worms, typified by the genus *Sagitta*, and the only one of the order *Chaetognatha* and class *Aphanaozoa*. They are small marine creatures, from half an inch to an inch long, transparent, unsegmented, without parapodia, with ciliated processes which serve as jaws, and with lateral ciliary processes. The structure is anomalous, and the *Sagittidae* were variously considered as mollusks, annelids, and nematodes before an order was instituted for their reception. See *cut* under *Sagitta*.

sagittilingual (saj'i-tä-ling-gwāl), *a.* [*< L. sagitta*, an arrow, + *lingua*, the tongue: see *lingual*.] Having a long slender cylindrical



Sagittilingual—Anterior Part of Tongue of Woodpecker (*Hylotes mustelinus*). (About twice natural size.)

tongue barbed at the end and capable of being thrust out like an arrow, as a woodpecker; belonging to the *Sagittilingues*.

Sagittilinguist (saj'i-tä-ling-gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL. *< sagittilingual*.] In Illiger's system of classification (1811), the woodpeckers. See *Picidae*.

sagittocyst (saj'i-tä-sist), *n.* [*< L. sagitta*, an arrow, + Gr. *cystis*, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the cutaneous cells of turbellarian worms, containing rhabdites.

Sagmarius (sag-mä'ri-us), *n.* [NL. *< L. sagmarius*, of or pertaining to a pack-saddle, *< sagma*, *< Gr. σάγμα*, a pack-saddle (*> NL. Sagma*, a star so called): see *sagm*.] The constellation Pegasi, in which the star Sagua is seen.

sagmatorhine (sag-mat'ō-rin), *a.* [*< NL. Sagmatorrhina* (Bonaparte, 1851) (*< Gr. σάγμα* (*sa-gma*), a saddle, + *ρῆς* (*rhēs*), the nose), a supposed genus of *Alcidae*, based on the tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata*, when the horny covering of the bill had been molten, leaving a saddle-shaped soft skin over the nostrils.] Saddle-nosed, as an auk.

sago (sā'gō), *n.* [= F. *sagou* = Sp. *sagu*, *sagui* = Pg. *sagu* = It. *sagù* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sago* (NL. *sagus*). Hind. *sāgu* (*sāgu-dāna sābūdāna*), *sago*, *< Malay sagu*, *sagū*, *sago*, the farinaceous and glutinous pith of a tree of the palm kind named *rumphya*.] An amylaceous food derived from the soft spongy interior, the so-called "pith," of the trunks of various palms. (See *sago-palm*.) The tree, which in the case of the proper *sago*-palms naturally flowers but once, is felled when just ready to flower, the trunk cut in pieces, the pith-like matter separated, and the starch washed from it. After due settling, the water is drained off, and the deposited starch may be eaked, as it is for native use, or dried into a meal which is

converted into pearl-sago. This is the ordinary granulated sago of the market, consisting of fine pearly grains, brownish or sometimes bleached white, prepared by making the meal into a paste and pressing this through a sieve.—Japan sago, a farinaceous material derived from different species of *Cycas*.—Pearl sago. See *pearl-sago*.—Portland sago, a delicate and nutritious farina extracted from the corm or tuber of the European wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*. It was formerly prepared in considerable quantity in the Isle of Portland, England. Also called *Portland arrowroot*.—Sago-meal, sago in a fine powder.—Wild sago, *Zamia integrifolia* (*Z. pumila*) of Jamaica and Florida, whose stem furnishes a sago-starch or arrowroot. See *coniole*.

sagoin, saguin, n. Same as *saguin*.

sago-palm (sā'gō-pām), *n.* Either of the two



Sago-palm (*Metroxylon laevis*). a, the fruit.

palms *Metroxylon laevis* and *M. Rumphii*. See *Metroxylon* and *sago*. Other palms yielding sago are the *Phoenix farinifera* in Singapore, the ge-

bang-palm, *Corypha Gebanga*, in Java, the jaggery palm or bastard sago, *Caryota urens*, in Mysore, and the palmyra and the areng or coconut elsewhere in India. Species of *Cycas* are also called *sago-palm*. See *Cycas*.

sago-plant (sā'gō-plant), *n.* *Arum maculatum*. See *Portland sago*, under *sago*.

sago-spleen (sā'gō-splēn), *n.* A spleen in which the Malpighian corpuscles are enlarged and lardaceous, presenting the appearance of boiled sago.

Sagra (sā'grā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792).] A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Chrysomelidae*, giving name to the *Sagridae*. The species inhabit tropical parts of the Old World; they are of brilliant colors, and have highly developed hind legs, whence they have received the name of *kangaroo-beetles*.

Sagridae (sag'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Sagra + -idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Sagra*. It is now merged in the *Chrysomelidae*.

saguaro (sa-gwar'ō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *su-warro*; Mex. or Amer. Ind.] The giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, a columnar species from 25 to over 50 feet high, growing on stony mesas and low hills in Arizona and adjacent parts of Mexico. The wood of the large strong ribs is light and soft, solid, and insensible of a beautiful polish, and is indestructible in contact with the soil. It is used by the Indians for lances and bows, and by the settlers for rafters of adobe houses, fencing, etc. The edible fruit is largely collected and dried by the Indians.—Saguaro woodpecker, *Centurus uropygialis*, the Gila woodpecker; so called from its nesting in the giant cactuses. It is abundant in the valley of the Gila and the lower Colorado river, and is a near relative of the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*. See *cut* under *pitahaya*.

saguin (sag'win), *n.* [Also *saguin*, *saguin*, *sunglain*, *saglin*; = F. *saguin*, said to be *< Braz. sahu*, native name near Bahia.] A South American monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.



Saguin (*Callithrix personatus*).

= *Syn. Saguin, sajou, eni, snimiri, sapajou*. These are all native names of South American monkeys, now become inextricably confounded by the different usages of authors. If indeed they had originally specific meanings. *Sai* is the

most general term, meaning monkey. *Sajou* and *sapajou* are the same, meaning a prehensile-tailed monkey of one of the genera *Cebus* and *Ateles*; but *sapajou* has become associated specially with *Ateles*, then meaning spider-monkey. *Saguin* was one of the smaller species of *Cebus*, but became confused with *saimiri*. *Saguin* and *saimiri* are now specially attached to the small non-prehensile-tailed squirrel-monkeys, respectively of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysotrrix*, but are also loosely used for any of the marmosets.

Saguinus (sag-i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède): see *saguin*.] A genus of South American marmosets: same as *Hapale*.

sagum (sā-gum), *n.* [L., also *sagus*; = Gr. *σαγος*, a coarse woolen blanket or mantle: said to be of Celtic origin: see *sag*.] A military cloak worn by ancient Roman soldiers and inferior officers, in contradistinction to the paludamentum of the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was the garb of peace.

Sagus (sā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), < Malay *sagu*, *sago*: see *sago*.] A former genus of palms, now known as *Metroxylon*. See also *Raphia*, species of which are often cultivated under the name *Sagus*. See cut under *sago*.

sagy (sā-gi), *a.* [< *sage* + *-y*.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Saharan (sā-bi-ran), *a.* Same as *Saharic*.

Saharic (sā-bar-ik), *a.* [< *Sahara* (see def.) < Ar. *sahrā*, a desert plain] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the desert of Sahara, a vast region in northern Africa.

sahib (sā-ib), *n.* [< Hind. *sāhib*, < Ar. *sāhib* (with initial letter *sād*), master, lord, sovereign, ruler, a gentleman, European gentleman, sir, possessor, owner, prop. companion, associate; fem. *sāhibā*, mistress, lady.] A term of respect used by the natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans: equivalent to *Master* or *Sir*, and even to *Mistress*: as, Colonel *sahib*, the *sahib* did so and so; it is the *mem-sahib's* command. (See *mem-sahib*.) It is also occasionally used as a specific title among both Hindus and Mohammedans, as *Tippoo Sahib*.

sahlite (sā-lit), *n.* See *sahite*.

sahit, sahtet, a. and u. See *saught*.

sahit, r. See *settled*.

Sahuca bean. See *bean* and *soy*.

sai (sā-i), *n.* [= F. *saïon*, < Braz. *sai*, *çai*.] 1. A South American monkey of the genus *Cebus* in a broad sense. See synonyms under *saguin*.—2. A fruit of the genus *Cereba*, *C. cyaner*, about 4½ inches long, bright-blue, varied with black, green, and yellow, and with red bill and feet, inhabiting tropical America. See cut under *Cerebina*.

saibling (sā-b'ing), *n.* The char of Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus*.

saic (sā-ik), *n.* [< F. *saïque* = Sp. It. *saica* = Pg. *saïque* = Russ. *saika*, < Turk. *shāika*.] A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no topgallantsail nor mizzen-topgallant.

saice (sis), *n.* See *sicc*.

said (sed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *say*, *v.*] 1. Declared; uttered; reported.—2. Mentioned; before-mentioned; aforesaid: used chiefly in legal style: as, the *said* witness.

And ther our Sayr for gaff the synnys of the sayd mary Mawdlyn. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 51.

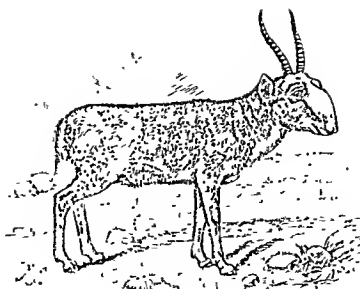
And so there at the sayde Mounte Syon we toke our asses and rode forth at the sayd tyme, and neuer we alighted to byste into tyme we come to Banna. *Sir R. Gnylforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 56.

The said Charles by his writing obligatory did acknowledge himself to be bound to the said William in the said sum of two hundred pounds. *Proceedings on an Action of Debt*, *Blackstone's Com.*, [III., App. III.]

saiet, n. See *sai*.

saiga (sā-gā), *n.* [= F. *saïga*, < Russ. *saïga*, an antelope, *saiga*.] 1. A ruminant of the genus *Saiga*, remarkable for the singular conformation of the head, which gives it a peculiar physiognomy.—2. [cap.] (sā-i-gā) [NL.] The typical and only genus of *Saigidae*. There is only one species, the saiga or saiga-antelope, *Antelope saiga*, *Colus saiga*, or *Saiga tartarica*, inhabiting western Asia and eastern Europe. Also called *Colus*. See cut in next column.

saiga-antelope (sā-gā-an-tē-lōp), *n.* The saiga. **Saigidae** (sā-i-gā-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saiga* + *-idae*.] In J. E. Gray's classification, a family of hollow-horned ruminants, represented by the genus *Saiga*; the saiga-antelopes, having the nose peculiarly inflated and expanded, the conformation affecting not only the outward parts, but the bones of the nasal region. The nasal bones are short, arched upward, and entirely separated from the maxillaries and lacrymals; the frontal bone projects between the lacrymals and nasals, and the maxillaries and premaxillaries are both much reduced. The group would be better named *Saiginae*, as a subfamily of *Bovidae*.



Saiga-antelope (*Saiga tartarica*).

saikless (sā-k'les), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sackless*.

sail (sāl), *n.* [ME. *saile*, *saile*, *seil*, *seyl*, < AS. *segel*, *segl* = OS. *segel* = MD. *seyl*, D. *zeil* = MLG. *LG. segel*, *seil* = OHG. *segel*, MFG. G. *segel* = Icel. *segl* = Sw. *segel* = Dan. *sejl* (Goth. not recorded), a sail. Root unknown; certainly not < L. *sagulum*, a mantle.] 1. A piece of cloth, or a texture or tissue of some kind, spread to the wind to cause, or assist in causing, a vessel to move through the water. Sails are usually made of several breadths of canvas, sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cords called the *bolt-rope* or *bolt-ropes*. A sail extended by a yard hung (slung) by the middle is called a *square sail*; a sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a *fore-and-aft sail*. (See *fore-and-aft*.) The upper part of every sail is the *head*, the lower part the *foot*, the sides in general are called *leeches*; but the weather side or edge (that is the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square sail is called the *hft*, and the other edge the *after leech*. The two lower corners of a square sail are in general *chutes*; the weather chue of a fore-and-aft sail, or of a course while set, is the *jack*. Sails generally take their names, partly at least, from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched; thus, the main course, maintopgallant, and maintopgallantsail are respectively the sails on the mainmast, maintopmast, and maintopgallantmast. The principal sails in a full-rigged vessel are the courses or lower sails, the topsails, and the topgallantsails. See *topgallant*, *topgallant-yard*, and cut under *ship*.

Hearing test they should fall into the quicksands, stroke sail, and so were driven. *Acts xviii. 17.*

Their sails spread forth, and with a fore-right gale Leaving our coast. *Mastinger*, *Renegade*, v. 8.

2. That part of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind.

And the whirling sail goes round. *Tennyson*, *The Owl*.

3. One of the canvas flaps of a cart or wagon. [South Africa.]

He drew the sails down before and behind, and the wagon rolled away slowly. *Oliver Schreiner*, *Story of an African Farm*, II. xii.

4. Figuratively, a wing.

He, cutting way With his broad *sailes*, about him soared round; At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway, Snatched up both horse and man. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. xl. 18.

5. A single ship or vessel, especially a ship considered as one of a number: the same form in the singular and the plural: as, at noon we sighted a *sail* and gave chase; a fleet of twenty *sails*.

Returning back to Legorne, suddenly in the way we met with little *sails* of the Tuscan Gallies. *E. Webb*, *Travels* (ed. Aiber), p. 19.

How many *sail* of well-mann'd ships before us, As the boult does the flylug-fish, Have we pursu'd and scou'd. *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, II. 1.

Our great fleet goes still forward amain, of above one hundred *sail* of ships. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 5.

6. A fleet. [Rare.]

We have desier'd, upon our neighbouring shore, A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, I. 4. 61.

7. Sailing qualities; speed.

We departed from Constantinople in the Trinity of London: a ship of better defence than *sail*. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 63.

8. A journey or excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

Here is my journey's end, here is my butt, And very sea-mark of my utmost *sail*. *Shak.*, *Antello*, v. 2. 263.

The other monastery, best known as the Badia, once a house of Benedictines, afterwards of Franciscans, stands on a separate island, approached by a pleasant *sail*. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 216.

9. A ride in a cart or other conveyance. [Irland.]—10. In *soil*, a structure or formation of parts suggesting a sail in shape or use. (a) A very large dorsal fin. See *sailfin*. (b) The arm by means of which a nautilus is wafted over the water.—After-

sail, a term generally applied to the sails carried on the mainmast and mizzenmast of three-masted vessels, and on the mainmast of vessels having but two masts.

When the *after sails* fill and she gathers headway, put the helm again to port, and when the wind is astern brace up the after yards by the port braces.

Lucie, *Seamanship*, p. 433.

Depth of a sail. See *depth*.—**Full sail**, with all sails set.—**Lateen sail.** See *lateen*.—**Light sails.** See *light*.

If it is perfectly calm and there is a swell on, furl the *light sails* to save them from chafe. *Lucie*, *Seamanship*, p. 437.

Press of sail. See *press*.—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail**, a triangular sail used in boats, also called a *leg-of-mutton sail*. See cut under *sharpie*.—**Sliding-gunter sail**, a triangular boat-sail used with a sliding-gunter mast.—**To back a sail**, bend a sail, crowd sail, cut the sail, flat in the sail, flatten a sail, loose sail. See the verbs.—**To make sail**. (a) To set sail; depart.

Sonnday for Midsom day, abowyt vij of the cloke in the mornnyng we made *Saile*, And passyd by the Costes of Slavone and Histria. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 16.

(b) To spread more sail; hasten on by spreading more sail.—**To point a sail.** See *point*.—**To press sail.** Same as *to crowd sail*.—**To ride down a sail.** See *ride*.—**To set sail**, to expand or spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage.—**To shorten sail**, to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—**To strike sail**. (a) To lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind. *Acts xxvii. 17.* (b) To abate show or pomp. [Rare.]

Must strike her sail, and learn awhile to serve Where kings command. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 5.

To take the wind out of one's sails, to take away one's means of progress; deprive one of an advantage; discomfit one, especially by sudden or unexpected action.

I've undermined Garstin's people. They'll use their authority, and give a little shabby treating, but I've taken all the wind out of their sails. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xvii.

Under sail, having sail spread.

sail (sāl), *v.* [ME. *saillen*, *saillen*, *saillen*, *saillen*, < AS. *seglian* = MD. *seyllen*, D. *zeilen* = MLG. *LG. segelen* = MHG. *sigelen*, *segelen*, G. *segeln* = Icel. *sigla* = Sw. *segla* = Dan. *sejle* (cf. OF. *siglar*, singler, F. *ciugler* = Sp. *singular* = Pg. *singrar*, < MHG.), sail; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move along through or over the water by the action of the wind upon sails; by extension, to move along through or over the water by means of sails, oars, steam, or other mechanical agency.

This seyle sette on thi mast, And seyle in-to the bliss of heuene. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

Tewysday, the v day of Janurrii, we seyleyd vp and down in the gulf of Venys, for the wynde was so straght yn yens vs that we myght not kepe the ryght wey in no wyse. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 59.

Say, shall my little bark attendant sail, Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale? *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, iv. 385.

2. To set sail; hoist sail and depart; begin a journey on shipboard: as, to *sail* at noon.

The maistres, when the mone a-rois manil in come, & faire at the full flod thei ferd to *saile*, & haddo wind at wille to wende wian hem liked. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2745.

On leaving Ascension we sailed for Bahla, on the coast of Brazil, in order to complete the chronometrical measurement of the world. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 297.

3. To journey by water; travel by ship.

And when we had sailed over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. *Acts xvii. 5.*

Here a such a merry prig, I could find in my heart to sail to the world's end with such company. *Middleton and Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*, I. 1.

4. To swim, as a fish or a swan.

Like little dolphins, when they sail In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden*, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, x. 21.

5. To fly without visible movement of the wings, as a bird; float through the air; pass smoothly along; glide: as, the clouds *sail* across the sky.

He bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, II. 2. 32.

Sails between worlds and worlds with steady wing. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 268.

Across the sunny vale, From hill to hill the wandering rook did sail, Lazily croaking. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 339.

Hence, figuratively.—6. To move forward impressively, as if in the manner of a ship with all sail set. [Colloq.]

Lady B. sailed in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other gimericks ornamenting her plenteous person. *Thackeray*, *Lovel the Widower*.

7. To plunge forward, like a ship; rush forward: sometimes with *in*. [Colloq.]

The fact is, a man must dismiss all thoughts of prudence and common-sense when it comes to masquerade

dresses, and just sail in and make an unmitigated fool of himself.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 561.

Sailing lee. See *lee*.—To sail close to the wind. (a) To run great risk or hazard; leave little leeway or margin for escape from danger or difficulty. (b) To move or act with great caution; be in circumstances requiring careful action. (c) To live closely up to one's income; be straitened for money.—To sail free. See *free*.—To sail on a bowline, to sail close-hauled, or with the bowlines taut. —To sail over, in arch., to project beyond a surface. *Gullit*.

II. trans. 1. To move or pass over or upon by the action of the wind upon sails, or, by extension, by the propelling power of oars, steam, etc.

Thus time we waste, and longest leagues make short;
Sail seas in cockles. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, iv. 4. 2.

It was the schooner *Hesperus*,

That sailed the wintry sea.

Longfellow, *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

2. To direct or manage the motion, movements, and course of; navigate: as, to sail a ship.—To sail a race, to compete in a sailing-contest. **sail¹**, *v. i.* [*ME. saylen, saylen, dance*, < *OF. sailir, sailir, salir, F. sailir, leap, issue forth, sailly, dance*, < *L. salire, leap: see salient*, and cf. *sally²*, which is related to *sail²* as *rally²* is to *rail²*.] To dance.

Not her sails ne sautrien ne sänge with the giterne.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 203.

sail², *v. i.* [*ME. sailen, saylen*, by aphesis from *asailen*, assail: see *assail*.] To assail.

"Every man

Now to assant, that sailen can,"

Quod Love, *Hom. of the Rose*, l. 7338.

sailable (sā'lā-ble), *a.* [*< sail¹, v., + -able*.] Capable of being sailed on or through; navigable; admitting of being passed by ships. [*Rare*.] *Imp. Dict.*

sail-boat (sā'l'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.

sail-borne (sā'l'bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *Falconer*.

sail-broad (sā'l'brād), *a.* Spreading like a sail.

At last his sail-broad vans

He spreads for flight. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 927.

sail-burton (sā'l'bér'tŏn), *n.* A long tackle used for hoisting topsails aloft ready for bending.

sail-cloth (sā'l'klōth), *n.* [*Early mod. E. in pl. saylclothes, saylclothes*; < *ME. seil-cloth, seil-clath*; < *sail + cloth*.] Hemp or cotton canvas or duck, used in making sails for ships, etc.

No Shippo can sayle without Hempe, y^e sayle clothes, the shroudes, staves, tacles, yardie lines, v^erses & cables can not be made. *Nabec Book* (L. L. T. S.), p. 243.

Whosoever *rate-clothes* are already transported, or at any time hereafter to be transported out of England into Thracia by the English merchants, and shall there be offered to be sold, whether they be whole clothes or halfe clothes, they must containe both their ends. *Hall's Voyages*, I. 163.

sail-cover (sā'l'kuv'ēr), *n.* A canvas cover placed as a protection over a furled sail.

sailed (sā'id), *a.* [*< sail¹ + -ed*.] Furnished with sails; having sails set: as, tall-sailed.

Prostrated, in most extreme ill fare,

He lies before his high-sail'd fleet.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xix. 235. (*Davies*.)

Over all the clouds floated like sailed ships anchored.

L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 457.

sailer (sā'l'ēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sayler*: < *ME. sayler* = *D. zeiler* = *G. segler* = *Dan. segler* = *Sw. seglare*, a sailer (a ship); as *sail + -er*. Cf. *sailor*.] 1. One who sails; a seaman; a sailor. See *sailor*, an erroneous spelling now established in this sense.

There I found my sword among some of the shrouds, wishing, I must confess, if I died, to be found with that in my hand, and withal waving it about my head, that sailors by might have the better glimpse of me.

Str P. Sidney, *Ardenia*, l.

The inhabitants are cunning Artificers, Merchants, and Sailors.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 548.

'Tis the *Sailors* (I confesse), they daily make good cheare, but our dyet is a little meale and water.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 202.

2. A ship or other vessel with reference to her sailing powers or manner of sailing, or as being propelled by sails, not steam.

"You must be mad. She is the fastest *sailer* between here and the Thames." . . . "I care not!" the porter replied, snatching up a stout oaken staff that lay in a corner, "I'm an old sailor."

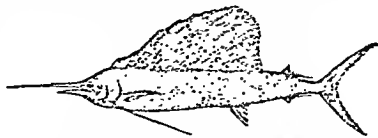
G. A. Sala, *The Ship-Chandler*. (*Latham*.)

From east and west across the horizon's edge,
Two mighty masterful vessels, *sailers*, steal upon us.

Walt Whitman, *The Century*, XXXIX, 553.

sailfish (sā'l'fīsh), *n.* One of several different fishes, so called from the large or long dorsal fin. (a) A fish of the genus *Carrhiodes*; the carp-sucker. *C. cyprinus*. (*Local*, U. S.) (b) A fish of the genus *Xiphias*; a sword-fish. See cut under *sword-fish*. (c) The

hasking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* or *Selache maxima*. See cut under *hasking-shark*. (d) A fish of the genus *Histiophorus*, whose dorsal fin is very ample. The best-known and most widely distributed species is *H. gladius*, of European and some other waters, from which the Amer-



Sailfish (*Histiophorus americanus*).

ican sailfish, *H. americanus*, differs so little that it has been considered specifically identical by most ichthyologists. See also *sailing-fish*. Also called *spike-fish*.

sail-fluke (sā'l'flūk), *n.* The whiff, a pleuronec-toid fish. [*Orkneys*.]

sail-gang (sā'l'gang), *n.* The seine-gang of a sailing vessel in the menhaden-fishery, including their gear and boats. Also *sailing-gang*.

sail-hook (sā'l'hōk), *n.* A small hook used to hold sail-cloth while it is being sewed.

sail-hoop (sā'l'hōp), *n.* One of the rings by which fore-and-aft sails are secured to masts and stays; a mast-hoop.

sailing (sā'ling), *n.* [*ME. seylunge*, < *AS. segling*, verbal n. of *seglian*, sail: see *sail¹, v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which sails.—2. The art or rules of navigation; the art or the act of directing a ship on a given line laid down in a chart; also, the rules by which a ship's track is determined and represented on a chart, and by which the problems relating to it are solved.—Circular sailing. See *circular*.—Composite sailing. See *composite*.—Current sailing, the method of determining the true course and distance of a ship when her own motion is combined with that of a current.—Globular sailing. See *globular*.—Great-circle sailing, a method of navigation by which the courses of the ship are so laid as to carry her over a great circle, which is the shortest path between two points on the globe.—Mercator's sailing, a method in which problems are solved according to the principles applied in Mercator's projection. See *Mercator's chart*, under *chart*.—Middle-latitude sailing. See *latitude*.—Oblique sailing. See *oblique*.—Order of sailing. See *order*.—Parallel sailing, the method of sailing when the ship's track lies along a parallel of latitude. Its characteristics formula is: Difference of longitude \times cosine latitude. This method may be used when the ship's course is nearly east or west. Formerly, when longitude could not be determined as accurately as at present, it was a common practice to make the latitude of the port of destination, and then sail east or west as required. Hence the importance then attached to parallel sailing.—Plain sailing, no easy, unobtruded course in sailing, or, figuratively, in any enterprise.—Plane sailing. See *plane sailing*.—Sailing instructions, written or printed directions delivered by the commanding officer of a convoy to the several masters of the ships under his care. By these instructions they are enabled to understand and answer the signals of the commander, and to know the place of rendezvous appointed for the fleet in case of dispersion by storm, by an enemy, or by any other accident. *Bouvier*.—Traverse sailing, the case in plane sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts traversing or lying more or less athwart each other. For all these actual courses and distances run on each nautical equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found which the ship would have described had she sailed direct for the place of destination; finding this single course is called *working* or *resolving* a *traverse*, which is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of a traverse-table.

sailing-directions (sā'ling-di-rek'shənz), *n. pl.* Published details respecting particular seas and coasts, useful for the purpose of navigation. Compare *pilot*, 4.

sailing-fish (sā'ling-fīsh), *n.* *Histiophorus indicus*, resembling the American sailfish. See *sail-fish* (d).

sailing-gang (sā'ling-gang), *n.* Same as *sail-gang*.

sailing-ice (sā'ling-īs), *n.* An ice-pack sufficiently open to allow a vessel propelled by sails alone to force her way through.

sailing-master (sā'ling-mās'tēr), *n.* The navigating officer of a ship: specifically, a warrant-officer in the United States navy whose duties are to navigate the vessel and to attend to other matters connected with stowage, the rigging, etc., under the direction of the executive officer.

sailing-orders (sā'ling-ōr'dərz), *n. pl.* Orders directing a ship or fleet to proceed to sea, and indicating its destination.

sailant (sā'l'yānt), *a.* [*F.*, ppr. of *sailir*, leap: see *salient*.] Springing up or forth; arising; salient, as the teeth of *Astropectinidae*.

sailless (sā'l'les), *a.* [*< sail¹ + -less*.] Having no sails.

sail-lizard (sā'l'liz'ārd), *n.* A large lizard of *Amphibya*, having a crested tail. See cut under *Histrius*.

sail-loft (sā'l'lōft), *n.* A loft or an apartment where sails are cut out and made.

sailmaker (sā'l'mā'kēr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making, altering, or repairing of sails; in the United States navy, a warrant-officer whose duty it is to take charge of and keep in repair all sails, awnings, etc.—Sailmaker's mate, a petty officer in the United States navy, whose duty it is to assist the sailmaker.

sail-needle (sā'l'nē'dl), *n.* A large needle with a triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvases for sails. See cut under *needle*.

sailor (sā'l'gr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also saylor*; an erroneous spelling (perhaps prob. due to conformity with *tailor*, or with the obs. *sailour*, a dancer) of *sailer*: see *sailer*.] One who sails; a seaman; a mariner; one of the crew of a ship or vessel.

O quhar will I get guld sailor

To sail this selup of mine?

Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 149).

I see the cabin-window bright;

I see the sailor at the wheel.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, x.

Free trade and sailors' rights. See *free*.—Paper sailor. See *paper-sailor*.—Pearly sailor, the pearly nautilus.—Sailors' Bible, Bowditch's Navigator. [*Old slang*.]—Sailors' home, an institution where seamen may lodge and be cared for while on shore, or in which retired, aged, or infirm seafaring men are maintained. = *Syn. Sailor, Seaman, Mariner*. To most landsmen any one who leads a seafaring life is a sailor. Nelson was a great sailor. Technically, *sailor* applies only to the men before the mast. To a landsman *seaman* seems a business term for a sailor; technically, *seaman* includes sailors and petty officers. *Mariner* is an elevated, poetic, or quaint term for a seaman; *shipman* is a still older term. The technical use of *mariner* is now restricted to legal documents. There is no present distinction in name between the men in the navy and those in the merchant marine.

sailor-fish (sā'l'gr-fīsh), *n.* A sword-fish of the family *Histiophoridae*; a sail-fish. See *Histiophorus*, *sailing-fish*, and cut under *sail-fish*.

sailorman (sā'l'gr-mān), *n.*; *pl. sailormen* (-men). A sailor; a seaman.

It is not always blowing at sea, a mercy sailor-men are grateful for.

W. C. Ingersoll, *Jack's Courtship*, xxix.

sailor-plant (sā'l'gr-plānt), *n.* The beefsteak-plant or strawberry-geranium, *Strifraga sarmentosa*.

sailor's-choice (sā'l'grz-chois), *n.* 1. A sparine fish, the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*. It has a general resemblance to a seep or porgy, but the front teeth are broad and emarginate. It is common along the eastern American coast. See cut under *Lagodon*.

2. A fish, *Orthopristis chrysopterus*; the pig-fish. The dorsal and anal fins are nearly naked, and the posterior dorsal spines are abbreviated. The fish is of a light brown above, green below, with numerous orange and yellow spots, which are aggregated in oblique lines above the lateral line, and in horizontal ones below it. It is an important food-fish along the eastern American coast, especially in the south.

sailor's-purse (sā'l'grz-pērs), *n.* An egg-pouch of oviparous rays and sharks, which is mostly found empty on the sea-shore. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [*Humorous*.]

sailourt, *n.* [*ME. sailour, sailour, saylare*, < *OF. sailour, sailour, sailleur, a dancer, < sailir, sailir, dance*: see *sail²*.] A dancer.

There was many a tymbester

And sailouris, that I dar wel swere

Couthe her craft ful perillyt.

Hom. of the Rose, l. 770.

sail-room (sā'l'rōm), *n.* An apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed.

sail-trimmer (sā'l'trim'ēr), *n.* A man detailed to assist in working the sails of a mau-of-war in action.

sail-wheel (sā'l'hwēl), *n.* A name for Woltmann's tachometer. *E. H. Knight*.

saily (sā'y), *a.* [*< sail¹, n., + -y*.] Like a sail. [*Rare*.]

From Penmen's craggy height to try her saily wings . . .

She meets with Cowway first. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, x. 3.

sail-yard (sā'l'yārd), *n.* [*ME. saylegard, seil-gard*, < *AS. segelgyrd, seglgyrd*, < *segel*, sail, + *gyrd, gyrd*, yard.] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. [*Rare*.]

saim (sām), *n.* and *v.* A form of *seam*.³

saimiri (sā'mi-ri), *n.* [*S. Amer.*; cf. *sai*.] A squirrel-monkey; a small South American monkey of the genus *Saimiris* (Geoffroy) or *Chrysotrux* (Wagler), having a bushy non-prehensile tail: extended to some other small squirrel-like monkeys of the same country, and confused with *saguin* (which see). Also written *saimiri*, *saimari*, and rarely Englished *saimir*. See cut under *squirrel-monkey*.

sain¹ (sān), *v. t.* [*Also same*; < *ME. sainen, saynen, seihen, seicicu, signen*, < *AS. segnian* = *OS. sēgnōn* = *MD. segnenen*, *D. zegenen* = *MLG. segenen*, *segen* = *OHG. seganōn*, *MHG. segenen*,

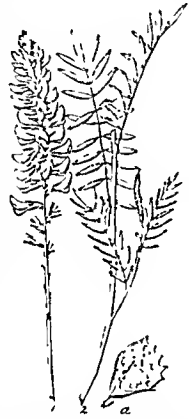
sēnen, seinen, G. *segnen*, bless, = Icel. Sw. *signa* = Dan. *signe*, make the sign of the cross upon, bless, = OF. *seigner*, *signer* = Pr. *signar*, *segnar*, *senar* = Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare*, make the sign of the cross upon, mark, note, stamp, < L. *signare*, mark, distinguish, sign, ML. make the sign of the cross upon, bless, < *signum*, a sign (> AS. *segen*, a sign, standard, etc.): see *sign*, n., and cf. *sign*, v., a doublet of *sign*. To bless with the sign of the cross; bless so as to protect from evil influence. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Nade he *sayned* hym-self, segre, bot thrye.
Er he watz war in the wod of a won in a mote.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

The truth ye'll tell to me, Tamlane,
A word ye mauna lie;
Gin'er ye was in haly chapel,
Or *sained* in Christenite?
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 119).
My stepmither put on my clathies,
An' ill, ill, *sained* she me.
Tam-a-Lane (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

sain², sainet. Forms of the past participle of *say¹*, conformed to original strong participles like *lain*.

sainfoin (sân'fôin), n. [Also *saintfoin*: < F. *sain-foin*, older *sainetfoin*, *saintfoin*, appar. < *saint* (< L. *sanctus*), holy, + *fôin* (< L. *fanum*), hay: see *saint¹*, fennel, and *fenureek*; otherwise (the form *sainfoin* being then orig.) < *sain*, sound, wholesome (< L. *sanus*, sound: see *saue¹*), + *fôin*, hay. In this view Pg. *sain-feno* is adapted from the F.; the word does not appear in Sp. or It.] A perennial herb, *Onobrychis sativa*, native in temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is suitable for pasturage, especially for sheep, and makes a good hay. It prefers light, dry, calcareous soils, and will thrive in places where clover fails. It has been introduced into the United States under the corrupt name *asperet* (F. *esparcet*, G. *esparsette*). Also *cockshull*, French grass, and *hen's-bill*.



1. The inflorescence of *Onobrychis sativa*. 2. The lower part of the stem with the leaves. a, the pod with the persistent calyx.

saint¹ (sânt), a. and n. [*ME. saint, saynt, seint, segyt, sant, sont*, < OF. *saint, seint, sainet*, m., *sancte, sainte*, f., F. *saint*, m., *sainte*, f., = Pr. *sanct*, *sant*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Sp. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Pg. *santo*, *são*, m., *santa*, f., = It. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., holy, sacred, as a noun a saint (= AS. *sanct* = D. *sant* = G. *sankt*, *sanct* = Dan. Sw. *sankt*, *saint*), < L. *sanctus*, holy, consecrated, LL. as a noun a saint, prop. pp. of *sanctus*, render sacred, make holy, akin to *sanct*, holy, sacred: see *saer¹*. Cf. Skt. *√ sanj*, adhere, *sakta*, attached, devoted. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *sanction*, *sanctify*, *sanctimony*, etc. Cf. *corpasant*, *corsaint*.] I, a. Holy; sacred: only in attributive use, and now only before proper names, as *Saint John*, *Saint Paul*, *Saint Augustine*, or quasi-proper names, as *Saint Saviour*, *Saint Sophia* (Holy Wisdom), *Saint Cross*, *Saint Sepulcher* (in names of churches), where it is usually regarded as a noun appositive, a quasi-title. See II., 3.

And she me first, for *seinte* charitee.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 862.

It shall here-after be declared how that she was diseased of the *seint* Graal and wherfore, and how the adventures of the *seint* Graal were brought to fin.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 229.

II. n. 1. One who has been consecrated or set apart to the service of God: applied in the Old Testament to the Israelites as a people (Ps. cxxxii. 9; compare Num. xvi. 3), and in the New Testament to all members of the Christian churches (2 Cor. i. 1).

Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timothy our brother, unto the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the *saints* which are in all Achaia.

2 Cor. i. 1.

2. One who is pure and upright in heart and life; hence, in Scriptural and Christian usage, one who has been regenerated and sanctified by the Spirit of God; one of the redeemed: applied to them both in their earthly and in their heavenly state; also used of persons of other religions: as, a Buddhist *saint*.

Than thei seyn that the ben *Segntes*, be cause that thei shewen hemself of here owne gode wille for love of here Ydole.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

All faithful Christ's people, that believe in him faithfully, are *saints* and holy.

Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 507.

In her was found the blood of prophets, and of *saints*, and of all that were slain upon the earth. Rev. xviii. 24.

3. One who is eminent for consecration, holiness, and piety in life and character; specifically, one who is generally or officially recognized as an example of holiness of life, and to whose name it is customary to prefix *Saint* (abbreviated *St.* or *S.*) as a title. The persons so honored were, in the earlier centuries, the Virgin, the apostles and martyrs, and others commemorated in the diptychs or recognized by public opinion. In later times the process of canonization or beatification became a matter of strict regulation by papal or patriarchal authority in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. *Saints* are classed in calendars by their rank, as apostles, bishops, archbishops, priests, deacons, kings, etc., and also as martyrs, confessors, and virgins. The title of *saint* is also given to angels, as St. Michael, St. Gabriel, St. Raphael. In the phrases given below many diseases will be found named from those saints whose intercession was especially sought for their cure. When *saint* is used before a person's name as a quasi title (originally an adjective), it is commonly abbreviated *St.*; but such names, and surnames and local names derived from them, are properly alphabetized under the full form *saint*.

We have decided and defined the Blessed Francis de Sales Bishop of Geneva, to be a *Saint*, and have inscribed him on the catalogue of the *Saints*.

Bull of Alexander VII. concerning St. Francis de Sales (1665), quoted in Cath. Diet., p. 114.

Any one writing on ecclesiastical history ought to know that the British and Saxon *saints* were not canonized, but acquired the name of *saint* not directly from Rome, but from the voice of the people of their own neighbourhood.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 319.

4. An angel.

The Lord came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them; he shined forth from mount Paran, and he came with ten thousands of *saints*.
Deut. xxxiii. 2.

5. One of the blessed dead: distinguished from the angels, who are superhuman beings.

We therefore pray thee, help thy servants. . . . Make them to be numbered with thy *Saints* in glory everlasting.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Holy! holy! holy! all the *saints* adore thee.
Casting down their golden crowns around the glassy sea.
Heber, Holy! holy! holy! Lord God Almighty.

6. An image of a saint.

No silver *saints* by dying misers given
Here bribed the rage of ill-requited Heaven.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 137.

All Saints' day, a feast of all martyrs and saints, observed as early as the fourth century. In the Greek Church it occurs on the first Sunday after Pentecost; in the Latin Church at first observed on the 13th of May, since Pope Gregory III. on the 1st of November. Also called *All Saints*. — *Christians of St. John*. See *Mandana*, 1. — *Common of the Saints*. See *common*. — *Communion of saints*, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, both living and dead, mystically united with each other in Christ their head. — *Cross of St. George*, of St. James, of St. Julian, of St. Patrick. See *cross*. — *Herb of St. Martin*. See *herb*. — *Intercession of saints*. See *intercession*. — *Invocation of saints*. See *invocation*. — *Knights of the Order of St. Crispin*. See *knight*. — *Latter-day Saints*, the name assumed by the people popularly called Mormons. See *Mormon*.

For thus shall my Church be called in the last days; even the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day *Saints*.
Mormon Catechism, p. 14.

Idon of St. Mark. See *lion*. — **Nativity of a saint**, nativity of St. John Baptist. See *nativity*. — **Oratory of St. Philip Neri**. See *oratory*. — **Order of St. Andrew**, St. George, St. Michael, etc. See *order*. — **Patron saint**, a saint who is regarded as a protector, a guardian, or a favorer: as, St. Genevieve, the *patron saint* of Paris; St. Cecilia, the *patron saint* of music; St. George is the *patron saint* of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. Denis of France. — **Perseverance of the saints**. See *perseverance*. — **Proper of Saints**. See *proper*. — **St. Agatha's disease**, disease of the mammae. — **St. Agnes's flower**, the snowflake (*Leucoium*). — **St. Agnon's disease**, leuca. — **St. Andrew's cross**. (a) See *cross*, 1, and *saltire*. (b) A North American shrub, *Ascyrum Crux Andree*. — **St. Andrew's day**. See *day*. — **St. Ann's bark**. Same as *Santa Ana bark* (which see, under *bark*). — **St. Anthony's cross**. See *cross*, 1. — **St. Anthony's fire**. (a) Epidermic gangrene, as in ergotism. (b) Erysipelas. — **St. Anthony's nut**, the pignut or hawknut: so called because St. Anthony was the patron of pigs. — **St. Anthony's rape or turnip. See *turnip*. — **St. Apollonia's disease**, pain in the jaw, accompanied by toothache. — **St. Audrey's necklace**, a string of holy stones or "fairly beads." — **St. Augustine grass**, *Stenolaphrum Americanum*, a common coarse grass of Florida, making a firm sod, green through the year. [Local name.] — **St. Avertin's disease**, epilepsy. — **St. Barbara's cross or herb, the yellow rocket, *Barbarea vulgaris*. — **St. Barnaby's thistle**. See *thistle*. — **St. Bennet's herb**, the herb-bennet. — **St. Blaise's disease**, sore throat; quinsy. — **St. Bruno's lily**. See *Paradisa*. — **St. Cassian beds**, a division of the Triassic series, particularly well developed near St. Cassian in southern Tyrol, and consisting of calcareous marls, extremely rich in fossils: among these are ammonites, orthoceratites, gastropods, lamellibranchs, brachiopods, echinoderms, crinoids, corals, and sponges. The fauna of the Alpine Trias, to which the St. Cassian beds belong, is remarkable as presenting a****

mixture of Paleozoic and Mesozoic forms. — **St. Catherine's flower**, the *Nigella Damascena*. — **St. Christopher's herb. Same as *herb-christopher*. — **St. Clair's disease**, ophthalmia. — **St. Crispin's day**. See *Crispin*. — **St. Cuthbert's beads**, duck. See *bead*, *duck*. — **St. Dabeoc's heath**. See *heath*, 2. — **St. David's day**. See *day*. — **Saint Distaff's day**. See *distaff*. — **St. Domingo duck**, *Eristamata* (or *Nomonyx*) *dominica*, a West Indian duck, rarely found in the United States, a near relative of the common ruddy duck. — **St. Domingo falcon**. See *falcon*. — **St. Domingo grebe**, *Podiceps* or *Sylboecyclus* or *Tachybaptus dominicus*, the least grebe of America, about 9½ inches long, found in the West Indies and other warm parts of America, including the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. — **St. Dymphna's disease**, insanity. — **St. Elmo's fire or light (St. Elmo, patron of navigation), a name given by seamen to brushes and jets of electric light seen on the tips of masts and yard-arms of vessels, especially during thunder-storms. This form of electric discharge occurs also on land, and most frequently on mountain summits, where it glows and hisses in brilliant tongues of white and blue light several inches in length. On Ben Nevis it is most generally seen in winter during storms of dry, hard snow-hail, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and northwesterly wind. Also called *corpasant*. — **St. Emillion**, a red wine produced in the department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, and generally classed among clarets, though different in quality and flavor from the wines grown nearer Bordeaux. — **St. Erasmus's disease**, colic. — **St. Estéphe**, a red wine produced north of the Garonne, in the department of Gironde, and belonging to the same class of wines as St. Emillion. It is generally exported from Bordeaux, and is considered a claret. — **St. Francis's fire**. See *fire*. — **St. George**, a cross of St. George—that is, an upright red cross on a white field: as, "a St. George cantoned with the Jack," C. Douteil. — **St. Georges**. (a) A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the immediate neighborhood of wines of the highest quality, but not ranking above the second grade. (b) A Bordeaux wine, especially red, of medium quality. (c) A red wine grown near Poitiers. — **St. George's day**, fish, mushroom. See *day*, 1, fish, etc. — **St. George's ensign**, the distinguishing flag of ships of the British navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast. — **St. German tea**. See *tea*. — **St. Gilles's disease**, cancer. — **St. Gilles**, a white wine produced at St. Gilles, in the department of Gard. It is one of the best of the wines of southern France. — **St. Gothard's disease**, a disease due to the intestinal worm *Ascaris lumbricoides*. — **St. Helena**, blackwood or ebony, a tree, *Melania melanoxylon*, of the Sterculiaceae, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. Its dark, heavy wood was still at a recent date collected and turned into ornaments. — **St. Helen's beds**. See *Osborne series*, under *series*. — **St. Hubert's disease**, hydrophobia. — **St. Ignatius' beans**. See *bean*. — **St. James lily**. Same as *Jacobaea lily*. — **St. James's flower**. See *Lotus*, 2. — **St. James's shell**. See *pilgrim's shell* (a), under *pilgrim*. — **St. James's wort**. Same as *ragwort*. — **St. Job's disease**, syphilis. — **St. John's bread**. (a) The carob-bean: used medicinally as an expectorant and demulcent. See *Ceratonia*. (b) The ergot of rye (*Claviceps purpurea*). See *ergot* for figure and description. — **St. John's evil**, epilepsy. — **St. John's falcon**. See *falcon*. — **St. John's hawk** or buzzard, a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sancti-johannis*, originally described as *Falco sancti-johannis* from St. John's in Newfoundland. — **St. Johnstone's tippet**. See *tippet*. — **St. John's-wort**. See *Hypericum*, St. Julien. (a) A red Bordeaux wine produced in the Médoc region, and properly in the small district of St. Julien du Delenac. The name has become known in the United States, and is commonly understood to denote claret of a medium grade without especial reference to the place of production. (b) A red wine produced in the neighborhood of the Rhone, not often exported. — **St. Julien plum**. See *plum*. — **St. Lawrence's tears**. See *tear*. — **St. Lazarus disease**. (a) Leprosy. (b) Tinea. (c) Measles of the lio. See *Trichina trichinosis*. — **St. Louis limestone**, a division of the mountain limestone, well developed in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and having a maximum thickness of 250 feet. — **St. Lucas cactus-wren**, *Campylorhynchus affinis*, closely related to *C. brunneicapillus*. See *Campylorhynchus*. — **St. Lucas gecko**, robin, thrasher. See *gecko*, *robin*, etc. — **St. Lucia bark**. See *bark*. — **St. Luke's summer**, in weather lore a period of fine pleasant weather about October 18th. — **St. Martin's evil**, drunkenness. — **St. Martin's flower**, an ornamental plant of the *Amaryllidaceae*, *Alstroemeria pulchra* (A. Plo-Martin). — **St. Martin's herb**. See *herb of St. Martin*, under *herb*. — **St. Martin's Lent**. See *Lent*. — **St. Martin's little summer**, a period beginning about the 11th of November, popularly considered in the Mediterranean to mark a period of warm, quiet weather. — **St. Martin's rings**. See *ring*, 1. — **St. Mary's trout**. See *trout*. — **St. Mathurin's disease**. (a) Epilepsy. (b) Insanity. — **St. Michael's bannock**, an oatmeal cake made especially for Michaelmas time. [Prov. Eng.] — **St. Michael's orange**. See *orange*. — **St. Nicholas's clerk**. See *clerk*. — **St. Nicholas's day**. See *day*, 1. — **St. Patrick's cabbage**, day, Purgatory. See *cabbage*, *day*, etc. — **St. Peter's chair**. See *chair*. — **St. Peter's corn**, a species of wheat, *Triticum monococcum*. See *wheat*. — **St. Peter's finger**. (a) A belenite, or some similar fossil cephalopod. These are among many petrifactions which, like some regarded superstitiously by the ignorant, and sometimes worshipped. See *ammonite*, *ram's-horn*, *thunder-stone*, and cut under *belenite*. Compare *salagrama*. (b) The garfish, *Belone belone* or *B. vulgaria*. [Local, Eng.] — **St. Peter's fish**, the dory. See *dory*, 1. — **St. Peter's sandstone**. See *sandstone*. — **St. Peter's wort**. (a) In old herbals, same as *herb-peter*. (b) In later books, the European *Hypericum quadrangulum*. (c) Perhaps transferred from the last, the American genus *Ascyrum*, especially *A. stans*. (d) The snowberry, *Synphoricarpos*. — **St. Peter's wreath**. Same as *Italian may* (which see, under *may*). — **St. Pierre**. (a) A claret of the second grade. (b) A white wine produced in the department of Gironde, in the neighborhood of St. Emillion. — **St. Pierre group**, a thick mass of shales, marls, and clays covering a very extensive area in the upper Missouri region. It belongs to the Cretaceous system, is rich in fossils, especially cephalopods, and lies between the****

Fox Hills and Niohrara groups. Properly called *Fort Pierre* and sometimes *Pierre group*.—St. Roch's disease, the bubo plague.—Saint's day, a day set apart by ecclesiastical authority for the commemoration of a particular saint.—St. Swithins' day. See *day*.—St. Thomas's balsam, balsam of Tolu. See *balsam*.—St. Thomas tree, a name of *Daubina tomentosa* and *B. variegata* of the East Indies, etc. Their yellow petals are variegated with red faintly attributed to the blood of St. Thomas.—St. Valentine's day. See *valentine*.—St. Victor's balsam, a name given to compound tincture of benzoin.—St. Vitus's dance, chorea.—St. Zachary's disease, dumbness.—Sunday of St. Thomas, or the Touching of St. Thomas. Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*).—The O's of St. Bridget. See *O's*.—To braid St. Catherine's tresses. See *braid*.—To tie with St. Mary's knot. See *knot*.

saint¹ (saint), *v.* [*ME. *sainten* (see *sainted*), *OF. saintir*; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To number or enroll among saints officially; canonize.

Thou shalt be *sainted*, woman, and thy tombs
Cut out in crystal, pure and good as thou art.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The picture set in front would Marlyr him and *Saint*
him to befole the people. *Milton, Ilkonoklastes*, Pref.

2. To salute as a saint. [*Rare.*]

However Pharise-like they otherwise *saint* him, and
call him an Holy Father, sure it is, they reject his counsel.
Penn. No Cross, No Crown, ii.

They shoud "Behold a saint!"
And lower voices *saint* me from above.
Tennyson, St. Simon Stylites.

II. intrns. To act piously or with a show of piety; play the saint; sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

Thlak women still to sterve with me,
To shun and never for to *saint*.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 302.

saint² (saint), *n.* An old game: same as *cent*, 4.

My Saints turn'd deud! No, we'll none of *Saint*;
You are best at New cut wife, you'll play at that.
Hepwood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 122)

saintdom (saint'dum), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -dom*.] The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being sainted or canonized; canonization.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold
Of *saintdom*. *Tennyson, St. Simon Stylites*.

sainted (saint'ed), *p. a.* [*ME. *sainted, -sainted*, pp. of *saint*¹, *v.*] 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.—2. Holy; pious.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king. *Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 1. 191

3. Sacred.

Amongst the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats.
Milton, Comus, l. 11

4. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven; often used as a euphemism for *dead*.

He is the very picture of his *sainted* mother.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, vii.

saintess (saint'ess), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -ess*.] A female saint.

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and lirts made of
such dainties. *Shak., Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 98. (*Latham*)

saintfoin (saint'foin), *n.* See *sainfoin*.

sainthood (saint'hood), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -hood*.] The character, condition, rank, or dignity of a saint.

Theodore had none of that contemptible apathy which
almost lifted our James the Second to the superior hon-
our of monkish *sainthood*. *Walspole* (*Latham*)

saintish (saint'ish), *a.* [*ME. *saint + -ish*.] Somewhat saintly; affected with piety; used ironically.

They be no diards (I trow) which seeme so *saintish*.
Basenine, Steele tilas (ed. Aders), p. 82

I give you check and mate to your white king,
Snappily itself, your *saintish* king there.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, II. 2.

saintism (saint'izim), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -ism*.] Sanctimonious character or profession; assumption of holiness. [*Contemptuous and rare.*]

John Poulter became . . . acquainted with Oliver
Cromwell, who, when Protector, gave him a money th-
in Devon, as a reward for the pious he had in concealing him
from the king. *Wood, Last Days of Cromwell*, l. 20

saintlike (saint'lik), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -like*.] 1. Resembling a saint; saintly; as, a *saintlike* prince.—2. Smiling a saint; befitting a saint.

Classed over only with a *saintlike* show,
Still thou art bound to her.
Dryden, Tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 167

saintlily (saint'li-li), *adv.* In a saintly manner.

Poe, Rationale of Verse.

saintliness (saint'li-ness), *n.* The state or character of being saintly. = *Syn. Piety, Sanctity*, etc. See *religion*.

saintly (saint'li), *a.* [*ME. *saint + -ly*.] Like or characteristic of a saint; befitting a holy person; saintlike.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure.
Milton, P. R., iii. 83.

With eyes astray, she told mechanic heads
Before some shrine of *saintly* womanhood.
Lowell, Cathedral.

saintologist (saint-to'l'og-ist), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -ology + -ist*.] One who writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints; a hagiologist. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

Saints' bell. See *bell*.

Whene'er the old exchange of profit rings
Her silver *saints'* bell of uncerlain gains.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

saint-seeming (saint'sō'ming), *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

A *saint-seeming* and illie hearing hypocritical puritan.
Ep. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 43. (*Latham*.)

Those are the *Saint-seeming* Worthies of Virginia, that
have notwithstanding all this meate, drinke, and wages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 169.

sainthood (saint'hood), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -ship*.] The character or qualities of a saint; the position of a saint; as a sort of title, saint.

Saint Trip, Saint Trip, Saint Trip, Saint Trip;
Neither those other *sainthoods* will I
Here goe about for to tell. *Herrick, The Temple*.

Saint-Simonian (saint-si-mō'n-i-an), *n.* and *n.* [*ME. *saint + -ian*.] 1. A follower of Saint-Simon; a believer in the principles of Saint-Simonism.

The leaders of the *Saint-Simonian* religion.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 71.

II. n. A follower of Saint-Simon; a believer in the principles of Saint-Simonism.

While the economists were discussing theories, the
Saint-Simonians were trying vigorously the hazards of
practice, and were making at their risk and peril, experi-
ments preparatory to the future.
Blauget, Hist. Pol. Econ. (trans.), xliii.

Saint-Simonianism (saint-si-mō'n-i-an-izm), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -ism*.] Same as *Saint-Simonism*.

Saint-Simonism (saint-si-mō'n-i-an-izm), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -ism*.] The socialistic system founded by Claude Henri, Comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825), and developed by his disciples. According to this system the state should become possessed of all property, the distribution of the products of the common labor of the community should not, however, be according to the merits of the individual, but according to the services he has rendered the state, the active and able receiving a larger share than the lazy and dull, and inheritance should be abolished, as otherwise none would be rewarded according to the merits of their parents and not according to their own. The system proposes that all should not be occupied alike, but differently according to their vocation and capacity, the labor of each being assigned, like grades in a regiment, by the will of the directing authority. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ.*, II. 1. 44.

Saint-Simonist (saint-si-mō'n-i-an-ist), *n.* [*ME. *saint + -ism*.] A follower of Saint-Simon; a Saint-Simonian.

He was reproached on all sides as a demagogue, a *Saint-Simonist*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 431.

sair¹ (sair), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *sorry*.

sair² (sair), *v. t.* [*Also North. dml. sairra, serve, fit, a reduced form (with the common loss of final r after a vowel or, as here, a semi-vowel) of serve*, cf. *E. dml. sairra, a servant*.] To serve; fit; be large enough for; satisfy, as with food. [*Scotch.*]

sairing (sair'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of sair*², *v.*] As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough for any one; as, he has got his *sairing*. [*Scotch.*]

You couldna look your *sairin* at her face,
So much it was, so sweet, so far o' grace.
Bos, Helenore, p. 16.

sairly (sair'li), *adv.* A Scotch form of *sairly*.

saisel, *v.* A Middle English form of *seize*.

Saisnet, *n.* [*ME. *Saisnet*, a Saxon; see *Saxon*.] A Saxon.

That time the *Saisnet* made enell watch, for thil were
nothing; war till the were en in a meene land.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 231.

sait¹ (sait), *n.* [*Also saith, seth; < Gael. saith, the conch, especially in the 2d, 3d, and 4th years.*] The conch. [*Scotch.*]

He proposed he should go ashore and buy a few lines
with which they might fish for young *saithe* or ly the over
the side of the yacht. *R. Black, Princess of Thule*, xvii.

Saitic (sai'tik), *a.* [*< L. Saiticus, < Gr. Σαῖτικός, Saitic, < Σαῖς, of Sais, < Σαῖς, L. Sais*, Sais.]

Sais. Of or pertaining to Sais, a sacred city of ancient Egypt: as, the *Saitic* Isis.

Saiva (sai'vā), *n.* [*Hind., < Siva, q. v.*] A votary of Siva.

Saivism (sai'vizm), *n.* Same as *Sivism*.

salyid, *n.* See *salyid*.

saj (saj), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An East Indian tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*, affording a hard, finely variegated wood, used for many purposes, but of doubtful durability. Its bark is used for tanning and for dyeing black.

sajene, *n.* See *sajene*.

sajou (sa-jō'), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American monkey, or sai, one of several kinds also called *sapajou*. See *sapajou*, and synonyms under *saguit*.

sak, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*.

saka (sai'kā), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The native name of the bastard purple-heart tree, a species of *Copaifera*.

Saka era. See *Cāka era*, under *era*.

sake¹ (sake), *n.* [*ME. sake, sak, sac*, dispute, contention, lawsuit, cause, purposo, guilt, sake, < *AS. saeu*, strife, distress, persecution, fault, a lawsuit, jurisdiction in litigious suits (see *sack*), guilt, crime, = *OS. saka*, strife, crime, lawsuit, cause, thing, = *MD. sache*, *D. zaak*, matter, case, cause, business, affair, = *MLG. I.G. sake* = *OHG. sacha, sahha*, *MLG. sache*, strife, contention, lawsuit, case, cause, thing, *G. sache*, case, affair, thing, = *Ice. sakk* (gen. *sakar*), a lawsuit, plaint, charge, offense charged, guilt, cause, sake, = *Sw. sak* = *Dan. sag*, case, cause, matter, thing; cf. *Goth. sakkō*, strife; orig. strife, contention, esp. at law; from the verb represented by *AS. saetan* (pret. *sōc*), strive, contend at law, bring a charge against, accuse (also in comp. *satsacan*, deny, disown, forsake, deny, forsake, *onsacan*, strive against, resist, deny, etc.), = *Goth. sakan* (pret. *sōk*), contend, blame, rebuke; perhaps akin to *L. sancire*, render sacred, forbid, etc. (see *sancition*), *Skt. sanj, saj*, adhere. From the same Tent. root are ult. *seek* and *sar*, *sar, soeage*, *sought, settle*; cf. also *forsake* and *ransack*.]

1. Strife; contention; dispute.

That he with Romleade summe *sake* arende.
Layamon, I. 20290.

Cheste and *sake*. *Out and Nightingale*, l. 1170.

2. Fault; guilt.

A o thatt an (on that one) he lezside ther
All the *sake* & shone. *Ornithum*, l. 1335.

This bishop had him had god hop,
And asked him yef he wold the
Rit penanz for his sinful *sake*.
Eup. Metr. Humilies (ed. Small), p. 139.

If my gaynlych God such gref to me wold,
For that? desert of sum *sake* that I shyne wold.
At all peryles, moeth the prophete, I prochebit no cure.
Aliterative Poeme (ed. Morris), III. 84.

With-outen any *sake* of felonye,
As a shep to the slaughter had watz he.
Aliterative Poeme (ed. Morris), l. 799.

3. Purpose; purpose of obtaining or achieving; as, to labor for the *sake* of subsistence.

Therfore for sothe gret sorwe seke made,
A swore for that *sake* to saffur wile paynes.
To be bougt on helz or with howe to drawe,
Seke wold never be wadded to no wight of grace.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2019.

Thou neltir dost persuade me to seek wealth
For emper's *sake*, nor emper to affect
For glory's *sake*. *Milton, P. R.*, III. 15.

4. Cause; account; reason; interest; regard to any person or thing; as, without *sake*: now always preceded by *for*, with a possessive: as, *for my sake*: *for heaven's sake*. When the possessive is plural, the noun is often made plural also: as, "for your fair *sakes*" (*Shak., L. L. L.*, v. 2. 763): "for both our *sakes*" (*Shak., T. of the S.*, v. 2. 15). The final *s* of the possessive is often merged with the initial *s* of *sake*, and thus disappears: as, "for heaven *sake*" (*Shak., K. John*, iv. 1. 75); "for fashion *sake*" (*Shak., As you Like It*, III. 2. 271); etc. Compare "for conscience *sake*," etc.

And faylour for thy *sake*,
Thil sal be putte to pyne.
York Plays, p. 80.

I will not againe curse the ground any more for *man's* *sake*.
Gen. VIII. 21.

Our hope is that the God of Peace shall . . . enable us quietly and even gladly to suffer all things, *for that work sake* which we covet to perform.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., l.

For old *sake's sake*, for the sake of old times; for antediluvian. [*Follon, or prov. Eng.*]

Yet for old *sake's sake* she is still, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world.
Kingsley, Water-Babies.

sake² (sak'e), *n.* [*Jap.*] 1. A Japanese fermented liquor made from rice. It contains from 11 to 17 per cent. of alcohol, and is heated before being drunk.

Of *saké* there are many varieties, from the best quality down to shiro-zaké, or "white saké," and the turbid sort, drunk only in the poorer districts, known as nigori-zaké; there is also a sweet sort, called mirin.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 574.

2. The generic name in Japan for all kinds of spirituous liquors, whether made from grain or grapes, fermented or distilled.

sake³ (sā'ke), *n.* Same as *saki*.

sakeen, *n.* [Native name (?).] A kind of ibex found in the Himalayas.

saker¹ (sā'kér), *n.* [Also written *sacré*, formerly also *sakre*; < OF. (and F.) *sacré* = Sp. Pg. *sacro* = It. *sacro*, formerly also *sacro*, *saccaro* (G. *saker-falk*), < ML. *sacer* (also *fulco sacer*, OF. *faucou sacer*), a kind of falcon; either < Ar. *sagr*, a falcon, or < L. *sacer*, sacred (cf. Gr. *ἱερός*, a hawk, < *ἱερός*, sacred: see *Hierar* and *gerfalcon*). Hence *sakeret*.] A kind of hawk used in falconry, especially the female, which is larger than the male, the latter being called a *sakeret* or *sacret*. It is a true falcon of Asia and Europe, *Falco sacer*. A related falcon of western North America, *Falco polygus* or *F. mexicanus*, is known as the *American saker*.

Let these proud *sakers* and *gerfalcon*s fly;
Do not thou move a wing.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II. 1.

saker² (sā'kér), *n.* [Also *sacker*, *sayker*; a particular use of *saker¹*. Cf. *fulcon*, & *fulconet*, 3. *musket²*, etc., guns similarly named from birds.] A small piece of artillery, smaller than the demont-verin, formerly much employed in sieges.

They set up a mantellet, under the which they put three or four pieces, as *sakers*, where, with their shot against the posterns.

Halliday's Voyages, II. 79.

I reckoned about eight and twenty great pieces [of ordnance], besides those of the lesser sort, as *Sakers*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 11.

saker³, *r.* See *sacret¹*.

sakeret (sā'kér-et), *n.* [Also *sacret*; < OF. *sacret*, dim. of *sacré*, a *saker*: see *saker¹*.] The male of the *saker*.

sakeryngt, *n.* An obsolete form of *sacring*.

saki (sā'ki), *n.* [= F. *saki*; < S. Amer. name (?).] A South American monkey of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Pitheciinae*, especially of the genus *Pithecia*, of which there are several species; one of the fox-tailed monkeys, with a bushy non-prehensile tail. *P. monachus* is the monk-saki.

P. satanas is the black saki, or congo; *P. leucophaea* is the white-headed saki; *P. chlorophaea* is sometimes called the "hand-drinking" saki, from some story which attached to this species, though all these monkeys drink in the same way. See cut under *Pithecia*. Also *sake*.

sakieh (sā'kī-e), *n.* [Also *sakiah*, *sakū*; < Ar. *sāqīh*, a water-wheel; cf. *saqiya*, an irrigating brook, *siqāqya*, an aqueduct, < *saqi*, water, irrigate.] A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for purposes of irrigation. It consists essentially of a vertical wheel to which earthen pots are attached on projecting spokes; a second vertical wheel on the same axis with gears, and a large horizontal cogged wheel, which gears with the other cogged wheel. The large wheel, being turned by oxen or other draft-animals, puts in motion the other two wheels, the one carrying the pitchers dipping into a well or a deep pit adjoining and supplied with water from a river. The pitchers are thus emptied into a tank at a higher level, whence the water is led off in a network of channels over the neighboring fields. Instead of the pitchers being attached directly to the wheel when the level of the water is very low, they are attached to an endless rope. The construction of these machines is usually very rude.

saklest, *a.* A Middle English form of *saclet^{ss}*.

saksaul (sā'kāl), *n.* [Also *saksau*, *saksaur*, *sarsaul*; of E. Ind. origin.] An arborescent shrub, *Anabasis ammodendron* of the *Chenopodiaceae*. It is a typical growth of the sand-deserts of Asia, furnishes a valuable fuel, and is planted to stony shifting sands.

Sakta (sā'ktā), *n.* [Hind. *śakta*, < Skt. *śakta*, concerned with (Siva's) *śakti*, or 'power' or 'energy' in female personification.] A member of one of the great divisions of Hindu sectaries, comprising the worshipers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantras. The *Saktas* are divided into two branches, the followers respectively of the right-hand and left hand rituals. The latter practise the grossest impurities.

sakur (sā'kūr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small rounded astringent gall formed on some species of *Tamarix*, used in medicine and dyeing.

sāl¹ (sāl), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt: see *salt¹*.] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.

Gryndic summo of these things forseid, which that ge wil, as strongly as ge can in a mortar, with the 10 part of him of *sal* comen preparato to the medecine of men.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sal absinthii. Same as *salt* of wormwood (which see, under *salt*).—**Sal aeratus**. See *aeratus*.—**Sal alembroth**, a solution of equal parts of corrosive sublimate and ammonium chloride. Also called *salt of wisdom*.—**Sal ammoniac**. See *ammoniac*.—**Sal de duobus**, or *sal du-*

plicatus, an old chemical name applied to potassium sulphate.—**Sal diureticus**, an old name for potassium acetate.—**Sal emixum**, an old name for potassium bisulphate.

—**Sal gemma**, a native sodium chloride, or rock-salt.—**Sal mirabile**, sodium sulphate; Ghabers' salt.—**Sal petri**, a Middle English form of *salt-peter*.—**Sal prunella**. See *prunella*.—**Sal seignette**, Rochelle salt.—**Sal tartre**, salt of tartar.—**Sal volatile**, ammonium carbonate. The name is also applied to a spirituous solution of ammonium carbonate flavored with aromatics.

sal² (sāl), *n.* [Also *saul*; < Hind. *sāl*, Skt. *śāla*.] A large gregarious tree, *Shorea robusta*, natural order *Dipterocarpaceae*, of northern India. It affords the most extensively used timber of that region, ranking in quality next to teak. The wood is of a dark-brown color, hard, rather coarse-grained, and very durable. It is employed for building houses, bridges, and boats, for making carts and gun-carriages, for railroads, etc. It yields, by tapping, a kind of resin (see *silk-dammar*), and its leaves are the food of the Tassa silk-worm.

salaam, *salam* (sa-lām'), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *salām*, < Ar. *salām*, saluting, wishing health or peace, a salutation, peace (< *salim*, saluting), = Heb. *shalām*, peace, < *shalām*, be safe.] A ceremonious salutation of the Orientals. In India the personal salaam or salutation is an obeisance executed by bowing the head with the body downward, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

He [the King] . . . presenteth himself to the people to receive their *Salaams* or good morrow.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 546.

A trace of pity in the silent *salaam* with which the grim durwan salutes you.

J. W. Palmer, The Old and the New, p. 328.

Salaam convulsion, a bilateral clonic spasm of muscles supplied by the spinal accessory nerve, confined almost wholly to children between the periods of dentition and puberty. The disease is paroxysmal, of varying duration and number of attacks; with each attack the head is bowed forward and then relaxed. Also called *nodding spasm*, *spasmus nutans*, and *clonus nutans*.—To send *salaam*, to send one's compliments. [Colloq.]

salaam, *salam* (sa-lām'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *salām*, *n.*] To perform the salaam; salute with a salaam; greet.

This was the place where the multitude assembled every morning to *salām* the Pādshah.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 163.

salability, *saleability* (sā-lā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *salable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] Saleableness.

What can he do but spread himself into breadth and length, into superficiality and *saleability*?

Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV. 139. (*Darvies*)

salable, *saleable* (sā-lā-bil'), *a.* [< *sale* + *-able*.] Capable of being sold; purchasable; hence, finding a ready market; in demand.

Woe! is that judgment which comes from him who hath venalium animam, a *saleable* soul.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 549.

Any *salable* commodity . . . removed out of the course of trade.

Locke.

salableness, *saleableness* (sā-lā-bil-nes), *n.*

The character of being salable; salability.

salably, *saleably* (sā-lā-bil'), *adv.* In a salable manner; so as to be salable.

salacious (sā-lā'shūs), *a.* [< L. *salax* (-ac-), disposed to leap, lustful, < *salire*, leap: see *sail²*, *salient*.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old

Outbids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, x.

salaciously (sā-lā'shūs-lī), *adv.* In a salacious manner; lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

salaciousness (sā-lā'shūs-nes), *n.* The quality of being salacious; lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.

salacity (sā-las'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *salacité* = It. *salacità*, < L. *salacitas* (-t)s, lust, < *salax* (-ac-), disposed to leap, lustful: see *salacious*.] Salaciousness.

salad¹ (sal'ad), *n.* [Formerly also *sallad*, *sal-let*; < ME. *salade* (= D. *salade* = MHG. *salāt*, G. *salat* = Dan. *salat* = Sw. *salat*, *salad*), < OF. (and F.) *salade*, < OIt. *salata* = Pg. *salada*, a salad (cf. Sp. *ensalada* = It. *insalata*, a salad); lit. 'salted,' < ML. *salata*, fem. of *salatus* (> Sp. Pg. *salado* = It. *salato*), salted, pickled (cf. It. *salate*, salt meat), pp. of *salare*, salt, < L. *sal*, salt: see *salt¹*.] 1. Raw herbs, such as lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, land- and water-cresses, celery, or young onions, cut up and variously dressed, as with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, etc.

Beware of *saladis*, greene motis, & of frutes rawe,

For they make many a man have a feble maye.

Doctores Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

They have also a *Sallet* of 1 earbes and a Sawer of Vineger set on the Table.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

I often gathered wholesome herbs, which I boiled, or eat as *salads* with my bread. *Sir* Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

2. Herbs for use as *salad*: colloquially restricted in the United States to lettuce.

After that they yede aboute gaderinge
Pleasant *salades*, which they made homi eate.

Flower and Leaf, I. 412.

3. A dish composed of some kind of meat, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, and seasoned with various condiments: as, chicken *salad*; lobster *salad*.—**Salad days**, days of youthful inexperience.

My *salad days*,

When I was green in judgement.

Shak., A. and C., I. 5. 73.

salad², *n.* See *salic²*.

salad-burnet (sal'ad-bēr'net), *n.* The common European burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*. It is used as a salad, and serves also as a sheep-fodder. See *burnet²*, 2.

salade¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *salad¹*.

salade², *n.* See *salic²*.

salad-fork (sal'ad-fōrk), *n.* A fork used in mixing salads. See *salad-spoon*.

saladingt (sal'ad-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *salading*; < *salad* + *-ing¹*.] Herbs for salads; also, the making of salads.

The Dutch have instructed the Natives [Tonquinese] in the art of Gardening: by which means they have abundance of Herbage for *Salading*; which among other things is a great refreshment to the Dutch Seamen when they arrive here.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 12.

Their *salading* was never far to seek,

The poignant water-grass, or savory leek.

W. King, Art of Cookery, I. 493.

salad-oil (sal'ad-oil), *n.* Olive-oil, used in dressing salads and for other culinary purposes.

salad-plate (sal'ad-plāt), *n.* A small plate intended for salad; especially, such a plate of an unusual shape, intended for use with the large dinner-plate for meat or game, and designed not to take up much room on the table.

salad-rocket (sal'ad-rok'et), *n.* The garden-rocket, *Eruca sativa*.

salad-spoon (sal'ad-spōn), *n.* A large spoon with a long handle, made of some material, as wood, not affected by vinegar, oil, etc., used for stirring and mixing salads. It is common to fix a spoon and fork together by means of a rivet, somewhat like a pair of scissors.

salagane (sal'a-gān), *n.* Same as *salangane*, *salagrama* (sā-lī-grā'mī), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *sal-gram*; Hind. *śālagrāma*, *śālagrām*, < Skt. *śālagrāma*, name of a village where the stones are found.] A sort of stone sacred to Vishnu, and employed by the Brahmans in propitiatory rites. It is a fossil cephalopod, as an ammonite, a belemnite, etc. Such a stone, when found, is preserved as a precious talisman. It appears, however, that a great variety of petrifications receive the general name *salagrama*.

Belemnites and Orthoceratites mineralized by the same material as the ammonites (iron clay and pyrites). Their abundance in the beds of mountain torrents, especially the Gundak, had been long known, as they form an indispensable article in the sacra of the Hindu Thekoordwaree, under the name of *Salagrama*.

Dr. Gerard, Asiatic Soc. of Calcutta, Oct., 1830.

salal-berry (sal'al-ber'i), *n.* A berry-like fruit about the size of a common grape, of a dark color and sweet flavor. It is the fruit of *Gaultheria Shallon*, the *salal*, a small shrubby plant about 1½ feet high, growing in Oregon and California.

salam, *n.* and *v.* See *salam*.

salamander (sal'a-man-dér), *n.* [< ME. *salamandre*, < OF. *salamandre*, *salemandre*, *salmen-dre*, v. *salamandre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salamandra* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *salamander*, < L. *salamandra*, < Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard supposed to be an extingisher of fire; of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander.] 1. A kind of lizard or other reptile formerly supposed to live in or be able to endure fire.

The more hit [gold] is in the nere [fire], the more hit is elene and clyer and tretable, use the *salamandre* that leueth in the nere.

Artemide of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

The camleone liveth by the ayre, and the *salamander* by the fire.

Nashe, Lenient Stulle (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

Gratianna false?

The snow shall turn a *salamander* first.

And dwell in fire. *Shirley*, The Wedding, I. 4.

2. An imaginary or immaterial being of human form living in fire; an elemental of the fire; that one of the four classes of nature-spirits which corresponds to the elemental fire, the others being called *sylyphs*, *undines*, and *gnomes*.

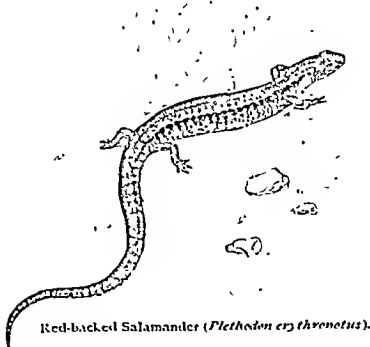
The sprites of fiery termagants in flame

Mount up, and take a *Salamander's* name.

Pope, Il. of the L., i. 60.

3. In *zoöl.*, a urodelo batrachian, or tailed amphibian; a newt or an eel; a triton; especially, a terrestrial batrachian of this kind, not having the tail compressed like a fin, as distinguished from one of the aquatic kinds especially called *newts* or *tritons*; specifically, a

member of the restricted family *Salamandridæ*. (See *Salamandra*.) It is a name of loose and comprehensive use. The two kinds of salamanders above noted are sometimes distinguished as *land-* and *water-salamanders*. All are harmless, timid creatures, with four legs and a tail, resembling lizards, but naked instead of scaly,



Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon erythronotus*).

and otherwise quite different from any lacertilians. The species are very numerous, representing many genera and several families of *Urodela*, and are found in most parts of the northern hemisphere, in brooks and ponds, and moist places on land. They are mostly small, a few inches long, but some, as the menopoma, menobranch, hellbender, mudpuppy, etc., of America, attain a length of a foot or more, and the giant salamander of Japan, *Megalobatrachus giganteus*, is some 3 feet long. See also cuts under *axolotl*, *hellbender*, *Menobranchius*, *neot*, and *Salamandra*. 4. In *her.*, the representation of a four-legged creature with a long tail, surrounded by flames of fire. It is a modern bearing, and the flames are usually drawn in a realistic way.—5. The pocket-gopher of the South Atlantic and Mexican Gulf States, *Geomys tupa* or *G. punctis*, a rodent mammal. [Local, U. S.]—6. Same as *brar*². 7. [Rarely used.]—7. Anything used in connection with the fire, or useful only when very hot, as a culinary vessel, a poker, an iron used red-hot to ignite gunpowder, and the like. [Colloq. or prov.]—8. A fire-proof safe. [Colloq.]

Salamandra (sal-a-man'drî), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < *L. salamandra* = Gr. *salamandra*, *n.* salamander; see *salamander*.] An old genus of urodele batrachians, formerly used with great



Spotted Salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*).

latitude, now made type of a special family, *Salamandridæ*, and restricted to such species as *S. maculosa*, the common spotted salamander of central and southern Europe.

Salamandridæ (sal-a-man'drî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Salamandra* + *-idæ*.] A family of urodele batrachians, typified by the genus *Salamandra*; the salamanders proper. They have palatine teeth in two longitudinal series diverging behind, inserted on the inner margin of isophyllous processes which are much prolonged posteriorly, the parapsyllid toothless, the vertebrae opisthocentral, and no postfronto-squamosal arch or ligament. None are American.

Salamandridea (sal-a-man'drî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Salamandra* + *-idæ*.] A division of saurobatrachian or urodele *Amphibia*, having no branchial or branchial clefts in the adult, the vertebrae usually opisthocentral, the carpus and tarsus more or less ossified, and eyelids present: a group contrasted with *Protodea*.

salamandrine (sal-a-man'drî-nî), *a.* [< *L. salamandra*, *n.* salamander, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a salamander; having the characters of such urodele batrachians as *salamanders*.

The labyrinthodonts were colossal animals of a *Salamandrine* type. *Pascoe Zool. Class.*, p. 191.

Salamandrina (sal'a-man'drî-nî), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1826), < *Salamandra* + *-ina*.] A genus of salamanders, containing such species as *S. perspicillata* of southern Europe.

Salamandrinæ (sal'a-man'drî-nî), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Salamandra* + *-inæ*.] A suborder or super-

family of urodele batrachians, represented by such families as *Salamandridæ*, *Plethodontidæ*, and *Amphystomidæ*.

salamandrine (sal-a-man'drî-nî), *a. and n.* [< *L. salamandra*, *n.* salamander, + *-inæ*.] 1. *a.* Resembling the imaginary salamander in being able to resist fire, or capable of living in fire.

We laid it [a coquette's heart] into a pan of burning coals, when we observed in it a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame, without being consumed, or so much as singed. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 281.

2. In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Salamandridæ* or *Salamandrinæ*; resembling or related to *Salamandra*; salamandrine or salamandroid.

II. *n.* In *zool.*, *n.* salamander. **salamandroid** (sal-a-man'drî-ôid), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *salamandra*, *n.* salamander, + *-ôid*, form.] 1. *a.* In *zool.*, resembling a salamander, in a broad sense; salamandrine.

II. *n.* A member of the *Salamandrinæ*, or some similar urodele.

Salamandroides (sal'a-man'drî-ôidz), *n.* [NL. (Jäger, 1828), < *Salamandra* + *-oides*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, based on a species originally called *Labyrinthodon salamandroides*.

salamba (su-lun'bâ), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of fishing-apparatus used on the banks near Manila, and common in the East, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which nets as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which is drawn toward the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise; only a small part of the net thus remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net.

Salamis (sal'a-mîs), *n.* [NL. < *L. Salamis*, < Gr. *Salamis*, the island of Salamis.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boidard*, 1844. —2. A genus of nematodes. *Lesson*, 1837. —3. A genus of coleopterous insects.

salamstone (su-lun'stôn), *n.* [Tr. G. *salam-sten*, a name given by Werner; *su-lun*, *salam*, + *stôn*.] A variety of sulphate from Ceylon, generally of pale reddish and bluish colors. **salangane** (sal'ang-gân), *n.* [< F. *salangane*, < *salanga*, a native name, > NL. *Salangana* (Strebel, 1848).] A swift of the genus *Collocalia*, one of the birds which construct edible nests, as *C. esculenta*. Also *salugane*. See *ent muler Collocalia*.

Salangidæ (sâ-lun'jî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Salang* (-ang-) + *-idæ*.] A family of mulacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salang*. The body is elongated and compressed, naked or with deciduous scales. The head is elongate, much depressed, and produced into a flat snout; the mouth is deeply cleft, with conical teeth on the jaws and palate; the dorsal fin is far behind the ventrals, but in advance of the anal; a small adipose fin is developed; the alimentary canal is straight and without pyloric appendages. Only one species, *Salang sinensis*, is known; it occurs along the coast of China, and is regarded as a delicacy. To the foreign residents it is known as *rebelant*.

Salangina (sal-un'jî-nî), *n. pl.* The *Salangina* as a group of *Salangina*. *Günther*.

Salanx (sâ'lungks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of salmonid fishes, typical of the family *Salangidæ* (which see).

salaried (sal'a-rid), *a.* [< *salary* + *-ed*.] In receipt of a fixed salary or stipulated pay, as distinguished from *honorary*, or without pay, or remunerated by fees only; having a fixed or stipulated salary; as, *a salaried inspector*; *a salaried officer*; *a salaried post*.

He knew he was no poet, yet he would string wretched rhymes, even when not *salaried* for them. *J. B. Truett, Quar.* of Authors, p. 107.

I have had two professors of Arabic and Mohammedan religion and law as my regular *salaried* tutors. *L. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, Pref., p. viii.

salary (sal'a-ri), *n.*; *pl. salaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *salthry*; < ME. *salary*, *salary*, < OF. *salariu*, *salare*, *salagre*, *saltaire*, F. *saïaire* = Pr. *salari*, *salari* = Sp. Pg. H. *salario*, < L. *salariu*, *n.* stipend, salary, pension, orig. (sc. *argentum*, money) 'salt-money,' money given to soldiers for salt, neut. of *salarius*, belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal* and *sal*¹. Cf. *seller*², *cellar* in *salt-cellar*.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. See *wages*.

And my servauntz some tyme her *salarye* is bihynde, Reuthe is to here the rekenynge whan we shal rede accomptes; So with wikked wille and wraththe my werkmen I paye.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 433.

O, this is hire and *salary*, not revenge.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 70.

Never a more popular pastor than Mr. Wall the uncle, yet never a more painful duty than that of collecting, in that region, the pastor's *salary*.

W. M. Daker, New Timothy, p. 24.

Salary grab. See *grab*. = Syn. *Salary*, *Stipend*, *Wages*, *Pay*, *Hire*, *Allowance*. An allowance is gratuitous or discretionary, and may be of any sort; as, an allowance of a pitcher of wine daily to Chancer; the rest are given from time to time in return for regular work of some kind, and are presumably in the form of money. Of these latter *pay* is the most generic; it is especially used of the soldier. *Wages* and *hire* are for the more menial, manual, or mechanical forms of work, and commonly imply employment for short periods, as a day or a week; *salary* and *stipend* are for the more mental forms, and imply greater permanence of employment and payment at longer intervals; the *wages* of a servant or a laborer; the *salary* of a postmaster or a teacher. *Hire* is Biblical and old-fashioned. *Stipend* is used chiefly as a technical term of the English and Scotch churches. See *wages*.

salary¹ (sal'a-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salaried*, *ppr. salaried*. [< *salary*¹, *n.*] To pay a salary to, or connect a salary with: chiefly used in the past participle. See *salaried*.

salary² (sal'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *salarius*, of or belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal* and *sal*¹, and cf. *salary*¹, *n.*] Saline.

From such *salary* irradiations may those wondrous variations arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err.*, p. 338.

Salda (sal'dî), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); from a proper name.] A genus of heteropterous insects, or true bugs, typical of the family *Saldidæ*. They are of small size and varied coloration, and are found mainly upon the sea-beach, where they feed upon the remains of drowned flies and other insects. The species are numerous and mostly American. About 30 are known in North America. Sometimes called *Acanthia*.

sal-dammur (sal'dam'îr), *n.* [< *sal*² + *dammur*.] A whitish aromatic resin obtained in India from the *sal*-tree by tapping. It occasionally appears in European markets.

Saldidæ (sal'dî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Salda* + *-idæ*.] A family of true bugs, belonging to Westwood's section *Survecoria* of the *Heteroptera*, and comprising forms of small size which inhabit damp soils and are often found in countless numbers on the salt and brackish marshes of the sea-coast. They are oval in shape, with a free head and prominent eyes, and are of a black, brown, or drab color marked with yellow or white. They are mainly American.

sale¹ (sâl), *n.* [< ME. *sale*, < AS. *salâ*, a sale (= OHG. *salu*, MFG. *sale*, *sal*, a delivery, = Icel. *salâ*, f., *sal*, *n.*, a sale, bargain, = Sw. *salu* = Dan. *salg*, a sale), < *selthun* (v. *sal*), give, give over, sell: see *sell*.] 1. The act of selling; also, a specific act or a continuous process of selling; the exchange or disposal of a commodity, right, property, or whatever may be the subject of bargain, for a price agreed on and generally payable in money, as distinguished from barter; the transfer of all right and property in a thing for a price to be paid in money.

They shall have like portions to eat, beside that which cometh of the sale of his patrimony. *Deut.* xviii. 8.

The most considerable offices in church and state were put up to sale. *Prescott, Ford.* and *Ten.*, ii. 25.

2. In *law*, a contract for the transfer of property from one person to another, for a valuable consideration. Three things are requisite to its validity, namely the thing sold, which is the object of the contract, the price, and the consent of the contracting parties. (*Kent*.) The word *sale* is often used more specifically as indicating the consideration to be pecuniary, as distinguished from barter or exchange. It is also often used as indicating a present transfer, as distinguished from a contract to transfer at a future time, which is sometimes termed an *executory sale*. In respect to real property, *sale* usually means the executory contract or bargain, as distinguished from the deed of conveyance in fulfillment of the bargain.

3. Opportunity to sell; demand; market.

The countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have a ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser*.

4. Disposal by auction or public outcry.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so that they may never return to the race or to the sale. *Sir W. Temple*.

Purchase corrupted pardon of a man, Who in that *sale* sells pardon from himself.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 167.

Account sales. See *account*.—**Alentory sale**. See *alentory*.—**Bargain and sale**. See *bargain*.—**Bill of sale**. See *bill*.—**Cognition and sale**. See *cognition*.—**Conditional sale**. See *conditional*.—**Conditions of sale**. See *condition*.—**Distress sale**. See *distress*.—**Executory sale**, a sale in which the thing disposed of is to be de-

livered at a future time.—**Forced sale**, a sale compelled by a creditor or other claimant, without regard to the interest of the owner to be favored with delay in order to secure a full price.—**Foreclosure and sale**. See *foreclosure*.—**House of sale**, a brothel. (Slang.)

I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a brothel, or so forth.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 1. 60.

Judicial sale. See *judicial*.—**Memorandum sale**. See *memorandum*.—**Of sale**. Same as *on sale*.—**On sale**, for sale, to be sold; offered to purchasers.—**Power of sale**. See *power*.—**Ranking and sale**. See *ranking*.—**Regular sales**. See *regular*.—**Runmage sale**. See *runmage*.—**Sale by candle**. Same as *auction by inch of candle* (which see, under *auction*).—**Sale of indulgences**. See *indulgence*.—**Sale of Land by Auction Act**, an English statute of 1857 (30 and 31 Viet., c. 45) making auction sales of land which are invalid in law (by reason of the employment of a puffery) invalid also in equity; discontinuing the practice of opening biddings by order in chancery, except for fraud; and prescribing rules to govern sales of land by auction.—**Sale to arrive**, a sale of merchandise which is in transit, the sale being dependent on its arrival.—**Terms of sale**. (a) The conditions to be imposed upon and assented to by a purchaser, as distinguished from price. (b) The price.—**To cover short sales**. See *cover*.—**To set to sale**, to offer for sale; make merchandise of.

His tongue is set to sale, he is a mere voice.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

His modesty, set there to sale in the frontispiece, is not much addicted to blush.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnhus.

Wash sales, in the stock-market, feigned sales, made for the sake of advantage gained by the report of a fictitious price.

salest, *n.* [*ME. sale*, *a hall*; *AS. sæl*, *sel*, *a house*, *hall*; = *MD. sæl*, *D. zual*, *a parlor, room*; = *MLG. sal*, *sail* = *OHG. MHG. sal*, *G. saal*, *a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber*; = *Icel. sal*; = *Sw. Dan. sal*, *a hall* (cf. *OF. sale*, *F. salle* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. sala*, *a hall*, *< Teut.*); cf. *AS. salor*, also *sete* = *OS. seli*, *a hall* (*OS. selihus* = *OHG. seli-hūs*, *hall-house*); *OHG. selida*, *MHG. selde* = *Goth. salithra*, *a mansion, guest-chamber, lodging*; *Goth. seljan*, *dwell*; prob. akin to *OBulg. selo*, *ground*, *Bulg. selo*, *a village*; = *Serv. selo* = *Pol. stolo*, *siclo* = *Russ. selo*, *a village*, *OBulg. selitva*, *a dwelling*; *L. solum*, *soil*, *ground*; see *solest*, *soilst*. Hence (through *F.*) *E. saloon*, *salon*.] *A hall*.

He helps us in alle at heuene gate,

With salents to sitte there in sale!

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 67.

salest (*sāl*), *n.* [*Ult. < AS. seal*, *sealh*, *willow*; see *sallowst*, *salylst*.] *Willow*; *osier*; also, a basket-like net.

To make . . . baskets of bulrushes was my wont;

Who to entrappe the fish in winding sale

Was better seen? Spencer, Shep. Cal., December.

saleability, *saleable*, etc. See *saleability*, etc. **salebrostiy** (*sal-ē-bros-ti-y*), *n.* [*L. < salebro-sia* (*t-s*), *salebro-sus*, rough, rugged; see *salebro-sus*.] *The state or character of being sale-brous, or rough or rugged.* [Rare.]

There is a blaze of honour guiding the bryers, and in-tigling the mind; yet is not this without its thorne and sale-brosity. Feltman, On Eccles. II. 2.

salebrous (*sal'ē-brus*), *a.* [*F. salēbreux*, *< L. salebrosus*, rugged, uneven, < *salēbra*, *i. e. ria*, *a rugged, uneven road*, < *salire*, *leap*, jump; see *salitst*, *salient*.] *Rough*; *rugged*; *uneven*. [Rare.]

We now again proceed

Thorough n vale that's salebrous indeed.

Cotton, Wonders of the Peak, p. 61.

saleetah (*sa-lē'tā*), *n.* [*E. Ind. (f.)*.] *A bag of gunny-cloth, containing a soldier's bedding, tents, etc., while on the march.*

Salenia (*sa-lē-ni-ē*), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Gray)*.] *The typical genus of Saleniidae. S. rarispina is an extant species. S. petalifera is found fossil in the greensand of Wiltshire, England.*

Saleniidae (*sal-ē-ni-ē-dē*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Salenia* + *-idae*.] *A family of chiefly fossil sea-urchins, typified by the genus Salenia, belonging to the Echinoidea, or regular echinoids, but having the anus displaced by one or more supernumerary apical plates.*

salep, **salop** (*sal'ep*, -*gp*), *n.* [*Also saleb*; = *F. Sp. salep* = *Pg. salepe*, *salepo* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. salep*, < *Turk. saleb*, *salēb*, < *Ar. sahleb*, *salep*.] *A drug consisting of the de-corticated and dried tubers of numerous orchidaceous plants, chiefly of the genus Orchis. It is composed of small hard, horny bodies, oval or ovoid in form or sometimes plumate, in different degrees trans-lucent, and nearly scentless and tasteless. Orchis Morio and O. maculata are perhaps the leading species yielding the rounded kinds, and O. latifolia the chief source of the palmate. Species of Zolophia are assigned as sources of salep in India. The salep of the European market is pre-pared chiefly in Asia Minor, and in small quantities in Germany; that of the Indian market is from Persia and Tibet, or local. Salep contains 48 per cent. of mucilage*

and 30 per cent. of starch; it is largely insoluble in water, but swells up when steeped. In the East it is highly es-teeemed as a nerve restorative and fattener; but it ap-pears to have no other properties than those of a nutrient and demulcent. In Europe it is chiefly used in making a variously seasoned demulcent drink. It is a suitable food for convalescents, etc., like tapioca and sago. It is pre-pared for use by pulverizing and boiling. In America it is but little known.—*Otaheite* or *Tahiti salep*, a starch derived from the tuberous roots of *Tacca pinnatifida* in the Society, Fiji, and other Pacific islands; *Tahiti* or *South Sea arrowroot*; *tacca-starch*.

sale-pond (*sal'pond*), *n.* See *pondst*.

saleratus (*sal-ē-rā'tus*), *n.* [*Also salcratus* (for **salacratus*); orig. (NL.) *sal aeratus*, aerated salt; see *aerate* and *saltst*.] *Originally potas-sium bicarbonate, but at present sodium bicar-bonate is commonly sold under the same name. It is used in cookery for neutralizing acidity and for rais-ing dough by the evolution of carbonic acid which takes place when it is brought in contact with an acid. It is also largely used in so-called baking-powders.*

salert, **saleret**, *n.* See *sellerst*.

sale-room (*sal'rōm*), *n.* *A room in which goods are sold; specifically, an auction-room. Often also salesroom.*

Salesian (*sal-ē-shian*), *n.* [*< St. Francis of Sales*; see *visitant*.] *A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns: same as visitant.*

saleslady (*sāl-z'ā-dī*), *n. pl. salesladies* (-*diz*). *A saleswoman; a woman who waits upon cus-tomers in a shop or store.* [Vulgar, U. S.]

He shows the crowded state of the poor in cities, how sewing-women, and even "salesladies," work from four-teen to sixteen hours a day for pittance scarcely sufficient to support life.

Harper's Mag., LXXXVIII.

salesman (*sāl-z'man*), *n. pl. salesmen* (-*men*). *One whose occupation is the selling of goods or merchandise. Specifically—(a) One who sells some commodity at wholesale. (b) A commercial traveler. (U. S.) (c) A man who waits on customers in a shop or store.—Dead salesman, a wholesale dealer in butcher-meat; one who disposes of consignments of dead meat by auction or other mode of sale. [Eng.]*

salesroom (*sāl-z'rōm*), *n.* Same as *sale-room*.

saleswoman (*sāl-z'wūm'an*), *n. pl. saleswomen* (-*wim'en*). *A woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store, and exhibits wares to them for sale.*

saletst, *n.* An obsolete form of *salletst*.

sale-tongued (*sāl'tungd*), *a.* Mercenary.

So sale-tongued lawyers, wrestling eloquence,
Excuse rich wrong, and cast poor innocence.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas. (Notes.)

sale-wares (*sāl'wārz*), *n. pl.* Merchandise.

All our sale-wares which we had left we cast away.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 415).

salewet, *v. and n.* See *salut*.

salework (*sāl'wērk*), *n.* [*salest + work*.] *Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.*

I see no more in you than in the ordinary

Of nature's sale-work. Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 43.

Salianst (*sāl'i-an*), *a. and n.* [*< LL. Salii*, a tribe of Franks, + *-an*.] *I. a. Of or belonging to a tribe of Franks settled along the lower Rhine near the North Sea. See Franconian and Frankst.*

II. n. A member of this tribe of Franks. **Salianst** (*sāl'i-an*), *a.* [*< L. Salii*, a college of priests of Mars, lit. "leapers," < *salire*, *leap*; see *salitst*, *salient*.] *Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.—Salian hymns*, songs sung at an annual festival by the priests of Mars, in praise of that deity, of other gods, and of distinguished men. The songs were accompanied by warlike dances, the clashing of ancilia (shields of a peculiar form), etc. **saliant** (*sāl'i-gnt*), *a.* In *her.*, same as *sal-lient*.

saliauncet, **salianee**, *n.* [*Cf. salience*.] *As-sault or sally.*

Now mote I weet,

Str Guyon, why with so herce salianee

And fell intent ye did at earnest meet.

Spenser, F. Q., II. 1. 22.

Salic (*sal'ik*), *a.* [*Also Salique*; < *OF. (and F.) salique* = *Sp. salico* = *Pg. It. salico*, < *ML. Salicus*, pertaining to the Salians (see *Salica*, the *Salic law*), < *LL. Salii*, a tribe of Franks; see *Salianst*.] *Based on or contained in the code of the Sali-an Franks; specifically applied to one of the laws in that code which excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because cer-tain military duties were connected with such inheritance. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law to the succession to the crown, and it is in this sense that the phrase *Salic law* is commonly used.*

A French antiquarian (Clande Sisse) had derived the name of the *Salic Law* from the Latin word *sal*, comme une ley pleine de sel, c'est à dire pleine de sapience, and this the Doctor thought a far more rational etymology than what some one proposed, either seriously or in sport, that the law was called *Salique* because the words *Si*

aliquis and Si aliqua were of such frequent occurrence

in it. Southern, The Doctor, cviii. (Darius.)

The famous clause in the *Salic Law* by which, it is com-monly said, women are precluded from succession to the throne, and which alone has become known in course of time as the *Salic Law*, is the fifth paragraph of chapter 59 (with the rubric "De Alodis"), in which the succession to private property is regulated. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 214.

Salicaceæ (*sal-i-kā'sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1836)*, < *Salix* (*Salic-*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Salici-neæ*.

salicaceous (*sal-i-kā'shins*), *a.* [*< L. salix* (*sal-lic-*), a willow, + *-aceous*.] *Of or pertaining to the willow or the order Salicaceæ.*

salicarian (*sal-i-kā'ri-an*), *a.* [*< Salicaria*, a genus of birds, now obsolete, + *-an*.] *Pertain-ing to the former genus Salicaria, now Calamoherpe, Acrocephalus, etc., as a reed-warbler; acrocephaline.*

salicet (*sal'i-set*), *n.* [*< L. salix* (*salic-*), a wil-low, + *-et*.] Same as *salicinal*.

salicetum (*sal-i-sē'tum*), *n. pl. salicetums* or *saliceta* (-*tumz*, -*tā*). [*L.*, also *salicium*, a thicket of willows, < *salix* (*salic-*), a willow; see *sallowst*.] *A willow-plantation; a scientific col-lection of growing willows.*

salicin (*sal'i-sin*), *n.* [*< L. salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-in*.] *A neutral crystalline glu-coside (C₁₅H₂₁O₇) of a bitter taste. It occurs in the form of colorless or white silky crystals, and is obtained from the bark of various species of willow and poplar. It possesses tonic properties, and is sometimes used as a substitute for salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism.*

Salicineæ (*sal-i-sin'ē-ē*), *n. pl.* [*NL. (L. C. Richard, 1828)*, < *Salix* (*Salic-*) + *-ineæ*.] *A well-defined order of apetalous plants, little related to any other. It is characterized by dioecious inflorescence with both sorts of flowers in catkins, a peri-nth or disk either cup-shaped or reduced to gland-like scales, two or more stamens to each flower, and a one-celled ovary becoming in fruit a two- to four-valved capsule with numerous minute seeds which bear a long dense tuft of white hairs at one end. There are 176 (or, as some estimate them, 300) species, natives of temperate and cold regions, widely scattered throughout the world, rarer in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemi-sphere. They are trees or shrubs, bearing alternate entire or toothed leaves, free stipules, and catkins produced before or with the leaves, often clothed with long silky hairs. The order is composed of but two genera, *Salix* (the type) and *Populus*. Also *Salicaceæ*.*

salicinal (*sāl'ish'qn-al*), *n.* [*< L. salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-ion* (as in *accordion*, etc.) + *-al*.] *In organ-building, a stop closely resembling the dulciana, and deriving its name from its de-licate reedy tone, which resembles that produced by a willow pipe. Also *salicet*.*

Salicornia (*sal-i-kōr-ni-ē*), *n.* [*NL. (Tourne-fort, 1700)*, < *F. salicornia*, *salicor*, glasswort, saltwort, < *L. sal*, *salt*, + *cornu*, *horn*.] *A genus of apetalous plants of the order Chenopodiaceæ, type of the tribe Salicornieæ, having the flowers immersed in hollows of the upper joints of the stem, from which the two light-yellow anthers protrude. The small fleshy three- or four-toothed perianth becomes spongy and thickened in fruit, enclosing the ovoid utricle, which contains a single erect seed destitute of albumen, having a conduplicate embryo with two thickish seed-leaves. The species are native of saline soils throughout the world, and are re-markable for their smooth, fleshy, leafless, and jointed stems, erect or decumbent, and bearing many short branches, their numerous joints dilated above into sheaths which form a socket partly enclosing the next higher joint. Their inconspicuous flowers form terminal fleshy and cy-lindrical spikes closely resembling the branches. *reeglass-wort* and *marsh-campfire*, also *crab-grass*, 2, and *juncus*.*

Salicornieæ (*sal'i-kōr-ni-ē-ē*), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Du-mortier, 1827)*, < *Salicornia* + *-eæ*.] *A tribe of apetalous plants of the order Chenopodiaceæ. It is characterized by bisexual flowers immersed in the axils of scales of a cone or in hollows of the stem, and by the fruit which is a utricle included in an unsupple-mented and generally somewhat enlarged perianth. It includes 11 genera and about 31 species, many of them natives of salt-marshes. They are herbs or fleshy shrubs, with con- tinuous or jointed branches, often leafless.*

salicyl (*sal'i-sil*), *n.* [*< L. salix* (*salic-*), willow, + *-yl*.] *The hypothetical radical of salicylic acid, C₆H₄.OH.CO.*

In relieving pain and lessening fever in acute rheuma-tism the *salicyl* treatment is undoubtedly the most effec-tive we know of. Lancet, No. 2491, p. 1056.

salicylate (*sal'i-sil-āt*), *n.* [*< salicylic* (*ic*) + *-ate*.] *A salt of salicylic acid.*

salicylated (*sal'i-sil-āt-ed*), *a.* [*< salicylic* (*ic*) + *-ate* + *-ed*.] *Mixed or impregnated with, or combined with, salicylic acid: as, salicylated cotton.—Salicylated camphor*, an antiseptic prepa-ration made by heating camphor (84 parts) with salicylic acid (65 parts), which gives an oily liquid, solid when cold.—*Salicylated cotton*. Same as *salicylic cotton*. See *salicyl*.

salicylic (*sal-i-sil'ik*), *a.* [*< L. salix* (*salic-*), wil-low, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] *Derived from the willow: applied to a number of benzene derivatives*



the flow of saliva; exciting or producing salivation.

II. *n.* A substance which has the property of salivating.

saliva-pump (sā-lī'vā-pump), *n.* In dentistry, a device for carrying off the accumulating saliva from the mouth of a patient. A hooked tube is inserted in the mouth, and is connected at the other end with a valved chamber through which is passed a small stream of water. The vacuum thus produced draws out from the mouth any excess of saliva. Also called *salivator*.



Salivary Glands. *a*, sublingual; *b*, submandibular; their ducts opening at *d*, beside the tongue on the floor of the mouth; *c*, parotid; its duct (Stenson's), *e*, opening opposite the second upper molar tooth.

salivary (sā-lī'vā-ri), *a.* (= *F. salivarius* = *Pg. salivarius* = *It. salivare*, < *L. salivarius*, pertaining to saliva or slime, slimy, clammy, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.) Of or pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva: as, *salivary glands*; *salivary ducts or canals*. In man the salivary glands are three pairs—the parotid (see cut under *parotid*), submandibular, and sublingual. Such glands are of enormous size in various animals, as the beaver and seal. In the latter they form a great glandular collar



Salivary Gland of Woodpecker. Head of Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), with the integument removed, showing the large salivary gland *sg*. (About two thirds natural size.)

like a goller. They are also very large in some birds, as swallows and woodpeckers.—**Buccal salivary papilla**, the prominent opening in the cheek of the duct of the parotid gland.—**Salivary calculus**, a concretion found in the duct of Wharton, and consisting chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia, and phosphate of lime. These calculi are also sometimes found in the ducts of the parotid and submandibular glands.—**Salivary corpuscles**, pale spherical granular bodies found in the saliva, containing numerous fine granules in incessant agitation.—**Salivary diastase**, same as *ptyalin*.—**Salivary fistula**, an abnormal opening on the side of a salivary duct.—**Salivary tubes of Fluëger**, the intralobular ducts of the salivary glands.

salivate (sā-lī'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salivated*, *pp. salivating*. [*L. salivatus*, pp. of *salivare* (> *It. salivare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. salivar* = *F. saliver*), spit out, also salivate, < *L. saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] To purgo by the salivary glands; produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, usually by the action of mercury; produce ptyalism in.

salivation (sā-lī'vā-shn), *n.* [= *F. salivation* = *Sp. salivacion* = *Pg. salivacão* = *It. salivazione*, < *L. salivatio(n)*, < *L. salivare*, pp. *salivatus*, spit: see *salivate*.] An abnormally abundant flow of saliva; the act or process of salivating, or producing an excessive secretion of saliva, generally by means of mercury; ptyalism.

salivin (sā-lī'vin), *n.* [*L. saliva*, saliva, + *-in*.] Same as *ptyalin*.

salivous (sā-lī'vns), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. sclivoso*, < *L. salivus*, full of spittle, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] Of or pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.

There also happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiseman, Surgery*, iv. 7.

Salix (sā'liks), *n.* [*NL* (Tournesfort, 1700), < *L. salix*, a willow: see *sallow*.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the willows, type of the order *Salicinea*, and characterized by a disk or perianth reduced to one or two distinct glands, and a one-celled ovary with a short two-celled style, and two placentae each bearing commonly from four to eight ovules, arranged in two ranks. Unlike those of *Populus*, the other genus of the order, the leaves are commonly long and narrow, the catkins are dense, erect, and at first covered by a single bud-scale, the flowers sessile, stigma short, stamens usually but two, the bracts entire, and the seeds few in each two-valved capsule. There are over 160 species enumerated, often of very difficult limitation from the number of connecting forms and of hybrids. They are natives of all northern and cold regions, rare in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. One species only is known in South Africa, and one in South America, native in Chili; none occurs in Australasia or Oceania. About 20 are native to the northeastern United States; and they are

still more numerous northward, 10 species being reported from Point Barrow in Alaska alone. They are trees or shrubs, generally with long lithe branches and elongated entire or minutely toothed leaves, often with conspicuous stipules. A few alpine species are prostrate, and form matted turfs or send up small herb-like branches from underground stems. *S. arctica*, a wide-spread species of the far north, extends to latitude 81° 44' N., in the form, at sea-level, of dwarf shrubs a foot high, but with a trunk an inch thick. The catkins are conspicuous; in temperate climates they are usually put forth before the leaves, but in colder regions they commonly appear nearly at the same time. Most species grow along streams, and many are widely planted to consolidate banks, and thus have become extensively naturalized. Many are found in a fossil state. See *willow*, *osier*, and *sallow*; also cuts under *ament*, *inflorescence*, *lanceolate*, and *retuse*.

sall, *n.* A Middle English form of *soul*.

sall, *r.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shall*.

sallad, **salladet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *salad*, *sallet*.

sallee-man (sā'lē-mān), *n.* 1. A Moorish pirate: so called from the port of Sallee, on the coast of Morocco.

Fleets of her Portuguese men-of-war rode down over the long swell to give little to saucy *sallee-men*. *J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddy*, p. 29.

2. In *zool.*, a physophorous oceanic hydrozoan of the family *Psolidae*, as *Psolida vulgaris*. It is about 2 inches long, of a transparent blue color, and rides on the surface of the sea with its vertical crest acting as a sail. Also *sallyman*.

sallenders (sā'len-dérz), *n.* Samo as *sellanders*.

saller, *n.* Same as *seller*.

sallet, *n.* An obsolete form of *salad*. [In the first quotation there is a play upon this word and *sallet*, a helmet.]

Wherefore . . . have I climbed into this garden to see if I can eat grass or pick a *sallet*, . . . which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach this hot weather. And I think this word *sallet* was born to do me good; for many a time, but for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown-bill; and many a time, when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart-pot to drink in; and now the word *sallet* must serve me to feed on. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 0.

On Christ-masse Euen they eat a *Sallet* made of divers Herbs, and seeth all kindes of Pulse which they feed upon. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 618.

Wilt eate any of a young spring *sallet*? *Marton, The Fawne*, ii. 1.

sallet (sā'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sallett*, *sallet*, also *salad*, *salad*, *sallade*, *salade*, < *ME. salette* (confused in spelling with *salad*, also spelled *sallet*), prop. *salade*, < *OF. salade*, *salade*, a helmet, head-piece, = *Sp. Pg. celada*, a helmet (cf. *Sp. celar*, engrave, *celadura*, enamel, inlaying), < *It. celata*, a helmet, < *L. celata*, se. *cassus*, an engraved or ornamented helmet, fem. pp. of *celare*, engrave: see *cel* and *celure*.] 1. A kind of helmet, first introduced at the beginning of the fifteenth century, lighter than the helm, and having an intermediary form between this and the chapel-de-fer. Its distinguishing mark is the fixed projection behind, which replaces the articulated couvre-nuque of other forms of head-piece. The *sallet* is always extremely simple in form, having rounded surfaces every where, and especially well adapted to cause blows or thrusts to glance



Sallet, with vizor: Spanish, 15th century.



Sallet, without vizor, of form worn by horsemen in the first half of the 15th century.

from the surface. Most *sallets* are without movable vizors; but where there are vizors the same peculiarity of small rounded surfaces is preserved.

Sallet, spear, guard brace, *n. page*.

The Isle of Ladies, l. 1550.

The schil Lord sent to the acid mansion a riotous people, to the nombre of a thousand persons, with blanket bendes of nute as risers agayn your pees, arrayd in manner of verre, with curesse, brigandiers, jakks, *sallets*, gleyfes, bowes, arrows, payrse, gounes, panmys with fler and tynes brennyng therein. *Paston Letters*, I 106.

2. As much as a *sallet* will hold. [Rare.]

No more calling of lantern and candle-light; That maidenheads be valued at just nothing; And seek he sold by the *sallet*. *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 19).

salleting (sā'let-ing), *n.* [*< sallet* + *-ing*.] Same as *salad*.

salliance, *n.* An obsolete form of *salience*.

salligot (sā-lī-got), *n.* See *salligot*.

sallow (sāl'ō), *n.* [Also *sally*, dial. (Sc.) *sauch*, *saugh*; early mod. E. also *salowe*, rarely *salo*; < *ME. salowe*, *salwe*, *saluho*, *saluho*, also *saly* (pl. *salowis*, *salwes*, *salyses*), < *AS. seall* (in inflection also *seal*) = *OHG. salaha*, *MHG. salhe*, *G. sahl* (in *sahhweide*, the round-leaved willow) = *Icel. selja* = *Sw. sily* = *Dan. selje* = *L. salix*, a willow (> *It. salcio*, *salce*, *salice* = *Sp. salce* = *Pg. sauze* (the *F. saule* is < *OHG.*) = *Gael. saileach* = *Ir. sail*, *saileach* = *W. helyg*, pl.), = *Gr. ἑλικ*, a willow: prob. named from its growing near water; cf. *Skt. salila*, *saras*, *sari*, water, *sarasya*, a lotus, *sarit*, a river, < *√ sar*, flow.] 1. A willow, especially *Salix caprea*, the great willow or goat- or hedge-willow. It is a tall shrub or bushy tree, found through the northern Old World. It puts forth its showy yellow catkins very early in spring, and in England its branches serve in church use for palms. (See *palms*, 3.) It furnishes an osier for basket- and hoop-making; its wood is made into implements, and largely into gunpowder-charcoal; its bark is used for tanning, especially for tanning glove-leather. The gray willow is only a variety. In Australia the name is applied to some *acacias*.

ge schulen take to gou in the firste day . . . branchils of a tree of thicke boovris, and *salweis* of the rennyng stream. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxiii. 40 (ed. Purvey).

In this Region of Canchieta, the gossampine trees grow of them selues commonly in many places, as doo with vs elmes, wyllowes, and *salwees*.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, [ed. Arbor, p. 95].

The fore-pillar [of the Dalway harp] appears to be *sal-low*, the harmonic curve of yew. *O'Curry*, *Anc. Irish*, II. xxxiii.

2. An osier; a willow wand.

And sette a *saly* twygygo aboute him plie. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Who so that buyldeth his hous al of *salwees* . . . Is worthy to beeu hanged on the galwes. *Chaucer*, *Prolog*, to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 655.

sallow (sāl'ō), *a.* [*< ME. salow*, *saluho*, < *AS. salo*, *salu*, *sealo*, *sallow* (*salu-neb*, yellow-beaked, *salu-pād*, with pale garment, *sealo-brān*, *sallow-brown*), = *MD. saluwe*, *D. zaluwe*, *saluwe*, tawny, *sallow*, = *OHG. salo*, dusky (> *F. sale* = *It. saluro*, dirty), *MHG. sale*, *sal*, *G. dial. sal*, *sahl* = *Icel. sólir*, yellowish; root uncertain.] Having a yellowish color; of a brownish-yellow and unhealthy-looking color: said of the skin or complexion.

What a deal of brine Hath wash'd thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosalind! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 70.

Then the judge's face had lost the ruddy English hue, that showed its warmth through all the duskiness of the colonel's weather-bent cheek, and had taken a *sallow* shade, the established complexion of his countrymen. *Haithorne*, *Seven Gables*, viii.

sallow (sāl'ō), *v. t.* [*< sallow*, *a.*] To tinge with a *sallow* or yellowish color.

July breathes hot, *sallows* the erispy fields. *Lowell*, *Under the Willows*.

sallow (sāl'ō), *n.* [Abbr. of *sallow-moth*.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths; a *sallow-moth*. Thus, *Cirradia xerampelina* is the center-barred *sallow*.—**Bordered *sallow***. See *Heliothis*.—**Orange *sallow***. See *orange*.—**sallow-kitten** (sāl'ō-kit'n), *n.* A kind of puss-moth, *Dierana furcula*: so called by British collectors.

sallow-moth (sāl'ō-môth), *n.* A British moth of the genus *Xanthia*, as *X. ceraga*, *X. sulphuranga*, etc., of a pale-yellowish color; a *sallow*.

sallowness (sāl'ō-nēs), *n.* [*< sallow* + *-ness*.] The quality of being *sallow*; paleness, tinged with brownish yellow: as, *sallowness* of complexion.

With the *sallowness* from the face flies the bitterness from the heart. *W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 310.

sallow-thorn (sāl'ō-thörn), *n.* See *Hippophaë*. **sallowy** (sāl'ō-ī), *a.* [*< sallow* + *-y*.] Abounding in *sallows* or willows.

The brook, Vocal, with here and there a silence, rnm By *sallowy* rims. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

sally (sāl'ī), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). Same as *sallow*.

sally (sāl'ī), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *sallie*; < *OF. (and F.) sallie* (= *Pr. salia* = *Sp. salida* = *Pg. salida*), a *sally*, eruption, leap, < *sallir*, rush forth, leap: see *sally*, v.] 1. A leap or spring; a darting; a dance. —2. A sudden rush, dash, or springing forth; specifically, a sudden and determined rush or eruption of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sortie: as, the garrison made a *sally*.

I come from haunts of eot and hern, I make a sudden *sally*, And sparkle out among the fern, To blicker down n valley. *Tennyson*, *The Brook*.

cleaned and scaled, and have their heads, tails, and fins cut off. Then they are placed in tanks filled with salted water, where they remain some time to "sline" or be cleansed before being brought into the factory. They are then cut into pieces of the proper size to fill the can. The pieces are placed in cans, which are subsequently filled with brine. The raw fish, thus pickled, are sold in the cans, which are next placed on forms holding many hundreds and lowered by machinery into steam-boilers, where they are cooked for an hour. The next step is a nice process called *renting*. A little hole is pricked in the can to allow the gas within to escape, when the vent hole is instantly soldered. A second cooking now takes place, after which the cans are taken from the boilers and showered with cold water. If the vacuum is perfect, showing a sound can, the top hollows in with the cooling process. If it is in the least swollen, it is rejected.

3. *Tr.* of various fishes, not of the family *Salmonidae*, suggestive of or mistaken for a salmon. (a) A serranoid fish, *Cynoscion maculatus*. See *squeteague*. (b) A percoid fish of the U. S. (c) A percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion*, a pike-perch; more fully called *salmon*. (d) In New Zealand, a serranoid fish, *Arripis*. (See also the phrases below.) 4. The upper bricks in a kiln, which in firing receive the least heat: so called from their color.

The arches, from necessity, are overburdened in consequence of prolonging the firing sufficiently to burn the top and sides of the kiln into respectable *salmon*.

Ure, Diet., IV. 157.

Black salmon, a local name of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus (Cristiomer) namaycush*.—Burnett salmon, a ceratodontoid fish, *Ceratodus (Neoceratodus) forsteri*, with reddish flesh like that of the salmon. See *Ceratodus*.—Calvered salmon, pickled salmon. See *calver*, v. t.

Did I ever think . . .
That my too curious appetite, that turn'd
At the sight of godwits, piousants, partridge, quails,
Larks, woodcocks, called d *salmon*, as coarse diet,
Would leap at a mouldy crust?

Massinger, Maid of Honour, III. 1.

Cornish salmon, the pollack. [Local, Eng.]—Kelp salmon, of California (Monterey), a serranoid fish, *Paralichthys clathratus*.—King of the salmon. See *king*.—Land-locked salmon, *Salmo salar cabago*, confined to lakes, etc., and manifest as a variety.—Quoddy salmon, a gadoid fish, *Pollachius carbonarius* or *virens*; the pollack. —Salmon brick. See *def. 4*, and *brick*.—Sea-salmon, a gadoid fish, the pollack, *Pollachius carbonarius*. [Built of St. Lawrence.]—White salmon, of California, a ceratodontoid fish, *Seriola dorsalis*.—Wide-mouthed salmon, any member of the *Scopelidae*.

salmon (sam'un), v. t. [*< salmon, n.*] To sicken or poison with salmon, as dogs. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

salmon-belly (sam'un-bel'i), n. The belly of a salmon prepared for eating by salting and curing. [Oregon.]

salmon-berry (sam'un-ber'i), n. See *flowering raspberry*, under *raspberry*.

salmon-color (sam'un-kul'or), n. A reddish-orange color of high luminosity but low chroma; an orange pink. The name is associated with the pink color of salmon-flesh, but, as in the cases of other color-names, departs somewhat widely from the color of the thing suggested.

salmon-colored (sam'un-kul'ord), a. Of a salmon-color.

salmonid, n. An obsolete form of *salmon*.

salmon-disease (sam'un-di-zēz'), n. A destructive disease of fish, especially of salmon, caused by a fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*. See *Saprolegnia*.

Salmones (sal-mō'nēz), n. pl. Same as *Salmonidae* (a).

salmonet (sam'un-et), n. [= Sp. *salmonete*, smallet, red mullet; as *salmon* + *-et*. Doublet of *samlet*.] A young or small salmon; a samlet.

salmon-fishery (sam'un-fish'ē-ri), n. 1. A place where salmon-fishing is regularly or systematically carried on.—2. Salmon-fishing.

salmon-fishing (sam'un-fish'ing), n. The act or practice of fishing for salmon; salmon-fishery.

salmon-fly (sam'un-flī), n. Any kind of artificial fly used for taking salmon with rod and line.

salmon-fry (sam'un-frī), n. Salmon under two years old.

salmonic (sal-mou'ik), a. [*< salmon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from salmon: as, *salmonic acid* (a peculiar kind of coloring matter found in the muscles of the trout).

salmonid (sal'mō-nid), n. and a. I. n. A fish of the family *Salmonidae*.

II. a. Salmonoid.

Salmonidae (sal-mon'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., *< Salmo* (n-) + *-idae*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salmo*, to which various limits have been ascribed by different ichthyologists. (a) In Bonaparte's earlier classification, a family coextensive with Cuvier's *Salmonidae*, the fourth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, with scaly body, soft dorsal followed by a second small and adipose fin, numerous cecum, and a natatory bladder. (b) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally, the head

naked, body covered with scales, belly rounded, a small adipose fin behind the dorsal, pyloric appendages generally numerous (rarely absent), pseudobranchiae present, and the ova discharged into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion. (c) By Cope restricted to such fishes as have the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, and with two tail-vertebrae—the *Coregonidae* being separated in another family, distinguished (erroneously) by the contiguous parietals and the presence of only one tail-vertebra. (d) By Gill restricted to species having the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, accessory costal bones, the stomodaeisiphonal, and the pyloric caeca many. It was divided into two subfamilies, *Coregoninae* and *Salmoninae*, containing the whitefish, charr, and trout, as well as the salmon, but not the *Thymallidae*, the *Argentinidae*, nor the *Plecoglossidae*. See cuts under *char*, *hypural*, *inconnu*, *lake-trout*, *par*, *rainbow-trout*, *Salmo*, *salmon*, and *trout*.

salmoniform (sal-mōn'fōrm), a. [*< L. salmo* (n-), a salmon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *salmonoid*. *Huxley*.

Salmonina (sal-mō-nī'nē), n. pl. [NL., *< Salmo* (n-) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification, the first group of his *Salmonidae* (see *Salmonidae* (b)), with the dorsal fin opposite or nearly opposite the ventrals. It included all the genera of his *Salmonidae* except *Salax*.

Salmoninae (sal-mō-nī'nē), n. pl. [NL., *< Salmo* (n-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidae*, typified by the genus *Salmo*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) Same as *Salmonina* of Günther. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert restricted to species with many pyloric caeca, distinct conic teeth in the jaws, and mostly small scales. It includes the genera *Salmo*, *Thymallus*, etc. (c) By Gill further restricted to *Salmonidae* with the parietal bones separated by the supra-occipital, well-developed teeth in the jaws, and mostly small and adherent scales. It thus includes only the genera *Salmo*, *Oncorhynchus*, *Salvelinus*, and their subdivisions. In senses (b) and (c) the group is contrasted with *Coregoninae*.

salmoning (sam'un-ing), n. [*< salmon* + *-ing*.] 1. The pursuit or capture of salmon; also, the salmon industry, as canning. [Oregon.]—2. The habit of feeding on salmon; also, a disease of dogs due to this diet. [Oregon.]

salmon-killer (sam'un-kil'er), n. A sort of stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, var. *cataphractus*, found from San Francisco to Alaska and Kamelhatka, and destructive to salmon-fry and spawn. [Columbia river, U. S.]

salmon-ladder (sam'un-lad'er), n. 1. A fishway.—2. A contrivance resembling a fishway in construction, used in the chemical treatment of sewage for thoroughly mixing the chemicals with the sewage.

salmon-leap (sam'un-lēp), n. [*< ME. samounlepe; < salmon* + *leap*.] A series of steps or ladders, etc., so constructed on a dam as to permit salmon to pass up-stream.

salmon-louse (sam'un-lous), n. A parasitic crustacean, *Caligus piscinus*, which adheres to the gills of the salmon.

salmonoid (sal'mō-noid), a. and n. [*< L. salmo* (n-), a salmon, + *-oid*.] I. a. Resembling a salmon; of or pertaining to the *Salmonidae* in a broad sense; related to the salmon family. Also *salmoniform*.

II. n. A salmonoid fish. Also *salmoid*, *salmonid*.

Salmonoidea (sal-mō-noi'dō-jē), n. pl. [NL., *< Salmo* (n-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes, comprising the *Salmonidae*, *Thymallidae*, *Argentinidae*, etc.

salmon-peal, salmon-peel (sam'un-pēl), n. A young salmon under two pounds weight.

salmon-pink (sam'un-pink), n. A salmon-color verging upon a scarlet pink.

salmon-pool (sam'un-pūl), n. See *pool*.

salmon-spear (sam'un-spēr), n. 1. An instrument used in spearing salmon.—2. In *ker.*, a hearing representing a three-pronged or four-pronged fish-spear, the prongs being usually barbed.

salmon-spring (sam'un-spring), n. A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

salmon-stair (sam'un-stār), n. Same as *salmon-ladder*.

salmon-tackle (sam'un-tak'l), n. The rod, line, and hook or fly with which salmon are taken.

salmon-trout (sam'un-trout), n. A kind of salmon. Specifically—(a) The *Salmo trutta*, a species which in value ranks next to the salmon itself. It resembles the salmon in form and color, and is, like it, migratory, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn. See cut under *trout*. (b) In the United States, one of several different fishes which resemble both salmon and trout—the former in size, the latter in having red or silvery spots. Some are true trout, as *Salmo gairdneri*; others are charrs, as all species of *Salvelinus*; none is the same as *Salmo trutta* of Europe. See cuts under *rainbow-trout* and *Salmo*.

salmon-twine (sam'un-twin), n. Linen or cotton twine used in the manufacture of salmon-nets. It is a strong twine of various sizes, corresponding to the varying sizes of nets.

salmon-weir (sam'un-wōr), n. A weir especially designed or used to take salmon.

salnatron (sal-nā'tron), n. [*< L. sal*, salt, *E. natron*.] Crude sodium carbonate: a wa used by dyers, soap-makers, and others.

salol (sal'ol), n. [*< sal* (icyl) + *-ol*.] Phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4.OHCO_2.C_6H_5$, a salicylic ether forming odorless crystals. It is used as an antiseptic, and internally as a substitute for salicylic acid, being less irritating to the stomach.

salometer (sā-lom'e-tēr), n. [*< L. sal*, salt, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, 1.

salometry (sā-lom'e-trī), n. Same as *salinometry*.

salomont (sal'ō-mōn), n. The mass. [Thieves' slang or cant.]

He will not beg out of his limit though hee starve; nor breake his oath if hee sweare by his *Salomon* (the rogues' inviolable oath), though you liang him.

Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Canting Rogue.

I have, by the *Salomon*, n doxy that carries a kinchm-

mort in her slate at her back.

Middleton, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Salomonian (sal-ō-mō-ni-an), a. [*< LL. Salomon*, Solomon, + *-ian*.] Same as *Salomonic*.

Salomonic (sal-ō-mon'ik), a. [*< LL. Salomon*, *< LG. Salomon*, *Salomon*, Solomon, King of Israel, + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Solomon, or composed by him.

The collection of *Salomonic* proverbs formed by the scholars in the service of King Hezekiah.

W. R. Smith, The Old Testament in the Jewish Church, p. 122.

salon (sa-lōn'), n. [F.: see *saloon*.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon; hence, a fashionable gathering or assemblage.

saloon¹ (sā-lōn'), n. [*< F. salon* (= Sp. *salon* = Pg. *salão* = It. *salone*), a large room, a hall, *< OF. sale*, F. *sale* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sala*, a room, chamber, *< ML. sala*, a hall, room, chamber, *< OHG. Milt. sal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber: see *sale*².] 1. Any spacious or elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for the exhibition of works of art; a hall of reception.

What Mr. Lovelace saw of the house—which were the *saloon* and the parlours—was perfectly elegant.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 352 (Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 251).

2. A hall for public entertainments or amusement; also, an apartment for specific public use: as, the *saloon* of a steamer (that is, the main cabin); a refreshment *saloon*.

The gilded *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls.

Macaulay.

3. A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk; a grog-shop. [U. S.]

The restriction of one *saloon* to every 500 people would diminish the number in New York from 10,000 to 2,500.

Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 42.

Saloon rifle. See *rifle*.

saloon², n. An erroneous form of *shaloon*.

saloon-car (sā-lōn'kār), n. A drawing-room car on a railroad. [U. S.]

saloonist (sā-lōn'ist), n. [*< saloon*¹ + *-ist*.] A saloon-keeper; one who supports the saloons.

[U. S.]

Any persistent effort to enforce the Sunday laws against the saloon is met by the *saloonist* with the counter-effort to enforce the laws against legitimate business.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 16.

saloon-keeper (sā-lōn'kē'pēr), n. One who keeps a saloon for the retailing of liquors. [U. S.]

saloop (sa-lōp'), n. A drink prepared from sassafras-bark; sassafras-tea.

There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras. This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, hath to some tastes a delicacy beyond the China luxury. . . . This is *saloop*.

Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

Sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar, is sold at daybreak in the streets of London under the name of *saloop*.

Percira's Materia Medica, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 35.]

Considered as a sovereign cure for drunkenness, and pleasant withal, *saloop*, first sold at street corners, where it was consumed principally about the hour of midnight, eventually found its way into the coffee houses. The ingredients used in the preparation of this beverage were of several kinds—sassafras and plants of the genus known by the simpliers as eucoko-flowers being the principal among them.

Tuer, London Cries, p. 13.

saloop-bush (sa-lōp'bush), n. See *Rhagodia*.

Salop, n. See *salop*.

Salopian¹ (sa-lō'pi-an), a. and n. [*< Salop* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Salop, or Shropshire, a western county of England.—Salopian ware, a name given to the Roman pottery found in Shropshire, or thought to have been made there.

II. n. An inhabitant of Shropshire.

